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EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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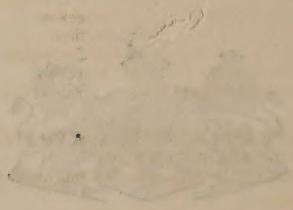

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REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

ANGLESEY.

BEAUMARIS—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alteration has been made in the construction of this prison since the detailed account of it given in the sixteenth report.

No untried prisoners or debtors were in confinement at the time of the last inspection. The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The following table will show the number of prisoners received in the last year:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	16	—	16	—	1	1	16	1	17
Summarily Convicted	9	1	10	—	—	—	9	1	10
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	8	4	12	1	1	2	9	5	14
Rendered in Court for Trial	7	2	9	3	1	4	10	3	13
Summarily convicted	36	4	40	2	—	2	38	4	42
Total of Criminals	77	13	90	6	3	9	83	16	99
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Admitted in the course of the Year	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	81	13	94	6	3	9	87	16	103
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	28	6	34	—	—	—	28	6	34
Debtors	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	$13\frac{123}{365}$	$2\frac{134}{365}$	$15\frac{257}{365}$	$\frac{122}{365}$	$\frac{74}{365}$	$\frac{196}{365}$	$13\frac{245}{365}$	$2\frac{208}{365}$	$16\frac{88}{365}$
Average daily number of Debtors	$\frac{127}{365}$	$\frac{52}{365}$	$\frac{179}{365}$	—	—	—	$\frac{127}{365}$	$\frac{52}{365}$	$\frac{179}{365}$

There has been a great reduction in the number of prisoners committed for trial, which in 1850 and 1851 attained 36 and 39; and the summary convictions are also reduced, though in a smaller ratio.

No alteration has been made in the staff or arrangements of the prison. The duties performed by the chaplain and surgeon are the same as before described, and there is the same want of proper accommodation for the sick, and of a bath for ordinary purposes.

It was stated in the last report that the prisoners complained that they do not receive the stipulated quantity of meat in the soup; this complaint appears to be well founded, but no change has been made in the composition of soup in consequence.

The following table exhibits the amount of expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the last year:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	94	9	9½
Clothing and bedding	19	1	1
Allowances to the sick	5	16	10½
Fuel and light	30	7	10
Soap	3	17	0
Stationery and printing	2	9	1
Books		11	9
Salaries and pensions	291	18	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial		8	0
Repairs and alterations	5	6	7
Sundries	16	1	11½
Total	£470	7	11½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials	29	8	4½
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	87	5	9¾
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	5	19	6
Other receipts	1	2	4
	£123	16	0¼

The only kinds of labour performed in the prison are oakum-picking and stone-breaking, and, as the amount of raw material is not weighed to the prisoners, and they work in general without any supervision, it is evident that the amount of labour performed is nearly discretionary.

The supply of water is very insufficient and precarious; at the time of my visit there was none in the cistern, the explanation being, that there were leaks in the pipes, and that a plumber had been sent for three weeks before to mend them, but had not yet come.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

As the discreditable condition of this prison on the score of construction has been so often enlarged upon in former reports, and as no change has been attempted to render it fit for carrying out the provisions of the law within it, it is only necessary to refer to those reports for a description of its present condition. There being in the prison only eighteen cells for male prisoners, each containing only one bed, and the number of male prisoners having in the last year reached forty-one, it follows that every bed must have contained at least two prisoners, in direct contravention of the sixteenth clause of the tenth section of the 4 Geo. 4. cap. 64. Neither is this to be regarded as a solitary case, or as the consequence of the prison being unusually full; the governor admitted that during many years that he has held office he has never known a single night in which the law has not been violated in this particular. It will be seen by former reports that attempts have been made by individual magistrates on sundry occasions during the last twelve years to remedy this crying evil, by building a more commodious prison, but that such attempts have hitherto been fruitless. I learned, however, with much satisfaction that a notice of motion had been given at the last July sessions by a zealous and active visiting magistrate for the renewal of this proposition, and as plans have been already twice prepared for a new prison, either of which would appear well suited for the purpose, it is to be hoped that this renewed attempt may be more successful than those which have preceded it.

Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.—The prison at the time of the last inspection contained no prisoner for trial, indeed the numbers were lower than they had been for a great length of time. The following were present:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	16	1	17
Summarily convicted	4	1	5
Debtor	1	—	1
	21	2	23

The cases of the convicted prisoners with their sentences will be found in the Appendix. The following table exhibits

the number who have been confined here in the last year:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	4	—	4	1	—	1	5	—	5
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	12
Summarily convicted	10	4	14	1	—	1	11	4	15
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	37	6	43	—	—	—	37	6	43
Rendered in Court for Trial	5	2	7	2	—	2	7	2	9
Summarily convicted	89	27	116	10	2	12	99	29	128
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Total of Criminals	163	39	202	14	2	16	177	41	218
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Admitted in the course of the Year	16	1	17	—	—	—	16	1	17
Total of Debtors and Criminals	183	40	223	14	2	16	197	42	239
Deaths in the course of the Year	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	34	8	42	—	—	—	34	8	42
Debtors	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	23	3	26	—	—	—	23	3	26
Average daily number of Debtors	3½	$\frac{34}{365}$	3½	—	—	—	3½	—	3½

A prisoner complained to me that his hair was cut shorter than that of other prisoners, and that it would be the means of preventing him from obtaining work on his discharge from prison. As his sentence was not near its expiration, the present disfigurement could not operate to his disadvantage in this respect, but as he also referred to another instance in which a man had been purposely disfigured in the same manner immediately before his discharge, the truth of which was admitted by the governor, I am bound to express my opinion,—that such a departure from the rule of the prison, for the purpose of inflicting punishment to operate upon a prisoner after the expiration

of his lawful sentence, was an unjustifiable exercise of power on the part of the governor,—lest my silence should be understood as an approval of such a precedent. Nothing can be more directly calculated to bring an individual back to the walls of a prison, than the placing a mark upon him having a tendency to debar him from obtaining employment on his discharge.

The prison appeared to be clean throughout, as also the bedding of the prisoners. As no sheets are allowed to the prisoners, this cleanliness of the bedding is only obtained at the expenses of frequent washing and great wear and tear of the blankets, the saving of which would amply pay for the expense of sheets, which, in addition, would serve to inculcate a lesson in cleanliness. The force of this reasoning is generally admitted in the Welsh prisons as elsewhere, but sheets are often withheld on a ground which would also tend to exclude the use of personal ablution, namely, that they are not used by the same classes of people out of doors. In some places they are objected to as partaking too much of the nature of luxurious indulgence, but that will be found to be an error, as the prisoners universally prefer the contact of the blankets. The prison dresses are plain grey for untried prisoners and misdemeanants, and yellow and grey for felons.

I omitted to state in the last report that the turnkeys are clothed in uniform, according to a pattern prescribed by quarter sessions, at their own expense, an improvement productive of greater moral effect than persons unacquainted with prisons may be led to expect.

No alteration has been made in the routine duties of the chaplain and surgeon as detailed in former reports, neither has any schoolmaster been appointed.

The only labour performed in the prison consists of the treadmill, by which water is raised for the purpose of flushing the drains, which, being very deficient in inclination, would be liable to obstruction but for the frequent flushing to which they are subjected. There is also a very good water supply, which is raised by a forcing pump in the yard of the convicted prisoners.

I examined the articles of food and found them to be of good quality. The prices of the principal articles of consumption were as follow :

Meat without bone, 5*d.* per lb.
Meat including bone, 4*d.* per lb.
Bread (best seconds), 1*d.* per lb.
Oatmeal, 14*s.* per cwt.
Potatoes, 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Rice, 14*s.* per cwt.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the last year, are shown in the subjoined abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	137	9	3½
Clothing and bedding	51	0	6
Medicine	1	1	0
Allowances to the sick	6	19	2
Do. do.		1	6
Fuel and light	34	16	9
Do. do.	4	5	8
Soap	6	4	6
Washing		10	9
Stationery and printing	13	5	3
Books	1	11	8
Furniture	15	9	11
Rent and taxes	7	16	1
Salaries and pensions	427	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	5	5	0
Removal of transports	17	2	6
Repairs and alterations	72	13	2½
Sundries	21	7	10
Total	£824	0	7

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials	21	0	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners		6	6
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	98	18	2
For the removal of transports	17	2	6
	£137	7	2

The rules of the prison, which were certified in 1836, are defective in many particulars, more especially in not defining the duties of the officers, neither are they annually sent up, for revision by the Secretary of State, as required by law. I would venture also to remark, that it would in my opinion be productive of much advantage if the visiting justices were occasionally to meet at the prison. By the present arrangement they visit separately at the prison, and only meet at the shire-hall once a quarter to audit the accounts.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGAN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No change has taken place in the construction of this prison since the date of the last report, in which and in previous accounts it has been fully described. The recommendation for supplying the defects of bad drainage by a better paving of the airing-yards has not yet been acted upon with reference to those for criminal prisoners. If these yards were paved with flag-stones somewhat sloped towards a sink in the centre they would be rendered far more fit for healthful exercise than at present. The cells and passages were clean, and the building generally in good repair.

The prisoners present on the last day of inspection amounted to 16, under the following heads :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for Trial	3	-	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	10	1	11
Summarily convicted	1	-	1
Debtor	1	-	1
	15	1	16

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners received in the last year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—						
Prisoners for trial	2	—	2	—	—	—
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	8	1	9	—	—	—
Summarily convicted	3	2	5	—	—	—
On Bail for Trial	1	—	1	—	—	—
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—						
Prisoners for Trial	20	5	25	—	—	—
Rendered in Court for Trial	9	1	10	—	—	—
Summarily convicted	34	18	52	—	—	—
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—						
Prisoners for Trial	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total of Criminals	77	28	105	—	—	—
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the year	2	1	3	—	—	—
Admitted in the course of the year	8	—	8	—	—	—
Total of Debtors and Criminals	87	29	116	—	—	—
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	3	—	3	—	—	—
Greatest Number at any one time :—						
Criminal Prisoners	26	7	33	—	—	—
Debtors	2	—	2	—	—	—
Average daily Number of Criminal Prisoners	17	3	20	—	—	—

No rules for the government of this prison have yet received the sanction of the Secretary of State, but the code of rules called "official" is acted upon by the governor, as far as he finds it applicable to the circumstances of the prison. It is therefore needless to say, that the law requiring that rules should be annually transmitted to the Secretary of State for revision, has never been complied with.

As the sessions are held alternately at Cardigan and Aberayron much risk of escape is incurred by the manner in which the prisoners are conveyed to trial at the latter place, whilst communication, almost unrestricted, must of course take place between the prisoners and their friends, as also between the individual prisoners. I have on a former occasion recommended that a close van, partitioned so as to keep the prisoners from holding communication, would be a very great advantage on the score of decency as well as of security.

The clerical and medical duties performed remain the same as before described.

The following table exhibits the amount of expenditure and receipts in the year ending at Michaelmas 1852:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	169	0	8
Clothing and bedding	36	15	1
Straw	4	4	0
Alowances to the sick	1	15	1
Fuel and light	35	8	2
Soap	5	0	0
Stationery and printing	4	2	5
Books		6	10
Furniture	35	15	8
Washing	1	13	5
Salaries and pensions	215	13	4
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	15	16	6
Removal of transports	47	6	0
Repairs and alterations	13	7	1
Sundries	21	7	11
Officers rations	7	13	10
Total	£615	6	0

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials	4	6	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners		17	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	104	0	0
For the removal of transports	47	6	0
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	6	0	0
	£162	9	0

ABERYSTWITH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No improvement whatever has taken place in the construction or in the discipline of this prison, which aar therefore still open to all the objections stated in former reports. From the deficient superintendence of the prisoners, they pass their time in the closest communication with each other, and as they have but one dormitory for either sex, and no means of supervision of either, it is clear that all the acknowledged evils of the associated system of imprisonment must obtain, with reference to the very considerable number of prisoners who are from time to time confined within it.

The facility of escape has been before pointed out, and has been taken advantage of by prisoners on several occasions.

The law is, as before, habitually violated by the non-appointment of any clergyman to perform Divine Service in the prison. The gaoler, in reply to my inquiries upon this subject, stated that during the three years that he has held office, no clergyman has ever officiated within it ; a fact confirmed by statements previously made to me by his predecessors.

A surgeon visits occasionally when his services are required, and is paid 5*l.* annually for his services, but the matron receives no payment whatever for the superintendence of the female prisoners.

At my last inspection, on the 3d August 1852, three male and one female prisoners were in confinement. There was nothing in the cases of the male prisoners deserving of remark, but it may be mentioned with reference to the female, that she had been twelve times in the county gaol, and that the imprisonments she had undergone at Aberystwith were literally innumerable. Her offences on all these occasions were drunkenness and assaults arising out of it. She was then sentenced for six months, and in the year she has been in Cardigan gaol for three months.

The prisoners when committed for trial are generally sent to Cardigan, but this is not always the case. as they are sometimes kept till the quarter sessions, especially when the sessions are held at Aberayron.

The following tables give a view of the numbers committed to or confined in the prison, and of the expenditure incurred on account of the prison in the last year.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	11	—	11	1	—	1	12	—	12
Rendered in Court for Trial	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Summarily convicted	10	2	12	—	—	—	10	2	12
Ditto, transferred to other Governors	7	5	12	—	1	1	7	6	13
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	73	16	89	5	4	9	78	20	98
Total of Criminals	103	24	127	6	5	11	109	29	138
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	5	1	6	2	2	4	7	3	10

TOTAL Expenditure in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads:—

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	17	15	9
Clothing and bedding	2	1	6
Allowances to the sick	0	4	0
Fuel and light	4	18	4
Soap	1	11	6
Furniture	3	4	4
Rent and taxes	5	14	0
Salaries and pensions	25	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	1	4	0
Repairs and alterations	4	7	9
Sundries	2	0	3
Total	£ 68	1	5

Nothing has been received in aid of the funds of the prison in the same period.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CARMARTHEN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.—The prisoners present at my last inspection, inclusive of debtors, were 32 in number, under the following denominations :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicted at Assizes or Quarter Sessions - - -	6	5	11
„ summarily - - - -	11	3	14
Debtors - - - - - -	6	1	7
	23	9	32

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix. The cases of the debtors are more particularly referred to in the following table :—

RETURN of Debtors in the Common Gaol of Carmarthen on the 23d March 1853.

Name.	When received.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	Sentence, &c.
	1846:	MALES.			
1. J. C. -	30 Nov. -	Exchequer -	91 10 0	—	Note.—This debt is virtually all costs, being law costs in an action.
2. B. H. -	1843: 21 Aug. -	Ditto - -	50 0 0	3 10 0	
3. J. R. -	1852: 19 June -	Ditto -	26 13 0	76 14 6	
4. D. E. -	30 July -	High Court of Chancery.	—	41 1 1	To be imprisoned till paid.
5. T. L. -	30 Nov. -	Queen's Bench (writ of capias)	101 0 0	10 0 0	
6. H. L. H.	1853: 3 March -	Ditto -	33 19 4 90 10 0	2 0 0 2 0 0	Two writs. Note.—The costs in these cases are probably more than the 2*l.* to each for execution mentioned here, but the writs do not furnish further information.
		FEMALE.			
7. M. L. -	5 „ -	Ditto -	175 10 4	4 17 8	

Construction.—The only change requiring notice in the building since the date of the last report, has consisted in the removal of a wall, by which a sufficient airing-yard has been provided for female debtors. The females' prison is as confined as before, and stands much in need of improvement. As a proof of the insecurity of the prison, I may mention that an attempt, which was nearly successful, was made by a man in the early part of last year to enter the prison at the back part, for the purpose of rescuing a woman

who was under sentence of transportation. There are still no reception cells for prisoners on their arrival before examination by the surgeon. The iron shelves, hanging as brackets from the walls of the punishment cells, and intended for the prisoners to sleep on, have been taken away and supplied by barrack beds. A small covering of iron has been put up, affording a partial shelter from rain to the visitors of debtors.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in the last year, with some other particulars:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	10	2	12	—	—	—	10	2	12
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Summarily convicted	9	2	11	2	—	2	11	2	13
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	36	7	43	2	1	3	38	8	46
Rendered in Court for Trial	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Summarily convicted	76	24	100	6	—	6	82	24	106
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Total of Criminals	148	35	183	10	1	11	158	36	194
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Admitted in the course of the year	25	3	28	—	—	—	25	3	28
Total of Debtors and Criminals	177	38	215	10	1	11	187	39	226
Death in the course of the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic prisoner in the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	36	5	41	—	—	—	36	5	41
Debtors	13	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	13
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	24⅔	5⅓	30	—	—	—	24⅔	5⅓	30
Average daily number of Debtors	6⅚	⅙	7	—	—	—	6⅚	⅙	7

No alteration has been made in the duties of the chaplain and surgeon. The prison has been very free from sickness, and no epidemic has prevailed in it.

The dietary, which was objected to in a former report, has been amended, and the new formula is much approved by the authorities.

The food is purchased by contract, the last prices being,

Meat, 5*d.* per lb.
Flour, 37*s.* a sack.
Oatmeal, 18*s.* per cwt.
Potatoes, 6*s.* per cwt.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	255	7	9½
Clothing and bedding	53	17	0½
Medicines		6	0
Allowances to the sick	5	9	6½
Fuel and light	37	9	10½
Soap	6	5	2
Stationery and printing		18	1
Books		16	0
Rent and taxes	4	18	8
Salaries and pensions	424	8	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	7	1	2
Removal of transports	28	10	0
Repairs and alterations	8	15	4½
Sundries	40	6	7½
Total	£ 879	9	4

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials	8	7	6
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners and rent of cells, under contract	44	18	7½
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners		12	0
Amount received for fines	4	0	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	173	17	9
For the removal of transports	28	10	0
For subsistence of revenue prisoners		17	0
	£ 260	7	10½

CARNARVONSHIRE.

CARNARVON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE has been no material alteration since the date of the last report in the construction of the prison, the accommodation of which therefore remains as defective as it is there described to be. The drainage, however, has been improved by the closing up of the cesspools, and by a contrivance which enables the drains to be flushed daily by a sufficient supply of water. The oakum stove has been removed into a more convenient part of the workshop. Stoves have been substituted for open fireplaces throughout the prison. The yards have been gravelled, and surrounded by a brick pavement for exercise. As I am perfectly per-

suaded that the magistrates will shortly recognize the necessity of rebuilding the prison on a better site, I am unwilling to recommend any expenditure in its improvement. I think, however, that it would be advisable to convert the women's day-room into a day-room for male debtors, and take the present debtors' day-room in exchange. By this means the matron could obtain access for herself and the female prisoners without passing the debtors' room and yard, which enables the debtors at present to converse with the female prisoners. It may be mentioned here that the communication is so easy between these departments that a male debtor absolutely succeeded last year in procuring admission to the females' ward by the aid of three female prisoners.

It is devoutly to be wished that the rebuilding of the prison may not be much longer delayed, both on the score of health and morals. It is now continually necessary to violate the law by putting two male prisoners together in a cell scarcely large enough for one, in order to avoid the necessity of putting three into it. The offensiveness of the cells when prisoners are in them is quite indescribable.

The prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for Trial	—	—	—
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	4	16
Summarily convicted	5	—	5
Debtors	4	—	4
	21	4	25

The assizes terminated on the day of inspection, which explains the fact that there were none for trial. Thelist of convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix ;the debtors were as follows :—

RETURN of Prisoners for Debt in the County Gaol of Carnarvon on the 28th July 1852.

Name.	When committed.	By what Court.	Debt.	Costs.	Sentence if from County Court.
	1852:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
D. S.	14 June	In execution	82 17 0	Included in debt.	—
H. J.	10 July	County Court	3 13 0	1 16 8	40 days imprisonment.
T. W.	26 July	„	12 3 0	5 1 3	40 days imprisonment.
J. J.	28 July	„	0 10 8	0 6 0	40 days imprisonment.

The commitments during the year are shown in the following table :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - -	12	1	13	—	—	—	12	1	13
Summarily convicted -	5	4	9	—	—	—	5	4	9
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	25	12	37	—	—	—	25	12	37
Rendered in Court for Trial	20	6	26	—	—	—	20	6	26
Summarily convicted -	60	13	73	4	2	6	64	15	79
Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of Criminals -	130	36	166	4	2	6	134	38	172
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Admitted in the course of the year - - - -	15	1	16	—	—	—	15	1	16
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	147	37	184	4	2	6	151	39	190
Deaths in the course of the Year - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	32	8	40	—	—	—	32	8	40
Debtors - - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	25	3	28	—	—	—	25	3	28
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1

Cleanliness.—There is still no bath, except in the itch ward ; prisoners have a bath in it about once a month only. There should be a bath provided for the men, and another for the women; large tubs would answer the purpose sufficiently for the present. The prisoners are allowed stockings in winter but not in summer. Since my last visit sheets have been introduced, an innovation deserving of much praise, both on the ground of cleanliness and economy.

There have been two deaths within the present year, one on the 19th of February from disease of the liver and lungs, the other on the 24th of March from fever. Another

case of fever occurred immediately after this, from which the patient has only within the last week been pronounced convalescent. Had there been a proper infirmary and more air, this man would probably have been well two months ago.

The surgeon in many parts of his journal points out the great difficulty he experiences in the treatment of disease from the confined state of the prison. Sometimes three prisoners have been confined in one of the cells (scarcely large enough for one), and one of them ill. At others prisoners have been removed sick to the itch ward for want of an infirmary, and others have caught the itch in attending on them. The closeness and small size of the cells are constantly referred to by the surgeon in his journal as causes of disease among the prisoners.

The following list gives the details of the nature of the cases of disease which have occurred in the prison in the last year :—

A Return of Patients in the Carnarvon County Gaol from the 1st of August 1851 to the 31st of July 1852, and the nature of cases under treatment, deaths, &c. &c.

	Number of Cases.	Deaths.
Constipation	13	—
Rheumatism	5	—
Itch	28	—
Diarrhœa	15	—
Cough	3	—
Indigestion	11	—
Cold	6	—
Fever	5	2
Gonorrhœa	3	—
Asthma	3	—
Gravel	6	—
Cutaneous eruption	2	—
Rupture	1	—
Venereal disease	2	—
Lumbago	1	—
Inflammation of the eyes	2	—
Muscular pain	3	—
Total	89	2

A short time before my last inspection a prisoner whose period of imprisonment had expired was advised to remain on account of illness, but he preferred to go out, and was taken to the union.

Diet.—A new dietary was introduced on the 17th of May, which differs but little from that of the official regulations.

The chaplain now performs service on alternate days only, the change having been made to admit of his attending the school, but I do not find from his journal that he is in the habit of doing so, or of seeing and conversing with prisoners in private; it is highly important that these parts of his duty should be regularly performed. The head turnkey (an officer added to the establishment since the last report,) acts also as schoolmaster and chaplain's clerk, and is stated to be very efficient.

Labour.—Since the last report the prisoners sentenced to hard labour have been made to labour a part of their time at hard-labour machines, but as there are happily only three such machines in the prison, it is impossible when there are many prisoners to put them all at the cranks. There have been instances in which the food of the prisoners has been indefinitely stopped for refusing to work at these cranks; but I have now fully explained to the governor that his power of punishing that offence (as it is with all others) is limited by the 41st and 42d sections of the Gaol Act. There is no difficulty of disposing of the oakum at 23*s.* per cwt., and the mats made in the prison are easily disposed of at good prices.

The provisions are not bought by contract. The prices of food are about the same as stated in the last report. The daily average cost of diet is about 3¼*d.* per prisoner.

The receipts and disbursements to Michaelmas 1852 are shown in the following tables:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Prison diet	144	14	0½
Clothing and bedding	47	17	8½
Allowances to the sick	16	14	5
Fuel and light	80	6	1
Soap	11	16	9
Stationery and printing	14	2	5
Books	21	3	6
Furniture	24	13	10
Rent and taxes	10	0	0
Salaries and pensions	357	15	0
Officers rations	16	8	0
Removal of transports	9	9	0
Repairs and alterations	83	12	7¼
Sundries	29	8	1
Cooking	5	0	0
Total	£873	1	5¼

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials	53	0	6
Amount received for fines	18	8	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	160	1	6
For the removal of transports	9	9	0
	£240	19	0

Several useful registers have lately been introduced: as the "Prisoners' Register," "Prisoners' Description Book," "Hard Labour Book," &c.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

RUTHIN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The minute description given of the construction of this prison in the fifteenth report is still applicable to it in almost every particular, and the defects therein pointed out still remain unremedied. I am informed that some of the drains have been trapped, as recommended in that report, but I can testify from my own observation that this advantage has not been extended to all. A stove has been placed in the passage of the staircase leading to the solitary cells, by which the building is probably rendered more dry in winter, but the cells themselves are as close and ill-ventilated as ever. No visiting room has been made for the use of prisoners who are allowed to see their friends. It was stated in the last report that the magistrates had it in contemplation to erect on the site now forming the governor's garden a separate division, to be used for the confinement of juvenile prisoners. This would have been a great gain, as from the scanty accommodation of the prison it is now necessary to associate boys with adult offenders in a degree very prejudicial to the former class, who are generally confined for offences of a trivial character; it is therefore much to be lamented that this good intention has not been carried out. By an alteration in the disposal of some of the rooms formerly allotted to debtors, accommodation has been found for both the turnkeys within the prison. A door has been interposed between the apartments of male debtors and those occupied by the governor's family. Some additional securities have been adopted at the debtors' outer door (alluded to as insecure in the last report), as well as at that opening to the road from the women's division. The county court debtors are now placed in the same division with the other debtors, an arrangement which is preferable to that formerly prevailing of associating them with criminal prisoners, although it must be admitted that a distinct class should be formed of them. The prison was in general good repair. At the time of my last visit of inspection the Visiting Justices were about to consider the propriety of building workshops up to the east wall in the convict ward, and I

have since been informed that the county surveyor has been instructed to prepare an estimate of the cost of such buildings.

Prisoners present on Day of Inspection.—The prisoners present on the last day of inspection were as follow :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for Trial - - - - -	10	—	10
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	10	1	11
„ summarily - - - - -	9	1	10
Debtors - - - - - -	4	—	4
	33	2	35

The particulars of the cases and sentences of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The cases of the debtors are as follow :—

A List of all the Debtors in the County Gaol at Ruthin on the 31st July 1852.

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt and Costs.		Sentence of Imprisonment.
				Debt.	Costs.	
		1852:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
J. F. G.	42	17 June -	Superior Court	123 3 9	Not known.	—
W. B. -	63	12 July -	Chancery -	24 5 7	None named.	—
T. A. -	33	5 July -	County Court	11 18 9½	5 4 8	40 days imprisonment.
T. J. -	32	21 July -	„	3 18 0	2 15 8	40 days imprisonment.

The following table exhibits the numbers received into the prison in the last year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	13	1	14	—	—	—	13	1	14
Summarily convicted	9	7	16	—	—	—	9	7	16
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	37	9	46	5	1	6	42	10	52
Rendered in Court for Trial	4	2	6	1	—	1	5	2	7
Summarily convicted	71	23	94	17	1	18	88	24	112
Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total of criminals	138	44	182	23	2	25	161	46	207
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Admitted in the course of the year	19	1	20	—	—	—	19	1	20
Total of Debtors and Criminals	160	45	205	23	2	25	183	47	230
Deaths in the course of the year	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lunatic Prisoners in the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	9	38
Debtors	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	$23\frac{326}{365}$	$6\frac{228}{365}$	$29\frac{554}{365}$
Average daily number of Debtors	—	—	—	—	—	—	$2\frac{209}{365}$	$\frac{5}{365}$	$2\frac{214}{365}$

Cleanliness.—The prison was extremely clean throughout at the time of inspection.

Clothing and Bedding.—The clothing and bedding are in most respects sufficient and unexceptionable, but no sheets are yet allowed to any prisoners except the sick in the infirmary. I cannot avoid recommending the adoption of this article of bedding, as at once tending to promote cleanliness and economy.

Diet.—A new dietary was certified for the use of the prison, together with a new code of rules, on the 17th December 1850, and a new cooking apparatus was at the same time erected, which is said to work very efficiently and economically.

Health, Moral and Religious Instruction.—The surgeon sees all prisoners on reception, but does not visit prisoners under punishment for prison offences unless he happen to come for other purposes. It is important that this should be done, to enable him to judge of the effect on the prisoners health of the close confinement and privation inflicted as punishment.

No alteration has been made in the routine of duty performed by the chaplain, who is very close in his attention to his duties, but being unassisted by the services of a schoolmaster is at a great disadvantage in his ministration, inasmuch as it is stated that a great number of the prisoners are unable to read. There are few books of general instruction provided for prisoners, and the chaplain thinks they would be of little use unless a schoolmaster were appointed.

Labour.—The labour performed in the prison, exclusive of that of the treadmill, by which water is raised for the use of the prison, consists of clog-making, shoe-making, mat-making, painting, and whitewashing, which two processes last named were being conducted on a large scale preparatory to the Assizes.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison in the last year will appear from the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	147	14	11
Clothing and bedding	37	7	2
Medicines	4	11	10
Allowances to the sick	15	10	1
Fuel and light	29	15	6
Soap	5	5	4
Stationery and printing	4	16	8
Furniture	6	12	0
Rent and taxes	5		3
Salaries and pensions	434	19	11
Removal of transports	25	14	2
Repairs and alterations	7	19	0
Sundries	9	14	6
Total	£730	6	4

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	16	11	7
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	81	17	8
For the removal of transports	25	14	2
	£124	3	5

The prices paid for the different necessaries at the time of my last inspection were as follow :—

Bread, 1½*d.* per lb. (in loaves of 1lb. and 1½lb.)
Oatmeal, 1¾*d.* per lb. (best Welsh).
Potatoes, 8*s.* per 210lbs.
Beef, 5*d.* per lb., without bone.
Coals, 9*s.* 2*d.* per ton.

The duties performed by the chaplain are detailed in the following extract from the report of that zealous officer to the Michaelmas quarter sessions :—

"Prayers selected from the liturgy of the Church of England are read by me, on an average, four days in each week ; two full services and two sermons on Sundays ; the sacrament was administered three times in the course of the year. Such persons as are in solitary confinement by order of court, or by way of punishment for a violation of the prison rules, are regularly visited, as well as the sick in the infirmary ; the prisoners are exhorted separately, and when assembled in their respective wards. No opportunity is omitted, both by private admonitions and more public instruction, of impressing upon their minds the absolute necessity of their making the best use of the time which their seclusion from the world so amply affords, in short, of rendering imprisonment a means of lasting improvement to them ; and more particularly do I impress on the minds of the convicts left for transportation, the paramount importance of good conduct in the prisons to which they should be sent, or the certain misery which an opposite course would inevitably occasion.

"Several pleasing and encouraging communications have been made to me by convicted and discharged prisoners, expressive of their thanks for the interest I took in their spiritual welfare during the time they were under my pastoral charge.

"That my humble endeavours to communicate religious instruction have not been in vain, I would respectfully allude to one circumstance which has been more than once publicly noticed, the very respectful and proper demeanour of the prisoners at their respective trials, and the number of those who admitted their guilt when called upon to plead ; to this end no inducements whatever were had recourse to or presented to their minds excepting those which the Holy Scriptures enforce.

"The excellent rules recently laid down for the discipline of the prison have produced the best effects, observable as they are in the improved general conduct of the prisoners ; refractory conduct is now of rare occurrence, as any instance of it is promptly and effectually repressed. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed that the silent system has produced highly beneficial effects, as being the means of checking the contamination incurred under the old system.

"I find that very few prisoners have been punctual and regular in their attendance upon Divine Worship previous to committal, a large proportion having lived in habits of irreligion, a predisposing cause of crime; another fruitful source of crime is the beer-shop system, by means of which hundreds of heads of families have been given up to drinking, and their children have been so neglected as to become thieves and prostitutes. Vagrants are a very numerous body of men; they wander from union to union and, with the food there supplied and what they obtain by begging, support themselves in idleness, and ultimately they become thieves and burglars."

Some very clear and intelligible instructions for the guidance of the subordinate officers have been drawn up by the visiting justices.

In conclusion, I feel pleasure in noticing the frequency and regularity of the attendance of the visiting justices, who meet at the prison every fortnight, and also make separate visits in the intervals.

DEVONSHIRE.

EXETER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison has been almost entirely rebuilt upon the site of the old gaol and house of correction. It consists of a central part with 3 corridors running east, west, and north; of these, that towards the east is still unfinished. The west corridor contains in 3 floors above the basement 117 cells for male prisoners, all of which are certified for separate confinement, besides 6 certified cells in the basement, 2 of which are used for prisoners affected with itch; there are also in the basement of this part of the building 6 dark cells for punishment. The north corridor contains 88 cells for male prisoners, all of which also are certified, but, owing to the rise of the ground, which slopes very much towards the south, there is no basement story under this part of the building. This corridor, when finished, will contain 38 cells for male and 65 for female criminals, besides the matron's apartments, a visiting room for female prisoners, and rooms for 3 female warders; and in the basement of this wing will be situate the general kitchen for the prison, with a lift to convey the food into the floor above; 8 baths for male

prisoners, 6 for females; 3 punishment cells for female prisoners, and 4 reception cells and 2 itch cells for the same class. As soon as this wing shall be completed the female prisoners will be removed from their old prison, which will be re-modelled for the reception of the county debtors now confined in the Sheriff's ward in St. Thomas's.

The cells are all paved with Delabole state, rubbed with linseed oil, which preparation has been adopted to prevent its pulverisation by the feet of the prisoners. They are generally supplied with iron bedsteads, not so much from preference as because those bedsteads existed already in the old prisons; but as these were not sufficient for all, 30 of the cells have wooden bedsteads, similar to those in use at the gaol at Bath. The rest of the bedding consists of a mattress and pillow, filled with straw, a rug, and 2 blankets. Sheets are not yet allowed to the prisoners, but I was glad to learn that an impression is gaining ground that this addition would conduce as much to economy as to cleanliness, an opinion which is supported by experience in the numerous prisons in which sheets have been already adopted. Each cell is supplied with a closet and basin, and a separate reservoir of water. The cells are all provided with gas lights, the price of gas at Exeter being 5*s.* per 1,000 feet. Each cell is also furnished with a water-closet and wash-basin, and a supply of 8 gallons of water daily.

The chapel is constructed for 244 criminal prisoners in separate stalls: the women having 44 of the number in the 4 front rows on the east side, between which and the front row of the men is a passage leading to the side gallery. The women will pass from their prison to chapel by a covered way, which will also serve for their passage on reception, and will enter the chapel on the east side by a door reserved for them and the debtors. The latter class being intended to occupy 4 seats on the floor of the chapel, excluded from the sight of the female prisoners Very complete inspection by the officers of every part of the chapel is obtained from a gallery suspended from the roof. The laundry is very well arranged, and contains 9 separate divisions, with hot and cold water laid on for washing, 2 rooms for ironing, a wringing machine, a very efficient drying closet, with 4 divisions, and a mangling room.

It is but justice to add to the above description that the work is extremely well done, and that the prison promises to become one of the best in the south of England.

The following abstract shows the number of prisoners present at my last inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	22	9	31
Prisoners convicted at Assizes -	8	6	14
„ „ Sessions	64	18	82
„ „ summarily	38	5	43
	132	38	170

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

Cleanliness, Clothing, and Bedding.—The wards and cells of the prison and the persons of the prisoners were extremely clean, as was also such of the clothing and bedding as I examined. The clothing is of two kinds: for convicted felons, party coloured; for convicted misdemeanants and untried prisoners of all classes, plain. Stockings are supplied to such prisoners as want them, but they wear their own when they have any. The bedding has been already described.

Diet.—The diet in use in the prison very nearly resembles that recommended in 1849 by the Secretary of State, but has been somewhat modified at the suggestion of the magistrates to render it more like the ordinary diet of the neighbouring population, and also to simplify its preparation.

Health.—The surgeon visits the prison daily and examines every prisoner on the Monday and Thursday of every week. The sick are all seen once a day, or oftener if required, either by himself or his assistant. He makes a point, however, of visiting three times a week in person. The health of the prison during the last year has been generally very good. There has been no epidemic of any kind, although the small-pox has been very prevalent in all parts of the city, affecting, particularly, adult persons. The cells for the treatment of cases of itch are built in too close contiguity to those for ordinary sick cases. Much inconvenience is felt from the difficulty of getting rid of females sentenced to transportation, but unfit to undergo their sentences by incurable disease.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs Divine Service daily at ½ past 9. The daily service consists of a selection from the Liturgy and a lesson from the New Testament. Immediately after Service the chaplain visits

the prisoners newly committed, averaging about four daily, and those about to be discharged. After this duty has been done he visits the general prisoners individually in their cells, and converses with them for some time, seeing generally about twenty daily, which he thinks more profitable than paying shorter visits to a larger number. He also examines daily the classes under the tuition of the schoolmaster. On Sundays the Chaplain performs two full services, with sermons in the gaol, at 9 and ½ past 2, and one at 11 A.M. at the Sheriff's Ward, St. Thomas, and in the afternoon visits the sick in the infirmary, and reads prayers to them.

The schoolmaster instructs the boys five days in each week for a full hour each day, but the adults only two days in the week, with the exception of the untried, who, having no labour to perform, come in somewhat oftener. The prison library contains a liberal supply of books, which are lent by the Chaplain according to his judgment of their suitability to the several prisoners; they consist chiefly of religious books, but with a considerable infusion of generally interesting works, indirectly conveying moral and religious instruction. As an instance showing the routine of the school, I may mention that on the day of my inspection the prisoners in class 1 were 30 in number, and were engaged in learning the alphabet and beginning to read; that class 2 consisted of 25, who were reading imperfectly; class 3 of 19, who were reading fluently, and class 4 of 7 juvenile prisoners of different attainments, but put together on account of their youth. If we deduct these 81 prisoners from 132, the total number of the male prisoners in confinement, there will remain 51 who are not receiving any instruction, and these consisted of vagrants and other prisoners committed for very short periods. There is at present no schoolmistress appointed, but the earnest desire manifested by the magistrates to carry out the new system as perfectly as possible, leaves no reason to doubt that that appointment will be made as soon as the new female prison is completed.

The following table shows the number of prisoners of all denominations, except debtors, who are confined in a separate prison, who have been committed to this prison in the year ending at Michaelmas last :—

Total Number of Prisoners in confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Criminal Prisoners.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	16	3	19	–	1	1	16	4	20
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - - -	89	23	112	3	–	3	92	23	115
Summarily convicted - -	36	11	47	3	–	3	39	11	50
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	269	70	339	24	10	34	293	80	373
Rendered in Court for Trial	63	13	76	1	1	2	64	14	78
Summarily convicted - -	465	136	601	37	9	46	502	145	647
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	6	2	8	–	–	–	6	2	8
Total - -	950	258	1,208	68	21	89	1,018	279	1,297
Deaths in the course of the year - - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Lunatic prisoners in the year - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners -	156	45	201	13	3	16	169	48	217
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	151	38	189

The fluctuation in the number of prisoners committed in the last 12 years has been so remarkable that I think it worth showing in the following table :—

NUMBER of Prisoners committed during the Years from 1841 to 1852 inclusive.

Date.	Felons for trial.	Misdemeanants.	Vagrants.	Total.
1841	399	531	173	1,103
1842	455	521	230	1,206
1843	444	562	246	1,252
1844	432	518	222	1,272
1845	452	461	257	1,170
1846	464	424	310	1,198
1847	600	515	295	1,410
1848	528	605	522	1,655
1849	590	707	630	1,927
1850	408	540	493	1,441
1851	424	489	404	1,317
1852	399	401	298	1,098

It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding the increase of population, the numbers are lower than at any previous time during the period.

Labour.

At the time of my last inspection the prisoners were employed in the following occupations :—

MALES.

Breaking and pounding stone	25
Working the pump (4 parties of 12 each)	48
Working at the hard labour machines	12
Cleaning the prison	4
Tailoring	3
Whitewashing	2
Painting	2
Repairing shoes	1
Picking oakum	31

FEMALES.

In the laundry	10
Cleaning the prison	3
Sewing	14
Picking oakum	6

The remaining prisoners, being 4 men and 5 women, were confined by sickness to their cells.

The above numbers include the prisoners for trial, the males of that class being employed at oakum picking, and

the females at sewing, by their own choice. It is found that very few refuse the offer of employment when made to them.

The chief kind of useful labour now performed in the prison is stone-breaking, which is expected to be profitable, as the broken stone is in much request, and meets with a ready sale. The prisoners work at this kind of labour in 25 partitioned cells in the yard opening to the south, and having a passage passing down the front and a box for the inspecting officers; the cells measure 10 feet by 4 feet 6 inches; they are found very convenient, and it is in contemplation to build some more upon the same plan contiguous to the present sheds, and 20 separate airing yards, radiating from a centre and measuring about 43 inches in length.

Twelve hard-labour cranks have been put up, but no prisoners are employed upon them except vagrants, workhouse offenders, and other prisoners considered incorrigible, and who have been frequently imprisoned. Only one instance has ever occurred in which a prisoner has refused to perform this labour with much determination, and even his resistance was overcome without any violent means; not only has no prisoner ever been whipped for this cause, but none has ever been put on bread and water for more than a single day. The prisoners also pick a considerable quantity of oakum, which is done by contract for a rope-maker in the neighbourhood, who pays 4*s.* per cwt. for the labour. The water is raised for the use of the prison by a crank-pump, at which 12 prisoners work simultaneously.

The necessaries for the use of the prison are all purchased by contract; the following is a list containing the contract prices for 1852–3:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wheaten bread, per lb.			1¼
Brown bread, „			1
Beef, per cwt.	1	15	5
Mutton, „	1	19	8
Oatmeal, „		14	6
Rice, „		14	0
Soap, „	2	2	6
Potatoes, per score of 22 lbs.		1	1½
Split peas, per bushel		7	0
Coals, per ton		17	6

The receipts and expenditure on account of the prison are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	857	9	5
Clothing and bedding	128	15	7
Allowances to the sick	52	14	5
Fuel and light, Soap	381	15	7½
Stationery and printing, Books	55	3	11
Rent and taxes	5	19	6
Salaries and pensions	1,868	6	0
Removal of transports	188	16	8
Repairs and alterations	206	8	7
Sundries	215	17	3½
Total	£3,961	7	0

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	15	0	0
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners	162	8	0
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	708	0	9
For the removal of transports	188	16	8
Total	£1,074	5	5

The staff of the prison now consists of the following, besides the usual principal officers :—Clerk and storekeeper, schoolmaster, chief warder, eight male and four female warders, of whom two act as nurses, gate porter, engineer, cook, assistant cook, and night watchman.

Separate confinement being now fairly established in this prison, the Visiting Justices have become painfully alive to the anomaly of bringing together at the time of trial all those prisoners who had been scrupulously kept asunder in the previous part of their confinement, and whom, if convicted, it is intended again to separate. They have, accordingly, determined that the best mode of obviating this inconsistency will be, to provide a van for transit from the prison to the court, divided by partitions into separate compartments, and that 15 cells should be built at the castle, in which to detain the prisoners in separation until called into court. The cost of these most desirable improvements will be only 500*l*.

DEVONSHIRE.—EXETER SHERIFF'S WARD.

It has been stated in the Report just concluded upon the county gaol, that it is the intention of the magistrates to include the debtors' prison in the same establishment with that for criminal prisoners, an arrangement which will remove the only remaining exception to that practice in the district. It is needless for me to observe, as the matter has been already under the consideration of the magis-

trates, that caution will be necessary to avoid incurring the technical penalties attaching to *escape* in the removal of the debtors from one prison to the other; but as I am given to understand that there are peculiar difficulties in the present case, arising out of the construction of the Act of Parliament by which the prison was first founded, it may be well to consider whether some fresh enactment may not be required to meet the exigencies of the case.

As the concentration of the county prisons has been so long anticipated, no changes have been made in the construction, discipline, and internal arrangements of this prison for many years past: the account therefore, which is contained in the 14th Report, may be taken to represent exactly the present condition of the prison in all respects.

There were 29 debtors in confinement at the time of my last visit, 22d December 1852, of whom 23 males and 2 females were sheriffs debtors, and 4 males were committed by the County Courts. The following table details the peculiar circumstances of each case:—

List of Debtors in the Sheriff's Debtors' Ward for the County of Devon, on the 22d day of December 1852.

No.	Name.	When committed.	Amount of Debt.	Nature of Process.
			£ s. d.	
1	V. B.	7th May 1822	75 10 0	King's Bench, Ca. Sa.
2	S. C. S.	11th Jan. 1834	74 18 9	" "
3	J. P.	15th Jan. 1848	558 16 0	Exchequer "
4	T. N.	28th April "	35 18 2	Queen's Bench "
5	J. R.	9th May 1850	127 8 0	" "
6	R. R.	13th " "	720 12 10	" "
7	T. P.	18th Oct. "	46 4 6	Exchequer "
8	G. K.	28th Oct. 1851	2,275 0 0	} Exchequer Crown Debt.
—	Same	29th April 1852	6,925 0 0	}
9	J. R.	28th Oct. 1851	2,275 0 0	}
—	Same	22nd Jan. 1852	6,925 0 0	} " "
10	J. E.	28th Nov. "	13 7 6	Queen's Bench, Ca. Sa.
11	M. R.	9th June "	238 0 0	" "
12	R. E.	24th June "	45 15 11	Queen's Bench Capias
—	Same	26th July "	97 7 7½	Crown Debt.
13	F. R.	12th Aug. "	2,753 10 7	Queen's Bench, Ca. Sa.
14	T. P.	13th " "	45 0 0	Exchequer Bailable Capias.
—	Same	13th " "	38 0 0	" "
15	D. C.	21st " "	64 1 3	Exchequer, Ca. Sa.
16	S. B.	14th Oct. "	174 3 9	Queen's Bench, Ca. Sa.
17	F. T.	8th Nov. "	28 15 0	" "
18	J. H. B.	18th " "	71 4 4	" "
19	C. J.	21st " "	174 7 0	Exchequer, Ca. Sa.
20	L. J.	21st " "	174 7 0	" "
21	W. R.	24th " "	36 15 5	" "
—	Same	24th " "	64 6 9	" "
22	C. C.	24th " "	29 2 3	Common Pleas, Ca. Sa.
23	W. C.	29th " "	69 10 9	Queen's Bench, Ca. Sa.
24	S. R.	4th Dec. "	689 19 0	" "
25	J. D.	9th " "	61 16 6	" "
			£ 24,908 18 10½	

COUNTY COURT DEBTORS.

No.	Name.	When committed.	Amount of Debt.	Term of Imprisonment.
			£ s. d.	
1	E. U.	26th Nov. 1852	3 18 7	30 days
2	J. P.	29th „ „	2 13 2	1 month
3	R. U.	30th Dec. „	2 13 2	1 month
4	R. P.	20th „ „	1 12 8	28 days

SUMMARY.

Sheriffs Debtors, M. 23, F. 2 }
County Court, M. 4 } 29

SHERIFF'S DEBTORS' WARD RETURN.—Michaelmas 1851 to Michaelmas 1852.

	Nature of Process under which each Debtor was committed.	Number during the year.
Debtors during the year	—	93
Ca. Sa.	37	—
Crown debtors	3	—
Mesne Process or Judges' Order	13	—
Bankruptcy	2	—
Chancery attachment	1	—
Absconding Debtors' Act	1	—
Local or County Courts	36	93

EXETER.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE only alteration which has taken place in the construction of this prison, since the date of the last Report, has been the completion of a very large kitchen; the explanation given of its unnecessary extent being, that some day it may be converted to another purpose, in the event of the prison undergoing improvement. All the rest of the building continues in the same inconvenient form; and I can only repeat the observation which has already been reiterated in many Reports, that it is quite impossible for any effective discipline to be carried out in a building of such disadvantageous construction, in which the continual association of the prisoners in day rooms, without supervision or employment of any kind, renders this, as well as the few other remaining prisons on the same construction, nurseries of crime rather than establishments for its repression.

As there does not appear to be the remotest prospect of a new prison being built by the city, and as the present building operates as anything rather than a discouragement of crime, I feel bound to repeat the often expressed recommendation that this building should be altogether abandoned as a penal establishment, terms having been first made with the county magistrates for the reception of the city prisoners in their new gaol.

The following was the number of prisoners present on the last day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	13	2	15
Convicted at assizes and sessions	7	1	8
„ summarily	12	0	12
Prisoners for examination	1	2	3
Debtors	1	1	2
	34	6	40

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners in custody during the last two years :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year, ending at Michaelmas 1851 and 1852.

	1851.			1852.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	1	1	2	7	4	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	4	10	7	—	7
Summarily convicted	5	2	7	10	6	16
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	35	15	50	49	18	67
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rendered in Court for Trial	2	—	2	2	—	2
Summarily convicted	178	71	249	172	61	233
Total of Criminals	227	93	320	247	89	336
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	—	2	1	—	1
Admitted in the course of the Year	21	1	22	15	2	17
Total of Debtors and Criminals	250	94	344	263	91	354
Greatest number at any one time:—						
Criminal Prisoners	30	12	42	51	9	60
Debtors	4	—	4	4	—	4
Average daily number of Criminals	26	6	32	33	7	40

Diet.—With reference to the observations made in former Reports upon the objectionable nature of the dietary, and

the want of its due apportionment as to quantity, for prisoners under sentences of different duration, whereby those in prison for short terms received an excess of nourishment, and those confined for the longer periods were insufficiently supported, I have to report that a new diet table, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, has been in operation during the last year, and that the result of the change has been satisfactory.

Health.—The prison has been healthy during the last year. No epidemic has prevailed in it, neither has any death occurred, or any prisoner been pardoned on medical grounds within the same period.

Religious and Moral Instruction.—The Chaplain's duties, as described in former Reports, continue to be performed in the same manner, but no person has yet been appointed as schoolmaster to give that instruction to prisoners which is required by law. This is the more to be regretted from the total vacuity of mind to which prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are subjected during the whole of their imprisonment.

Labour.—No occupation of any kind is provided for those prisoners who are awaiting their trials, or for those who are sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, a disregard of the law which is productive of the worst effects in a prison, the inmates of which pass all their time without the supervision of officers.

Expenditure.—The following abstract shows the total amount of expenditure and receipts for the last year :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	98	15	10
Clothing and bedding	18	7	11
Fuel and light	15	16	8
Soap	16	5	10
Stationery and printing	2	6	10
Furniture	30	1	2
Rent and taxes	1	7	11
Salaries and pensions	329	18	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	3	9	4
Removal of transports	63	4	8
Repairs and alterations	52	1	5
Sundries	9	19	9
Total	£641	15	4

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from the Treasury:			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	155	18	2
For the removal of transports	38	10	10
	£194	9	0

At the Michaelmas Quarrterly Sessions of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city and county of the city of Exeter, holden concurrently with the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the same city and county, on Monday the 13th day of October 1851.

It was Ordered—That the under-mentioned dietary table for the prisoners in the gaol and house of correction of Exeter be approved and transmitted to the Secretary of State for confirmation.

HENRY D. BARTON, Clerk.

DIETARY TABLE OF CITY PRISON.

CLASS I.

Convicted prisoners confined for any term not exceeding seven days :—

Breakfast - -	1 pint of gruel.
Dinner - -	1 lb. of bread.
Supper - - -	1 pint of gruel.

CLASS 2.

Convicted prisoners confined for any term exceeding seven days, and not exceeding one calendar month :—

	Males above 14 years of age.	Females and children.
Breakfast,	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel ; 6 oz. bread.
Dinner -	12 oz. bread.	8 oz. bread.
Supper -	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel ; 6 oz. bread.

Prisoners of this class, when employed at hard labour, to have $\frac{2}{3}$ pint of soup twice a week.

Women in the laundry 4 ozs. of bread additional at dinner.

CLASS 3.

Convicted prisoners for terms exceeding one calendar month, and not exceeding two months :—

	Males above 14 years of age.	Females and children.
Breakfast and supper	1 pint gruel ; 6 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel ; 6 oz. bread.
Dinner — Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	2 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes.	2 oz. dressed meat; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. potatoes.
Dinner — Monday, Wednesday, Friday	$\frac{2}{3}$ pint soup ; 1 lb. potatoes.	$\frac{2}{3}$ pint soup ; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. potatoes.

Women in the laundry to have in addition 6 ozs. of bread daily.

Class 4.

Convicted prisoners at hard labour for terms exceeding two months, and not exceeding six months; and convicted prisoners not at hard labour for terms exceeding two months:—

	Males above 14 years of age.	Females and children.
Breakfast and supper	1 pint gruel; 8 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.
Dinner for four days	3 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes.	2 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes.
Dinner for three days	1 pint soup; 1 lb. potatoes.	⅔ pint soup; 1 lb. potatoes.

Male prisoners at hard labour, and females employed in the laundry, 6 oz. additional bread at dinner.

Class 5.

Prisoners at hard labour whose sentences exceed six months:—

	Males above 14 years of age.	Females and children.
Breakfast and supper.	1 pint gruel; 8 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.
Dinner for four days.	4 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes; 6 oz. bread.	3 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes; 4 oz. bread.
Dinner for three days.	1 pint soup; 1 lb. potatoes; 6 oz. bread.	1 pint soup; 1 lb. potatoes; 4 oz. bread.

Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement to have the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Prisoners before trial, when the period between commitment and trial:—

Shall not exceed one calendar month - - - - - as Class 3.
Shall exceed one calendar month, but shall not exceed four months - - - - as Class 4, with extra bread.
Shall exceed four months - - as Class 5.

Misdemeanants of the first division the same as prisoners before trial.

Prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding three days:—

1 lb. of bread - - - per diem.

Prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of 4th, cap. 64, s. 42:—

The diet of Class 2.

Debtors who do not maintain themselves:—

The diet of Class 4, with extra bread.

Debtors committed under the 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 127, and the 9th and 10th Vict., cap. 95:—

If for terms not exceeding six weeks - - the diet of Class 3.
If committed for longer terms - - the diet of Class 4.

NOTE.—Four oz. of split peas made into a pudding may be substituted for 1 lb. of potatoes occasionally, but that change shall not be made more than three times a week.

The soup to contain, per pint, 2 oz. of raw meat, without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 oz. of oatmeal, per pint, and be seasoned with salt.

TIVERTON.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison affords far more accommodation than is required for the purposes of the borough. It is extremely well built, and the cells, all of which are certified for separate confinement, were first occupied in 1847. The cells for male criminal prisoners, situate in the main corridor, are 20 in number, 10 being on the ground floor, and the remainder in the gallery, to which access is obtained by an iron staircase; from this gallery a door of communication leads to the chapel, which is partitioned into separate seats. The cells are furnished with hammocks, bedding, tables, and other requisites, and each is provided with a water-closet, and washing basin supplied from a separate cistern; they are not, however, lighted with gas, by which deficiency the employment of prisoners in the long evenings and dark mornings of winter is prevented. The women occupy a separate division forming the south wing of the building, on one side of which the cells are situated. They are five in number, exclusive of a sick room or infirmary for females, and are fitted up precisely on the same plan as those for the men, and like them have hammocks for beds.

Corresponding with the women's division, on the north side, is that for debtors, the accommodation for whom far exceeds what has ever been required, as it consists of four sleeping rooms and a dayroom; indeed, no debtor of either sex has been confined here for the last two years.

The reception cells for male prisoners are situate in the passage leading to the principal corridor. They are two in number, and in the same passage there are a storeroom, a dispensary, a turnkey's room, and one for the meeting of the magistrates. In the basement there are four cells, three of which are for vagrants committed for short periods, and the fourth is used for a punishment cell.

The chapel is made to accommodate 22 male and 9 female criminals in separate divisions, and a considerable space is left vacant for debtors.

The building appeared to be in very good repair, and scrupulously clean.

Prisoners.—The number of prisoners has been undergoing a gradual reduction, and at the time of my last visit was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	4	—	4
Summarily convicted	1	—	1
Convicted at Sessions	—	1	1
Total	5	1	6

The numbers in confinement in the course of the last year are shown in the following table :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year, ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6
Summarily convicted	4	—	4	1	—	1	5	—	5
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial	11	4	15	—	—	—	11	4	15
Rendered in court for trial	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Summarily convicted	23	4	27	9	—	9	32	4	36
Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	9	6	15	4	—	4	13	6	19
Total of Criminals	51	15	66	15	1	16	66	16	82
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners	51	15	66	15	1	16	66	16	82
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10¼

The greatest number of prisoners who have been in confinement in the year ending Michaelmas last was 17, and since Michaelmas has been 23.

Clothing.—Since the remarks made in a former Report on the disadvantage of obliging prisoners to wear their own clothes, a great abundance of prison clothing has been provided, by which the Governor is enabled to clothe all convicted prisoners, and such of the untried prisoners as desire it.

Diet.—No change has been made in the diets of the prisoners since the date of the last Report. It consists, by the week, of 10½ lbs. of bread, 1 lb. of meat, 10½ lbs. of potatoes, 7 pints of soup made with 3 oz. of meat to a pint, and 14 pints of coffee or tea, with milk and sugar. During the late scarcity of potatoes, 3½ lbs. of bread have been substituted for them, and the use of potatoes has not yet been resumed. To obviate the objection of the diet being unnecessarily high for short-sentenced prisoners, the magistrates, on committing prisoners for terms not exceeding three weeks, are in the habit of prescribing a reduction of their diet, according to their judgment. This is an irregular mode of effecting some graduation of the diet, which ought to be the result of a fixed scale, sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Governor is allowed 6*d.* per day for supplying the full diet to each prisoner, and gives credit to the borough for the quantity of bread withheld from the exceptional cases by order of the magistrates. This is a very bad system, and has been long exploded in most prisons.

Health.—The Surgeon sees all prisoners two or three times a week, and attends daily when required by sickness. He also visits all prisoners on their reception, and registers their existing condition; his Journal and Prescription-book is well and intelligibly kept as required by law, and the medicines given to prisoners are daily recorded.

Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain attends thrice in the week, preaching a sermon on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday. He also occasionally converses with the prisoners separately. The turnkey devotes a part of his time to giving elementary instruction to the prisoners.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison in the last year are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	90	19	3½
Clothing and bedding	4	15	1½
Allowances to the sick		18	8½
Fuel and light	21	6	5
Soap	2	10	0
Stationery and printing		2	7½
Furniture	2	3	7
Salaries and pensions	109	0	0
Repairs and alterations	7	7	1½
Sundries	4	1	7
Total	£243	14	5½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials	1	0	0
Amount received from fines	15	2	9
Amount received from the Treasury:— For maintenance of convicted prisoners	43	15	3
	£59	18	0

BARNSTAPLE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The only alterations which have taken place in this prison, since its construction was described in detail in the 16th Report, have been the interposition of a curtain between the male and female prisoners while at chapel, and the alteration of the locks of the cells of the latter, whereby they are no longer capable of being opened by the Governor's key. But although the last-mentioned alteration has been made in compliance with the statute, the prisoners of either sex have the most ready means of conversing together, both by day and night, through the windows of their cells, which are not yet glazed in compliance with my recommendation. A hard-labour crank has been put up, at which vagrants are set to work for the first week of their imprisonment. The airing-yard of the male prisoners is still overlooked from the lock-up house, and the females are still without any separate airing-yards. So ready is the communication between the lock-up house and the gaol, that friends of the prisoners have only to get into the former to be enabled to make any communication to those confined in the cells of the latter building.

Four prisoners were in confinement at the time of the last inspection, of whom three were males.

The records of this prison are so unintelligibly kept, that it is impossible to state the number of prisoners who pass through it annually. It appears, however, that 156*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* have been expended in its management.

I stated in the last report, that there was no prison dress, even for convicted prisoners. This deficiency has now been partially remedied, there being 14 suits of clothing and 22 pairs of shoes belonging to the prison. The keeper informs me that the magistrates are in the habit of lending shoes to barefooted prisoners during their stay, but take them from them on their discharge. The bedding is very sufficient and clean, but no sheets are allowed to prisoners.

The duties of the surgeon and chaplain are the same as those detailed in the last report. The former attending only when sent for, and the latter twice a week.

The officers are the same as at the time of the last report; and, with the exception of the matron, who now receives a salary, their emoluments are the same.

No rules for the management of the prison have ever received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

BIDEFORD.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Although some endeavours have been made to render the cells of this prison more habitable, by letting more light into them, all its essential defects, as described in the 16th and previous Reports, remain unremitted; neither would it be possible, as a perusal of the last Report would abundantly prove, that any amendment should be made in it short of its entire rebuilding. The small number of prisoners committed from this borough naturally causes the Town Council to hesitate to adopt so expensive an alternative; it appears to me, therefore, that nothing remains to meet the exigencies of the case but the removal immediately on commitment of all prisoners to the county gaol at Exeter. Fortunately recent circumstances contribute to render that course less difficult than formerly. A railway is about to be opened from Crediton to Barnstaple, whereby prisoners may be removed to Exeter at very small expense and without any loss of time.

Under these circumstances I have felt it my duty to recommend to the Secretary of State that the present building be no longer used for a gaol and house of correction, but merely as a lock-up house, and that all convicted prisoners, immediately on conviction, be removed to Exeter, together with all prisoners committed for trial at the Bideford sessions a week or more before the holding thereof.

At the time of the last inspection no convicted prisoner was in confinement, but a man and woman were awaiting their trials.

The number of prisoners confined in the last year was 22, being a considerable increase on former years.

The prisoners receive no religious or other instruction, indeed there never has been any chaplain appointed, and it is needless to say that there is no schoolmaster; thus in each instance are the provisions of the Gaol Act disregarded.

BRADNINCH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This building had lately undergone cleansing and whitewashing at the time of my last visit in December 1852. The same objections, however, remain to the employment of it for any other purpose than as a lock-up house, as have been repeatedly stated in former reports. From the very small number of commitments it must generally happen that prisoners pass all their time in solitude, or if it should arise that two or more of the same sex should be in confinement

at one time, they must be associated together, whether tried or untried, old or young; whether, in short, the law admits of their association or otherwise. As no officer of any kind resides in or near the prison, the prisoners are deprived of any means of calling assistance in case of illness. It is, of course, needless to say that prisoners, however long confined, have no advantage of any instruction, spiritual or secular, inasmuch as the only recognized officer belonging to the prison is the policeman, also charged with the town duty, and who brings food and water to the prisoners; his wife being engaged to clean the hall adjoining, and to do the same necessary offices for any women who may be in confinement that he performs for the men.

Only 9 prisoners have been confined in this prison in the course of the last year, and the expenses of conducting it have been 19*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

No prisoners were in confinement at the time of my visit, but instances have occurred, and may occur again, at any time, of prisoners being kept here many weeks, or even months, in solitude; a possibility which should be provided against by making a contract with the county for the maintenance of all the prisoners in the county gaol, from which the town is not distant more than an hour by railway. The prison is regarded as very insecure, as any ordinary climber may escape from the airing-yards; in proof of which, an instance was stated in a former report, of a man under sentence of transportation having been kept there with his arm chained to his side as the only means of preventing him from scaling the wall in the absence of the officer; an instance of illegal restraint to supply defects in the security of the prison, which, as I hope and believe, is without a parallel in the prisons of the country.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINT.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE only alteration that has taken place in the construction of this prison since the date of the last report, has been that of making a new division for the County Court debtors, separate from debtors of the other classes, and the adoption of some useful arrangements for giving more conveniences to the governor's family. The shed in which prisoners are shut up to break stones is not sufficiently ventilated, the atmosphere being kept full of the dust of the broken lime-stone. No time should be lost in making the skylights to open, with a view of remedying this defect; I have therefore requested the governor to bring the matter before the Visiting Justices.

The following is a statement of the prisoners committed to this prison in the last year:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	1	10	—	—	—	9	1	10
Summarily convicted	6	1	7	—	—	—	6	1	7
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	34	4	38	1	—	1	35	4	39
Rendered in Court for Trial	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
Summarily convicted	80	14	94	6	—	6	86	14	100
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	10	—	10	2	—	2	12	—	12
Total of Criminals	140	20	160	10	—	10	150	20	170
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Admitted in the course of the year	14	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	14
Total of Debtors and Criminals	157	20	177	10	—	10	167	20	187
Lunatic Prisoners in the Year	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	29	3	32	—	—	—	29	3	32
Debtors	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	19	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	19
Average daily number of Debtors	2¼	—	2¼	—	—		2¼	—	2¼

The cases of the convicted prisoners present on the last day of inspection will be found in the Appendix.

The diet of the prison has been very much improved, and, as a consequence, the prison is much more healthy than formerly, and scurvy has entirely disappeared.

No alteration has taken place in the chapel, which is very inconvenient, and especially open to the objection that the female debtors sit with the criminals.

The arrangements with reference to religious and secular instruction have undergone no change of any importance. The schoolmaster attends five days in the week and gives instruction to the prisoners for one hour and a half, an amount of educational training which must be regarded as of very little value.

It is quite impossible for the discipline of the prison to be properly maintained, there being only a single turnkey for that purpose besides the governor.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the subjoined tables:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1852, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	112	1	3
Clothing and bedding	22	3	6
Straw	1	19	9
Prisoners on discharge	1	12	3
Fuel and light	14	3	3½
Soap	3	4	6
Stationery and printing	1	9	4
Stones for labour	32	16	0½
Rent and taxes		14	0
Salaries	255	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	3	17	6
Removal of transports	5	12	6
Repairs and alterations	196	1	3
Sundries	35	18	2
Total	£686	13	4

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	80	9	1
For the removal of transports	10	15	8
Other receipts, viz.:—			
For stones and oakum	100	10	3
	£191	8	7

The following is the dietary alluded to above:—

1st class.—Prisoners convicted for any term not exceeding fourteen days, 1lb. bread, and 4½ ounces oatmeal made into stirra and gruel, daily.

2d class.—Prisoners convicted for any term above fourteen days and not exceeding six weeks, 1½lb. bread, 4½ ounces oatmeal, and half a pint sweet milk, daily.

3d class.—Prisoners convicted for any term exceeding six weeks, 1½lb. bread, 4½ ounces oatmeal, half a pint sweet milk, daily, and one pint of soup made out of 3 ounces beef with peas, twice, weekly; prisoners awaiting their trial have the same as class 3.

Three cases of insanity have occurred during the year, incluing prisoners acquitted or unable to take their trial on the ground of insanity.

Name.	Age.	Offence and sentence.	Date of committal.	Whether insane on committal.	Whether known to have been insane previous to committal.	Date of becoming insane, and the presumed cause.	Whether insane at present.	If removed, date of removal, and by what authority.	How disposed of.
J. Williams	51	Stealing planks.	1852. January 8	Deaf and dumb, and could neither speak or understand. The jury found him of unsound mind.	- -	- -	Same condition.	Discharged March 18, by warrant from Home Office.	With his relations.
R. Roberts	40	Stelaing a duck. (not tried.)	April 3 -	Yes - - -	No; a stranger.	- -	Died three months after removal.	Removed May 14, by order of Secretary of State.	To the Denbigh Lunatic Asylum.
A mute man	22	Vagrancy.	August 31 (remand.)	Yes - - -	Stranger -	- -	We have heard so.	Removed by order of Justices, September 3.	To Denbigh Asylum.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prisoners in confinement this day :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	7	5	12
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	8	2	10
Summarily convicted	29	5	34
	44	12	56
Sheriff's debtors	5	2	8
County Court debtors	2	—	2
	51	14	66

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix; those of the debtors in the following table :—

RETURN of Debtors in Cardiff Gaol on the 21st March 1853.

Name.	When committed.	By what Court.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs.
		MALE DEBTORS.		
	1852:			£ s. d.
D. D.	31 July	Exchequer	137 5 0	including costs.
D. J. L.	30 November	Exchequer	20 0 0	14 7 3
	1853:			
I. T.	10 January	Exchequer	31 1 7	3 3 4
W. G.	1 March	County Court	3 7 0	2 10 2
T. W.	8 ,,	County Court	5 10 10	2 1 6
A. W.	9 ,,	Exchequer	31 12 8	including costs.
T. E.	11 ,,	Queen's Bench	63 18 2	4 4 0
T. T.	15 ,,	Queen's Bench	94 14 0	1 1 0
		FEMALE DEBTORS.		
	1845:			
A. D.	25 June	Common Pleas	50 6 0	6 14 0
	1853:			
R. T.	17 March	Queen's Bench	94 14 0	1 1 0

Construction.—The only alterations in the construction of the building since the last report have been the erection of a new bath for male prisoners and the improvement of that of the women, and the removal of the exposed staircase in the females' prison complained of in the last report. The alarums of the solitary cells were still out of order:

the governor, however, informed me that they had been repaired since my last visit and again broken. There are no means of communication at all from any of the cells. The cooking is still performed by criminals without the supervision of any officer; this practice leads to irregularity, and should be remedied.

Cleanliness.—There should be more attention paid to cleanliness and order in the cells, as it is a good moral lesson to prisoners to inculcate in them habits of cleanliness. Personal cleanliness is very well attended to, but the cells should be regularly cleaned and the bedding put up in order. Some of the cells were empty and others over filled, for which no satisfactory reason was assigned. Sheets are not yet allowed to the male prisoners, nor even to all the women.

Labour.—Oakum-picking is suspended during the cold weather, so that the treadmill is the only labour performed.

The prisoners made no complaints of their treatment, but one man, G. D., complained that he was detained without a sufficient warrant, as he was not regularly committed for trial but taken before the Court while under remand. I found, on investigation of the case, that he was detained by virtue of an order from the Judge of Assize.

Another prisoner, H. G., inquired whether a sum of money (10*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*) which was found upon him when he was apprehended may be used by him in procuring legal assistance on his trial. As I was not aware of the depositions made before the committing magistrate, I could only state the case to the governor with a recommendation for inquiry.

Diet.—The diet for prisoners above three weeks confined is as follows:—

Bread, 1½ lb.
Oatmeal in gruel, 4 oz.
Potatoes, 1 lb.

Hard-labour prisoners have 2 oz. of barley, and the same quantity of rice in addition. Prisoners for three days and under seven,—

Bread, 1½ lb., and water.

Those for seven days and under fourteen days,—

Bread, 1½ lb.
Potatoes, 1 lb., daily.

Those for fourteen and under twenty-one days have,—

Bread, 1½ lb.
Oatmeal, 4 oz., in gruel.

Surgeon.—The surgeon sees every prisoner under punishment daily, but does not examine the prisoners on admission, as required by the statute of the 4th Geo. 4. c. 64. s. 10. cl. 17. The health of the prison has been very good; no epidemic has prevailed, nor have any deaths occurred.

Accounts.—The following abstract shows the expenditure and receipts of the prison in the last year:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	302	2	1½	Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials	12	0	0
Clothing and bedding	70	9	10	Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners		10	0
Medicines	10	0	0	Amount received for fines	1	5	6
Allowances to the sick	7	10	1	Amount received from the Treasury:—			
Fuel and light	73	7	2	For maintenance of convicted prisoners	99	13	1½
Soap	25	10	0	For the removal of transports	69	5	6
Stationery and printing	34	10	9				
Books	4	4	6				
Rent and taxes	15	16	1				
Salaries	642	16	0				
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	77	5	3				
Removal of transports	88	8	0				
Repairs and alterations	45	13	1				
Sundries	147	3	4				
Total	£1,544	16	2½		£182	14	1½

Every article of consumption is bought by contract. The following were the last prices:—

Bread, 6¾*d.* for 4 lb.
Oatmeal, 15*s.* per cwt.
Potatoes, 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Rice and barley, 15*s.* per cwt.

Religious and Secular Instruction.—The amount of religious instruction is as scanty as before, and no schoolmaster has yet been appointed. The quarter sessions have, however, voted that 1*l.* a week shall be paid to any competent person whom the visiting justices may appoint for that purpose, but no fit person can be found to take the situation at so low a salary.

The prisoners of the several denominations in confinement in the last year are shown in the following table:—

Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Criminal Prisoners.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	24	9	33	2	1	3	26	10	36
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - -	10	3	13	—	—	—	10	3	13
Summarily convicted -	16	3	19	—	—	—	16	3	9
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial - - -	150	60	210	9	4	13	159	64	223
Rendered in Court for trial	52	22	74	—	—	—	52	22	74
Summarily convicted -	255	60	315	33	11	44	288	71	359
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	18	1	19	1	—	1	19	1	20
Total of Criminals -	525	158	683	45	16	61	570	174	744
Debtors.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	11	1	12	—	—	—	11	1	12
Admitted in the course of the year - - - -	53	2	55	—	—	—	53	2	55
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	589	161	750	45	16	61	634	177	811
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners -	66	23	89	—	—	—	66	23	89
Debtors - - -	14	1	15	—	—	—	14	1	15
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	53	15	68	—	—	—	53	15	68
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	10	1	11	—	—	—	10	1	11

SWANSEA.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prisoners present on the last day of Inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - - -	5	1	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	65	21	86
Summarily convicted - - - -	3	—	3
Debtors - - - - - -	3	—	3
	76	22	98

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The debtors are committed by the County Court, two for eighteen days and one for thirty-one days. Their debts and costs are, respectively,

£1	0	2
2	8	4
3	7	0

The prisoners, on being questioned, made no complaint.

Annual Return.—The following table exhibits the numbers in confinement in the last year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	12	6	18	—	—	—	12	6	18
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	32	7	39	1	—	1	33	7	40
Summarily convicted -	18	1	19	—	—	—	18	1	19
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	63	23	86	3	5	8	66	28	94
Transferred to other Governors for Trial - -	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
Rendered in Court for trial	26	3	29	—	—	—	26	3	29
Summarily convicted -	231	36	267	12	9	21	243	45	288
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	81	25	106	3	2	5	84	27	111
Total of Criminals -	464	101	565	19	17	36	483	118	601
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	25	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	25
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	492	101	593	19	17	36	511	118	629
Deaths in the course of the year - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	100	23	123	2	6	8	102	29	131
Debtors - - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Average daily number of Criminals - - -	57½	20	77½	2	2	4	59½	22	81½
Average daily number of Debters - - -	2½	—	2½	—	—	—	2½	—	2½

Construction.—No alterations have been made in the construction of the prison since the date of the last report. The magistrates have now under their consideration several pro

positions for the enlargement of this gaol and that of Cardiff, to meet the increased requirements of the county, arising from the great increase of trade and population in the last few years. There being, both here and at Cardiff, considerable plots of ground belonging to the county immediately contiguous to the prisons, there would be no difficulty in extending them sufficiently for all purposes. Both prisons, especially that at Swansea, are isolated by roads or railroads from all other buildings.

Labour.—The treadmill was out of order at the time of my visit. It is to be regretted that no partitions have yet been made to separate the prisoners while at work.

Removal of County Court Debtors.—The division formerly occupied by the County Court debtors has been given up to the female prisoners, and two rooms formerly occupied as stores are given to the debtors, who make use of the governor's garden for an airing-yard. The cooking is still performed by two prisoners, without any supervision from an officer, except that which is occasionally but rarely given by a turnkey generally employed elsewhere.

Deficient Cell-room.—The cells certified for separate confinement are all used for the confinement of more than one prisoner (generally three), in consequence of the inadequate accommodation elsewhere. There is no gas in the cells, so that in winter the prisoners are in darkness for twelve or fourteen hours, a state of things as much opposed to the economical employment of their time as to all moral improvement. In my last report on this prison I recommended the adoption of light in the cells, but the arguments in its favour are much strengthened since that time by the appointment of a schoolmaster, as the hours now passed in darkness might be more advantageously appropriated than formerly to the instruction of the prisoners.

Chapel.—Nothing has been done to mitigate the evils arising from the want of arrangement in the chapel. There is no separation of classes in chapel, but only of sexes.

The prisoners are not allowed stockings, not even the women (as at Cardiff), under the impression that they would be an improper indulgence; but a sheet is allowed to them, which at Cardiff is regarded as too luxurious.

Dietary.—The diet is as follows:—

For prisoners for fifteen days and under,

1½ lb. of bread and 4 oz. oatmeal in gruel.

For prisoners above fifteen days and under one month,

1½ lb. of bread, 4 oz. oatmeal, and 1 lb. potatoes.

Those confined above one month have, in addition to the bread and gruel, daily, on alternate days, 1 quart of soup composed of 4 oz. of beef, 1 oz. barley, 1 oz. rice, 1 oz. leeks or onions, with pepper and salt, and ¼ lb. of cheese, with 1 lb. of potatoes.

Religious and Moral Instruction.—There has been a schoolmaster appointed for three months, who commenced his duties on the 11th of October last at a salary of 1*l.* a week. This is a step in the right direction, and it is in conformity with an express Act of Parliament that has been too long disregarded, both here and at the county gaol of Cardiff. The chaplain still performs the scanty amount of duty detailed in the last report.

Surgeon.—The surgeon is not called upon to see all the prisoners on admission, as required by law, nor those under punishment.

There has been in the last year a visitation of smallpox, which affected four prisoners, but one only died of the disease, and I found on inquiry that neither of these prisoners had been vaccinated. There was a lunatic prisoner in confinement at the time of my visit, with reference to whom I advised that application should be made for his removal to an asylum.

Labour.—Oakum-picking has been adopted in addition to treadmill labour during the last year, but some difficulty has hitherto been felt in obtaining the necessary material. Arrangements have, however, been made for obtaining a better supply; and as the price of the junk is 10*s.* per cwt., and that of the picked oakum 20*s.*, a considerable amount of profit will be made.

Accounts.—The accounts of the prison are very well kept, and the quarter's accounts presented to Quarter Sessions are in a very good and intelligible shape. The food and other necessaries are bought by contract; the following were the prices last quarter:—

Oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*
Scotch barley, per cwt., 16*s.*
Patna rice, per cwt., 14*s.*
Welsh cheese, per cwt., 1*l.* 3*s.*
Bread (in 8 oz. loaves), for 4 lbs., 5½*d.*
Beef, per cwt., 1*l.*
Potatoes (not by contract), 5*s.* 9*d.*

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the following abstract. It will be seen that prisoners' labour forms only a small item, but if the common practice were pursued, of taking credit for work done for the county in

tailoring and shoe making and mending, the profits would be much larger :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	376	1	7¾
Clothing and bedding	108	10	0
Medicines	10	0	0
Allowances for sick	21	14	1
Fuel and light	80	15	1
Soap	17	16	0
Stationery and printing	28	15	1½
Books	5	5	11
Furniture	36	4	5½
Salaries and pensions	541	3	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	19	14	6
Removal of transports	33	11	6
Repairs and alterations	41	8	8
Sundries	62	6	6
Total	£1,383	6	5¾

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials	13	17	9
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners		16	6
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	360	16	10¾
For the removal of transports	33	11	6
	£409	2	7¾

The whole accommodation of the prison is very far below its minimum requirement, as will be seen by the following statement :—

	Cells.	Day Rooms.
On the basement of the old prison	17	8
On the upper story of old prison	30	—
In the corridor	15	—
	62	8

Of these, 22 cells and 4 day-rooms are for women.

The maximum number of prisoners from Michaelmas 1851 to Michaelmas 1852 has been already shown; the smallest number in the year was 51 males and 11 females, so that even at those times when the prison was the least filled, the number of male prisoners must have exceeded that of the cells for their accommodation by 12, while at those periods in which the numbers were at the greatest, the excess was at least 70. The magistrates are fully aware of the necessity that exists for extending the accommodation, and at the time of sending this report to press I am in communication with them on the subject, by direction of the Secretary of State, so that the deficiency may be expected to be remedied before long.

The following facts extracted from the Report of the Gaol Committee to the last Easter Sessions will posses interest at this moment when improvements in the disposal of criminals in this county are under consideration.

The expenses of prosecutions at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions have been as under:

——	At Assizes.	At Quarter Sessions.
	£	£
1848 - -	1,276	2,889
1849 - -	1,190	2,271
1850 - -	1,323	2,652
1851 - -	1,285	2,251
1852 - -	955	2,967

The average costs of such prosecutions were as under:

——	Prosecutions at Assizes.	Average Costs.	Prosecutions at Sessions.	Average Costs.
		£		£
1848 - -	75	17	305	9
1849 - -	58	20	219	10
1850 - -	70	19	298	10
1851 - -	76	17	286	8
1852 - -	50	19	411	7

The buildings and repairs of county prisons were,—

——	At Cardiff.			At Swansea.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1848 - -	295	2	4	1,203	13	1
1849 - -	110	10	1	244	5	8
1850 - -	236	1	1	11	19	0
1851 - -	78	11	10	60	11	8
1852 - -	83	8	1	14	13	8

The sum of 220*l.* still remains to be paid when the conveyance of land agreed to be sold by the town council of Swansea, for the purposes of the house of correction is completed, the clerk of the peace having reported that he has several times applied for the abstract of title.

The number of commitments to the several county prisons were, in—

——	For Trial at Cardiff.	On Summary Convictions.	Other Convictions.	For Trial at Swansea.	On Summary Convictions.
1848 -	221	349	72*	144	190
1849 -	225	317	96*	83	142
1850 -	251	327	161*	119	213
1851 -	296	323	131*	122	397
1852 -	311	521	129*	142	369

* Received from Cardiff Gaol, under sentence.

The average cost of maintaining prisoners at the several county prisons has been as follows :

——	At Cardiff.			At Swansea.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1848 - -	6	0	3	7	1	6½
1849 - -	4	13	2	7	1	6¾
1850 - -	4	15	2	5	7	1¾
1851 - -	4	12	4	4	14	6½
1852 - -	4	11	6	5	6	0

The greatest number of persons in custody at one time was, at Cardiff 136 ; at 129.

SWANSEA.—DEBTORS' PRISON FOR THE LIBERTY OF GOWER.

It has been my duty in every annual and special report relating to this prison to call attention to the scandalous neglect exhibited in its management, which may safely be said to be without parallel in any establishment of the same kind in the kingdom. The prison consists of the ruined keep of the castle of Swansea, divided into four rooms varying from 12 to 15 feet square. These rooms, of which one only (designed for women) possesses a lock, consist of the mere walls, no furniture whatever being allowed to the prisoners. They are very cold in winter, but no fuel is furnished for warming them. No food is allowed ; but the prisoners' friends, if they have any, are permitted to feed them. If, however, they are not so fortunate, they must depend upon the intercession of some person with the parish to procure for them a pittance for their maintenance, and their chance of medical attendance in sickness depends upon the same precarious assistance. There is not even any water within their reach, the supply

of this necessary of life being entirely dependent upon the occasional visits of a gaoler residing in a distant part of the town. The remoteness of this person's residence makes it, of course, impossible to summon him in case of any emergency. I have not been able to learn that any religious instructor has ever been seen within the prison.

At the time of my last inspection, on the 22d of March last, there was one debtor in confinement, who, being a tradesman in the town, was well supplied with bedding, fuel, and food. Being a bookbinder by trade, he had had his presses and tools brought in also, and two apprentices at the time of my visit were assisting him in his trade. One of these individuals, being a boy of very small size, was able to pass and repass through a hole in the wall where there had formerly been a pump, for the purpose of procuring anything his master might require from the town, and as he also slept in his master's room at night, the ordinary privations suffered by other debtors could not be estimated from this example. The following list exhibits the number of debtors in confinement in the course of the year which expired on the day of my visit:—

Name.	Date of Reception.	Date of Discharge.	Amount of Debt.
			£ s. d.
E. P. - -	19th Feb. 1852 -	21st Feb. 1852 -	27 15 0
D. O. - -	1st July 1852 -	18th Aug 1852 -	33 17 0
T. R. - -	5th July 1852 -	27th Jan. 1853 -	108 13 6
W. E. - -	22d July 1852 -	15th Oct. 1852 -	40 0 0
W. B. - -	2d Feb. 1853 -	In custody - -	32 1 6

This prison, as has already been stated in former reports, is the property of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, who has the custody of all debtors, except those committed by the County Courts, by virtue of his Lordship of the Seignory of Gower and Kilvey. The charter upon which the right is founded bears date in the fifth year of James I. (1607), and was confirmed by an Inspeximus in the thirty-third year of Charles II. (1681).

I feel that I should ill discharge my duty if I should hesitate to point out upon every possible occasion the public inconvenience and private hardship inflicted by the continuance of this prison on its present footing. To deny to persons, confined for debt, food, bedding, fuel, religious instruction, and medical attendance, and the help, in case of

need, of a responsible officer, when those advantages are so humanely provided for criminal offenders, implies an anomaly which cannot be too often noticed or too strongly insisted upon.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTER—COUNTY GAOL AND PENITENTIARY.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - - -	31	7	38
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	98	30	128
Debtors - - - - - -	10	1	11
	139	38	177

Besides, the above there were in confinement on contract the following city prisoners :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicted at the City Sessions - - - -	22	4	26

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix. There were 10 male and 1 female debtor in confinement, whose cases are specified in the following list :—

Initial of Name.	When committed.	By what Court.	Amount of Debt.	Sentence.
			£ s. d.	
		Males.		
R. C. -	19th Jan. 1853 -	Chancery -	Contempt.	
R. H. -	8th Feb. 1853 -	Queen's Bench	103 17 11	
F. F. -	19th Mar. 1853 -	Exchequer of Pleas.	63 5 0	
T. G. -	21st April 1853 -	Queen's Bench	£ s. d. (104 1 1, 513 2 3, 31 19 2) £ s. d. 649 2 6	
H. M. -	27th April 1853 -	Queen's Bench	24 4 11	
J. T. -	28th April 1853 -	- - -	63 4 5	
J. H. -	2d March 1853 -	Exchequer -	72 17 4	2 Calendar Months from 8th March 1853.
J. W. E. -	19th April 1853 -	County - -	16 9 11	28 Days.
J. A. -	22d April 1853 -	County -	10 14 8	21 Days.
T. K. -	28th April 1853 -	County -	3 10 5	10 Days.
		Female.		
E. M. -	30th Nov. 1852 -	Exchequer -	137 6 0	

The criminal prisoners were employed at the time of my visit as follows :—18 weaving cloth and matmaking. The kinds of cloth manufactured in the prison are sacking, tarpauline, woollen cloth for prisoners' clothing, neck-handkerchiefs, pocket handkerchiefs, calico for shirts for prison, linen for shirts for the lunatic asylum, linen sheeting, bed-casing, and toweling. The mats made are of cocoa nut fibre ; some with woollen borders. There are 9 looms for weaving cloth and one for weaving mats. All the prisoners who do these manufactures are instructed in the prison, so that if there were more looms much more work might be done. There were 6 men employed in tailoring for the county prison only. If there were more work to do there would be plenty more men fit to perform it. All the clothing for the prison as well as the houses of correction is made here, but no other clothing, except for the asylum. Twelve men were employed in shoemaking, of whom 6 were able to make a complete shoe. The coarser shoes are made for the prison use, but some are made well enough to be bought by the shops. The number who are now employed are as many as can be well overlooked by one instructor, as it takes more time to look over beginners than over skilled workmen ; but if a larger number were employed there would of course also be more whose skill would be advanced. There had been about 27 pairs made new in the previous fortnight, besides a good deal of repairing for the prison. Twenty-three were employed in picking oakum, 5 in cleaning the prison, and 2 in whitewashing. By a rule of the prison, no smaller number of mats than 12 can be sold, and the number of sacks is in like manner limited to 20. These regulations have the effect of obstructing the sale of these articles of manufacture, but a large number are sold, nevertheless. The only other kinds of labour of male prisoners are that of the treadmill and washing. The number of prisoners on the treadwheel at the time of my visit was 50. The number employed in washing was 8 (that being the number of washing stalls), who did all the heavy work for the male prisoners.

The female prisoners are occupied in washing, needlework, knitting, and cleaning the prison.

The construction of the prison was described at great length in the last report ; but many alterations have been made since the period then referred to, and some are still in progress, which should now be adverted to.

It was stated in the last report, that the flues from which the fresh air was derived for the supply of the cells and other parts of the prison opened at the level of the ground, to which there was great objection, in a locality so unfavourable to health as that upon which the prison is situated. It was suggested that all these flues should be carried up to a height commensurate with that of the boundary wall, with a view of obtaining the air from a more healthy stratum. This recommendation has been only in part adopted, the flues in front of the separate prison having been raised to the height of 2 ft. 5 in. above the ground, but those in the other parts of the prison remain as before. This change, although hardly sufficient, is unquestionably an improvement.

The dark cells in the corridors are still the only punishment cells for the separate prison, the recommendation to remove prisoners to punishment in another part of the prison not having been adopted. The rooms which were pointed out as convenient for the sleeping rooms of officers have been adopted for store-rooms, the prison being very ill supplied with those depôts for necessaries; the officers, therefore, continue to recide in the corridors, by which 6 cells are withdrawn from the prisoners.

I feel bound to observe upon another change which has been made since the date of the last report, and which has been productive of considerable inconvenience in carrying out the discipline of the new part of the prison known as the "Separate Prison." It will be remembered that at the time of the erection of this building a water-closet was put into each cell, according to the most approved plan of construction adopted elsewhere. Some months after the cells were first occupied some of these places got out of order, in consequence of which direction was given by the Sessions for the removal of all of them, to the number of 137; so that from that time it became necessary to remove prisoners upon occasion to other water-closets in the galleries. By this arrangement, not only is great additional trouble given to the officers in removing the prisoners backwards and forwards, but, as the pipe and the lower part of the water-closet remain in the cell, and the original water-valve is taken away, a stench continually rises into the cell which is much worse than any that would have been caused by the water-closets. I am induced to believe that this measure was adopted under an erroneous impression that the original inconvenience was incurable, by the fact that in the only 2

cells (the dark cells) in which they remain as at first, they are found to act very well, although prisoners whose cells have been deprived of them are brought thither in great numbers. I have thought it necessary to notice this circumstance, to guard against the possibility of so inconvenient a precedent being adopted elsewhere.

The cells designed for female prisoners having been found (as was anticipated in the last report) far more than sufficient for the numbers of that sex who are ever confined in the prison, a deduction of 19 has been made from them for the use of male prisoners. These cells are all fitted for separate confinement, and were at the time of my late inspection nearly ready to be certified for that discipline.

The demoralizing system of associating the untried prisoners in large day-rooms without any supervision by officers, which was pointed out in the last report, has now been abandoned. The two larger rooms have been made into cells, designed to be hereafter certified for the separate system of discipline, while the remaining one is still reserved for persons confined for penalties on game certificates, nonpayment of taxes, and want of sureties. Persons whose evidence is likely to be required for the Crown are kept in separate cells, to prevent communication, and at the time of my visit all prisoners awaiting trial were also confined separately. By the removal of the facilities for immoral communication formerly afforded by these day-rooms one of the greatest obstacles to the subsequent reformatory discipline is withdrawn, and seven cells will be obtained as well as a visiting-room for prisoners' friends.

The following table exhibits the total number of prisoners confined in this prison in the year ending at Michaelmas last :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	12	1	13	—	—	—	12	1	13
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	104	8	112	3	1	4	107	9	116
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	391	88	479	38	9	47	429	97	526
Rendered in court for trial	59	6	65	9	1	10	68	7	75
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	55	5	60	1	—	1	56	5	61
Committed for examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	15	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	15
Total of Criminals -	637	108	745	51	11	62	688	119	807
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	9	2	11	—	—	—	9	2	11
Admitted in the course of the year - - - -	72	1	73	—	—	—	72	1	73
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	718	111	829	51	11	62	769	122	891
Deaths in the course of the year - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lunatic prisoners in the year	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners -	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	31	241
Debtors - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	13
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	23	201
Average daily number of Debtors - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9

The prison was clean and orderly in every part as were also the persons of the prisoners. The baths are sufficiently numerous to admit of the prisoners being bathed regularly at short intervals. The clothing and bedding in use were clean and in good order, and the stock of each in store was sufficient for the requirements of the prison.

The diet in use in the prison is somewhat modified from that recommended by the Secretary of State. The articles of food are of good quality, and are purchased by contract, as are also the materials used in the manufactures carried

on in the prison. The last prices of some of them are shown below :—

		s.	d.
Bread	per lb.		1
Beef (without bone)	„		5¼
Mutton	„		5¼
Cheese	„		6
Candles	„		5½
Oatmeal	per cwt.	15	0
Rice	„	15	0
Salt	„	1	5
Soap	„	46	0
Coals	per ton	13	0

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the subjoined abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following heads.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	1,069	2	5	Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	228	14	2
Clothing and bedding	322	2	8	Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract	314	15	0
Medicines } Allowances to the sick	73	8	1	Amount received from the Treasury :—			
Fuel and light	484	9	2	For maintenance of convicted prisoners	1,078	13	7
Soap	89	10	7	For the removal of transports	61	3	4
Stationery and printing books	41	4	4	Other receipts	40	11	10
Furniture	58	6	8				
Salaries and pensions	2,329	10	9				
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	95	15	9				
Removal of transports	61	3	4				
Repairs and alterations	194	5	7				
Sundries	234	10	1				
Total	5,053	9	5		1,723	17	11

The staff of the prison has been considerably modified, to meet the requirements of the new Separate Prison. It is now as follows :—

The Governor.
The Chaplain.
The Surgeon.
The Deputy Governor.
2 Principal Warders.
4 Under Warders.
The Head Officer of the Penitentiary.
The Under Officer of the Penitentiary.
2 Tread-wheel Officers.

The Head Officer of the Gaol.
The Debtors' Officer.
The Matron.
The Under Officer of Females.
The Female Searcher.
The Porter.
4 Night Patrols.
The Clerk and Storekeeper.
The Engineer.
2 Cooks.
The Miller.
The Nurse.
The Hospital Attendant.
The Schoolmaster.
The Schoolmistress.
The Barber.
3 Trades' Instructors.
2 Messengers.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain attends the prison at least six hours daily, and commences by performing Divine Service in summer at ½ past 8, in winter at ½ past 9. The service on week-days consists of a selection of prayers from the liturgy, on Sunday of two full duties. Immediately after prayers on week-days the chaplain assembles the prisoners, who are divided into 4 classes, not exceeding 30 in a class, and instructs them, in succession, for the space of two hours on religious subjects, and examines them in the catechism. This division into 4 classes is a constant and invariable arrangement, and quite irrespective of the numbers of the prisoners to be instructed; for example, if the prisoners should only amount to 60, they would nevertheless be so divided, but if they should exceed 120, as the number in each class is only permitted to be 30, the excess must be instructed on another day. This plan is doubtless intended to limit the number of prisoners to the amount who are supposed capable of receiving instruction at once; but it obviously has the effect of adding greatly to the labour of the chaplain,—already necessarily very great, in a large prison on the separate system. However obvious may be the advantage of limiting the number of prisoners in any class to 30, it is by no means apparent that any good is done by requiring that the number to be instructed, however small, should be divided by 4. The chaplain also visits daily the sick, and those in close confinement for prison offences, and the schools, where he examines into the proficiency of the prisoners, and promotes them into other classes. He also recommends

such books as he deems requisite, whether strictly religious or moral and educational, and decides on their distribution. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are entirely under his direction. They attend the schools from 5 to 6 hours daily, with a remission on Saturday afternoon. The chaplain visits all the prisoners in separate confinement individually, twice every week, and more frequently in such cases as he thinks likely to be benefited by his visits, or if specially requested by a prisoner.

As the chaplain has had much experience of the working of the separate system, both before his appointment here, when he held the chaplaincy of Preston House of Correction, and subsequently, I am glad to be able to adduce his opinion on its effects, as expressed in the following letter in reply to my inquiry :—

" County Prison, Gloucester,
" My dear Sir, May 11th, 1853.

" In reply to your question as to my opinion of separate confinement, I beg to say that the more experience I have, the more I am convinced of the beneficial results of this system.

" Separate imprisonment conduces to many desirable ends. In the first place, it totally prevents contamination, and this I consider a strong argument in its favour, for I could enumerate many instances where prisoners attribute their fall from having had communication with old and hardened offenders ; to corroborate which, I enclose an extract from a letter received from a young man, who from being led away by evil companions was induced to obtain goods under false pretences, for which offence he was confined in a prison where association was allowed. He there met with a man convicted of forgery. This individual gave him his address, and promised to send him forged notes or sovereigns on his remitting a stipulated sum of money ; unfortunately, as you will see from the account, the young man (who is respectably connected and born to good prospects) yielded to the temptation. He was detected in attempting to pass the *first* bad note, and he is now undergoing the sentence of seven years transportation. He dates his misery entirely to the contaminating effects of his first imprisonment. I may observe that this is not an isolated case, it is one amongst many ; and did space allow, I could write down a long list of equally striking ones.

" The separate system tends materially to the reformation of the prisoner, as it gives him time for reflection, and thus prepares his mind to receive the gospel ; it also affords the minister of religion an opportunity of discriminating between the penitent and impenitent. There is a false shame, or natural pride of the human heart, which shrinks from the taunts and jeers of fellow prisoners, and consequently checks any outward exhibition of repentance in the presence of others, and thus hardens the feelings against any religious impressions. This evil is totally prevented by separate confinement. In the privacy of the cell,

and in the presence of the chaplain, the prisoner is not ashamed to shed the tear of contrition ; an opportunity thus presents itself of sowing the seeds of the gospel and offering religious consolation. I have been much strengthened in this opinion by a circumstance which occured lately. Two young men are imprisoned in our gaol for swindling ; they have received superior educations, and their parents hold respectable positions in society. The first Sacrament Sunday after their admission they offered themselves as candidates to become communicants. On the return of another Communion Sunday I found that they absented themselves ; upon inquiring the reason, they informed me that they shrunk from the association with the other prisoners, feeling that they were marked men, and would be known after their discharge. Nothing would induce them to participate in the holy ordinance again during their imprisonment.

" Under the separate system the prisoner has ample scope for moral and mental improvement ; his attention not being distracted by any outward object, and being removed from all fear of persecution from his fellow prisoners, he is *compelled* (if I may use the word) to reflect, and is glad to employ his time in mental and physical advancement.

" Another advantage of this system is that it combines *punishment* with reformation. To the hardened criminal, who has been accustomed to live without restraint in the society of reprobates, the mere separation is felt severely. I am born out by the testimony of prisoners themselves as to the penal effects of separation. One case is that of a man who was brought to prison on the serious charge of manslaughter of his wife ; he suffered three months separate confinement previous to trial, after which, he was sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the penitentiary, where he worked on the treadwheel, and had a facility of communicating with fellow prisoners. This man assured me that he would rather have *twelve* months on the treadwheel than *three* months separate confinement.

" I know there are many objections raised against this system. Some argue that it is unnatural and cruel to isolate a human being from association with his fellow-creatures. I would ask, Would it be considered unnatural and cruel to separate a man affected with a dangerous and infectious disease from mixing with others? How much more necessary must it be to adopt means to stop the progress of the fearful contagion which the promiscous association of those suffering from moral guilt and degradation must engender ! It is also asserted that separate confinement is injurious to the mind, and produces insanity ; this is certainly a grave charge. Observation and experience convince me, however, that there is no foundation for such a supposition. I have never been able to trace one case of insanity to the effects of separate confinement. The few instances where mental disease has exhibited itself have generally arisen from some hereditary cause, and it was discovered that the individuals had previously been inmates of a lunatic asylum. In support of this opinion I have taken down a list of prisoners (which I

enclose) who have undergone the longest periods of separate imprisonment, ranging from the period of 18 months to two years and upwards; and so far were they from suffering any affection of the mind, that they left the prison in good health, and exhibited considerable mental improvement. They all learnt trades. Most of them on their admission did not know a letter in the alphabet, but on their discharge were able to read and write well; and I may here remark that one or two of these prisoners were men of the lowest grade of intellect. I therefore maintain that they derived great benefit from the separate confinement.

" I must apologize for intruding on your valuable time in this lengthened epistle. I found it impossible to avoid entering into some details in giving fully my conscientious conviction of the highly beneficial and advantageous effects of the separate system; and in conclusion allow me to observe, that I fervently hope that such a very desirable mode of treatment may never be abolished.

Believe me,
My dear Sir,
Yours most truly,
I. F. Herschell,
Chaplain."

" J. G. Perry, Esq.

Extract of a letter received from a prisoner referred to in the above letter of the Chaplain.

" The man in Portsmouth was named B———. He had six months for uttering counterfeit coin, and left 10 days before me; he wrote and asked me to meet him at Canterbury races; and if I would send him some money, he would forward me anything I wanted. This I could not do, so declined joining him, and have never seen or heard of or from him since; but from York I sent a post office order for 5*s.* to the address he had given me,—Mr. W——— R——— R——— B———, London, at the back of the Q——— B———, for J——— W———. I had in two or three days a parcel enclosing me the three sovereigns, and a letter telling me a *note* would be 21*s.* If I would send this to M——— W———, 21, R——— R———, I should have one. Accordingly I forwarded a post office order for the 21*s.*, and in answer was told that, as it was the time of many horse fairs, she could not get me one under 30*s.*, and I must send another 9*s.* I replied, I could not, and did not like being cheated, but sent 4*s.*, making altogether 25*s.* for the one note; and on the 25th of September (the very day these people in Southampton say I passed the forged notes there) I received at Mrs. C———'s, 3, K——— Street, H———, the *note* for which I am now suffering (for both herself and daughters were present, and remarked, when they saw the note, what a dangerous thing to send one merely by post in a letter,—of course, little imagining it was a bad one). As I before have stated I carried it to various places, afraid to pass it, and finally gave it to Mr. T. Cheltenham. This I can solemnly declare to be the truth, and the only note or counterfeit money I have ever seen or had, however appearances

may be against me. God, who will judge me for all offences, knows I am writing the truth.

"April 17th/53. G. H."

This is a *literal* copy of the letter, merely omitting the names in full. I. F. H.

Before concluding the notice of the chaplain's department, I am desirous of calling attention to a scheme, now in its infancy, for the reformation of young female prisoners, which, if not first suggested by that zealous officer, owes much to his advocacy for the support it has received. Its plan is slightly adverted to in a prospectus, of which the following is a copy :—

PROPOSED PLAN for the Reformation of young female prisoners of the County of Gloucester.

THE reformation and moral improvement of our unfortunate fellow creatures who fill our gaols is happily now exciting the interest and sympathy of every benevolent mind. Much has already been done to forward this desirable object. "Refuges" have been established to receive adult male offenders, whilst reformatory institutions and ragged schools are liberally supported for the reception of juvenile male delinquents. For abandoned females, a Magdalen Asylum has with much success been long established at Gloucester. But it appears highly desirable to found a reformatory institution for young females, not of the unfortunate class there received ; but who, originally of unimpeached character, have been convicted of the commission of only trifling offences, and having conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the chaplain and matron during the term of their confinement in prison, give much reason for hope that, with the assistance of such an institution, their lost character may be regained, and their past punishment afford a salutary and sufficient warning for the future.

There are many young females convicted of some petty theft, to which they have been instigated by evil associates, more than from confirmed vice of their own. Their conduct during imprisonment is frequently very satisfactory ; and they leave the prison evincing signs of sincere repentance, and of a determination to amend their lives. But with lost character,—destitute of money for their immediate wants, and of the means of future support, and frequently destitute also of friends—what alternative is open to them ? That many soon return to prison, or a worse course for a livelihood, can hardly be matter of surprise.

Taking into consideration these facts, it has been suggested that some steps should be taken with the view of rescuing this unfortunate class. It is hoped to enlist the sympathies of ladies to interest themselves, in concert with the visiting magistrates and chaplain of the county prison, in obtaining suitable situations, and providing necessary clothing for such of these

young females, on their relase from imprisonment, as shall be recommended for that purpose by the certificate of the chaplain and of two visiting justices.

Subscriptions are therefore earnestly solicited from all who feel desirous of promoting the reformation of these young females.

Subscriptions may be paid at the County of Gloucester Bank, or to the Rev. J. F. Herschell, Chaplain to the County Prison.

March 15, 1853.

Being extremely desirous of collecting as much information as possible on the effect of the separate system of discipline on the mental and bodily health of prisoners, I have made many inquiries at this prison, and have reason to believe that the health of the prisoners under this discipline is generally better than that of those confined in other parts of the prison. In confirmation of which I insert some brief particulars of the cases referred to by the Chaplain of 15 prisoners who have been confined for the longest terms, two of whom not yet discharged, I had an opportunity of personally examining.

1. J. S. 2 years and three months. Convicted 1st January 1850. Removed to Millbank, 10th May 1852. Was afflicted with a deseased spine, but recovered sufficiently to be moved to Millbank.

2. W. P. 2 years. Convicted, 30th March 1850. Discharged, 29th March 1852. Was employed mat making. Went out in the enjoyment of excellent health.

3. C. G. 18 months. Convicted 30th March 1850. Discharged 29th September 1851. Was of low intellect and stubborn temper. Was employed mat making. Went out in good health.

4. J. W. 2 years. Convicted 30th March 1850. Discharged 29th March 1852. Was a low cunning fellow. Pretended to be mad. Was sent to the Hospital, got fighting, and disgusted with his companions, said he should have no more of it ; was afterwards 18 months in separate confinement.

5 J. W. 2 years. Convicted 30th March 1850. Discharged 29th March 1852. Was employed shoemaking. Learned the trade tolerably well. Went out in good health.

6 B. W. & 7. C. H. 18 months each. Convicted 2d July 1850. Discharged 1st January 1852. Both left prison in good health.

8. E. T. 2 years. Convicted 2d July 1850. Discharged 1st July 1852. Was employed shoemaking. Made considerable progress in reading and writing. Went out in good health.

9. F. W. 2 years. Convicted, 6th August 1850. Discharged, 6ah August 1852. Was employed weaving. Made considerable progress. Went out in good health.

10. F. C. 18 months, Convicted, 15th October 1850. Discharged, 14th April 1852. Went out in good health.

11. G. P., 18 months Convicted, 18th March 1851. Discharged, 17th September 1852. Was employed weaving. Made considerable progress, and learned to read and write. Went out in good health.

12. P. C., 18 months. Convicted, 1st July 1851. Discharged, 31st December 1852. Was employed weaving. Made considerable progress. Is now employed in Gloucester.

13. W. S., 18 months. Convicted, 1st July 1851. Discharged, 31st December 1852. Was employed weaving. Made great progress. Is now employed at the trade in Barnsley.

14. A. E. J. Convicted, 9th August 1851. Sentenced to two years hard labour. Now in the prison, enjoying good health.

15. C. S. H. Convicted, 6th January 1852. Sentenced to two years. Now in the prison, enjoying good health.

The duties of the medical officer are the same as were described in the last report. The prisoners are weighed on admission and discharge. The average number of prisoners under separate confinement increase in weight during their stay, those who are employed at the treadmill generally lose considerably in weight.

It has been shown above that no death took place in the prison between Michaelmas 1851 and Michaelmas 1852, but between the last date and May 1853, four prisoners, and two officers have died, and 5 prisoners have been pardoned on medical grounds. Two children of prisoners have also died during the same period.

The surgeon is of opinion that there has been no case of insanity in the prison since it has been on the separate system, except the prisoner was mad on admission. Some have feigned insanity, but they have always been discovered. There have been five cases of epidemic small-pox, all of which occurred on the same day, and all of whom recovered. All had been previously vaccinated, and one had had the small-pox. It should be mentioned as a very remarkable fact that these five prisoners were in separate confinement in different parts of the south wing of the separate prison, and never had any communication with each other. They had all been in for a considerable time,—

G. H.	for	10	months.
G. W.	„	3	„
C. C.	„	3	„
J. Y.	„	4	„
F. H.	„	11	„

The prisoners were on different sides of the corridor and on different landings, and many prisoners who had never been vaccinated were situated in intervening cells.

Before leaving the subject of health, I beg to state that I quite concur in the recommendation of the surgeon that a shower and douche bath should be put up for the use of the prison, as many cases of debility and weakness occur from time to time in which these appliances of treatment would be serviceable.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SCHOOL AT HARDWICKE, NEAR GLOUCESTER.

Although not coming strictly under the definition of a prison, I cannot forbear alluding to an establishment, which from the zealous and able manner in which its foundation has been effected by two of the magistrates of the county as well as from the favourable manner in which it is regarded by the residents in the neighbourhood, promises very satisfactory results, not only directly in diminishing the amount of juvenile delinquency in the neighbourhood, but also as an example likely to be imitated elsewhere.

Having been favoured by these gentlemen with a brief statement of the proceedings of the first few months of the existence of the school I feel that I cannot do better than give it publicity, notwithstanding that the very short duration of the experiment forbids more than a very sanguine anticipation of its ultimate success.

"The first report which the Managers of the Children's Friends' School have to make of their operations necessarily contains very little notice of *successful results* pecuniary or otherwise; but the facts which it will contain warrant them, they think, in anticipating such to a great degree when the school shall have reached the end of another year.

They desire then to call attention to these facts as bearing first upon the pecuniary and secondly upon the moral effects of their efforts.

The small and slowly increasing numbers with which the school began late in the planting season and total inexperience as to the quantity of land, which each boy could manage caused a great disproportion between the acreage cropped and the number of boys to be supported from it. The land cropped, indeed, was little, if at all, more than 3 quarters of an acre, and in bad condition. Yet the value of the produce from it gives us this very satisfactory conclusion, that each boy can, upon the average of all, earn, or very nearly, his own maintenance (excluding clothing and washing), which we have calculated to amount to within a very little of 2*s.* 6*d.* per head per week, or 6*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Two boys could, we now find, perfectly well manage this quantity of land (probably more); and as the average produce of this

quantity, roughly stated, is 9*l.*, and that too when in very bad condition, it does not seem over sanguine to anticipate that next year from 10 acres which may be cultivated with the help of 20 boys, and the master, and perhaps one assistant superintending labourer, produce may be got equal in value to the expense of the maintenance of that number. In this case the ordinary annual expenditure of the establishment which will fall upon its supporters and friends will be that for superintendence, which, *at present*, does not amount to 50*l.* a year, and 2*l.* 10*s.* per boy for clothes and washing, rent, tools, fuel, and lights, &c. &c.

We have good reason then for concluding, we think, that the expense of such an establishment as this, upon this plan, even with 20 boys will be actually very moderate; while if it meets with a fair proportion of success in reclaiming the objects of its efforts, such an expense will be amply repaid. In regard to this a detail of experience and personal conviction must take the place of those facts upon which that former conclusion was grounded. For we have not, of course, yet sent out any of our boys so as to be able to speak of their going on well or not, one only having *just* left us to return to his friends who sent him to us, *much* altered for the better both in body and mind. In the others there is this great mark of improvement, general steadiness and subjection to discipline, occasionally, of course, broken through, which becomes very manifest in most after a month or two's residence in the school. Many of them, we have reason to hope and believe, have learnt or are learning the discomforts and disreputableness of their former life, and the superior respectability and comfort of a life of honest industry. To observe such things indeed requires the daily intercourse which one of the managers has with them; but in place of results, which, as before remarked, they cannot have to show, they feel entitled to ask others who have not that opportunity of observation to take upon trust those evidences of progress which are so apparent to them as to spur them on to continue ardently their efforts in the cause which they have taken in hand.

(signed) Geo. H. Bengough, T. B. Baker, } Managers."

GLOUCESTER.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The evils complained of in the last report arising from the want of accommodation for prisoners are less felt at present from the circumstance that all prisoners convicted at sessions and assizes are now sent to the county gaol. There are, however, the same objections as relating to untried prisoners and those convicted summarily, when the number of such prisoners exceeds a small amount. In the untried ward all prisoners are obliged to sleep in two

close and ill ventilated cells, the one containing 4 iron bedsteads, the other a barrack bed; and as the number sometimes amounts to 24, and the average is about 20. The evil must be admitted to be of great magnitude, whether regarded in its bearing on health or on morals. This nuisance, notwithstanding all that has been said and written about it by every person who has ever visited the gaol, remains unabated, and the certainty of demoralization and risk of disease from the practice requires no comment. From there being no reception ward, a prisoner with the itch is turned at once into this ward, with the certainty of communicating it to the others with whom he is in juxtaposition, and it has sometimes occurred that the disease has continued unsubdued for 2 or 3 months in spite of all the efforts of the surgeon to eradicate it. The only remedy that presents itself for this very discreditable state of things, short of entirely rebuilding the prison, would appear to be to convert a part of the bridewell into a reception ward for the gaol prisoners, or even, by an alteration easily made, to add the bridewell to the gaol.

No alteration of any consequence has been made since the date of the last report in which this prison was minutely described. The damp cell used for punishment has, however, been entirely abandoned.

There is no kind of employment provided (as required by law) for untried prisoners, or convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour. The treadmill is the means of inflicting hard labour upon those summarily convicted prisoners who are sentenced to labour. The women do the washing and mending, and unless there are at least 2 untried or summary convictions in confinement, tried women are kept of those under sentence of court to do the work.

From the great prevalence of itch as referred to above, I would strongly advise that a fumigating box should be adopted instead of sulphur inunction, for its cure, as the means of producing the result with greater expedition. There should be a reception ward, and the surgeon should examine the new prisoners, before they mix with the others.

The chaplain's attendances appear from his book to be 2 in a week, and his stay in the prison extends to one hour on the Sunday, and half an hour on the other day. As no

schoolmaster is engaged this amount of duty on the part of the chaplain must be regarded merely in the light of a formal compliance with the letter of the law. The most efficacious part of the duty of a prison chaplain is unquestionably the private communication with prisoners, and it is clear from what has been said above that this branch of duty can scarcely be performed at all. It would not appear unreasonable in the magistrates to require a more frequent, if not the daily attendance of an officer, for whose service the staff of the prison furnishes no substitute.

The attendances of the visiting justices are not sufficient to enable them to exercise any effectual supervision. From Michaelmas 1851 their journal shows the following attendances:

October 1851	2
March 1852	1
June „	1
October „	1
November „	1
December „	1
March 1853	2
April „	0

On 8 of these 9 occasions only a single magistrate attended.

The prisoners present this day are:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for Trial	3	—	3
Summarily convicted	5	1	6
Convicted at Sessions	—	1	1
Debtor from County Court	1	—	1
	9	2	11

The cases of the convicted prisoners are to be found in the Appendix.

The following table shows the number of all prisoners received into this prison in the last year:

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in confinement in the course of the year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	5	2	7	2	—	2	7	2	9
Convicted at assizes and sessions - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	65	18	83	5	—	5	70	18	88
Summarily convicted -	80	32	112	2	—	2	82	32	114
Ditto, transferred to other Governors - - -	54	5	59	6	—	6	60	5	65
Committed for examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed - - -	36	—	36	—	—	—	36	—	36
Total of criminals -	240	60	300	15	—	15	255	60	315
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	32	1	33	—	—	—	32	1	33
Total of debtors and criminals - -	274	61	335	15	—	15	289	61	350
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners - -	28	4	32	—	—	—	28	4	32
Debtors - - -	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Average daily number of criminal prisoners -	17	2	19	—	—	—	17	2	19
Average daily number of debtors - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1

The expenditure and receipts of the prison will be seen from the following abstract :

Expenditure and Receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1852.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison Diet - -	116	5	2
Clothing and Bedding -	34	6	8
Fuel and Light - -	29	12	0
Soap - - -	4	10	0
Stationery, printing, and books - - -	4	7	0
Rent and Taxes -	11	5	
Salaries and Pensions -	292	0	0
Removal of Transports -	26	18	9
Maintenance of prisoners in other prisons by contract or otherwise -	310	15	0
Repairs and Alterations -	26	4	6
Sundries - - -	16	9	0
Total -	£ 861	19	6

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners - -	202	15	11
For the removal of transports -	26	18	9
	£ 229	14	8

No rules have yet been certified by the Secretary of State for the government of this prison, as required by law.

The staff of the prison consists (besides the usual principal officers) of two turnkeys, one of whom acts as cook, and the matron.

NORTHLEACH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	3	1	4
Summarily convicted - - - - -	17	3	20
	20	4	24

The particulars of the cases of these prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The prisoners made no complaints. They chiefly occupied the old parts of the prison, it being the custom here to confine those only in the certified cells who are under conviction by assizes and sessions, an arrangement which is quite opposed to the usual practice in prisons possessing certified cells, and for which I am not aware that any sufficient reason can be assigned. Of the 3 prisoners in the separate cells, one, under sentence for 12 months, had been five months in confinement, and with the exception of reading, he had never during all that time been provided with any employment, although he expressed himself desirous of performing it. With reference to this case I am bound to observe that the failure to provide employment for prisoners in separate confinement is directly at variance with the provisions of the 4th section of the 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56, and that the privation of that occupation, wisely ordered by law, is likely to be injurious to the health, mental as well as bodily, of the prisoner. The other 2 were under the same privation, but their confinement had as yet been for a very short time. To save the trouble of the officers all these men were confined in the lower cells, which having a wall close to the windows were very dark, so that in cloudy or winter weather it must have been difficult for them to read. I recommended that they should be removed to the upper cells.

The following table shows the number of prisoners who have been confined in this prison in the last year, by which it will be seen that the improved comforts of the

poor have, here as elsewhere, exhibited their usual effects in the diminution of commitments:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Summarily convicted	11	3	14	3	—	3	14	3	17
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Summarily convicted	245	46	291	53	7	60	298	53	351
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	41	8	49	2	—	2	43	8	51
Committed for examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	11	—	11	4	1	5	15	1	16
Total	309	57	366	62	8	70	371	65	436
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time	5	—	5	—	1	1	5	1	6
Criminal Prisoners	49	7	56	8	4	12	57	11	68
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	41¼	5¾	47	—	—	—	41¼	5¾	47

The prison was very clean and orderly throughout, and several alterations had been made since the last Report, which I am glad to be able to note as improvements. The punishment cell, which was alluded to in the last Report as unfit for the confinement of a prisoner on account of dampness, has been entirely removed, and another provided in a warmer situation, a change which has also taken place with reference to the punishment cell in the females prison. The store-room for bread and other necessaries, which was also pointed out as unfit for the purpose on the same ground, has been converted into a visiting room, and the bread store has been made in a very eligible situation. The power of a treadmill is no longer employed in grinding corn as formerly, neither is it applied to raising water, as the level outside is sufficient to admit of the prison being supplied throughout without any labour in raising it. The chaplain no longer uses the corridor of the hard-labour ward for his private communication with the prisoners, but has them brought to his private room at the upper

part of the separate prison. A new bath has been put into the infirmary, and one has been built in the females prison. A lavatory has been made for the male prisoners, which removes (with reference to one class of prisoners) the objection before stated of prisoners washing themselves in the rain. The position of the ventilating gratings in the floors of the ordinary cells, however, still admits of prisoners holding conversation with each other by lying on the ground and speaking through them. Wooden clogs are almost universally superseded by leather shoes. In conclusion of this division of the subject, I beg to refer to the Fifteenth Report, in which the construction of the prison is minutely described.

The chaplain's duties remain as described before, and as very much of his time is still spent in the prison, the present diminished number of prisoners enables him to devote more time than before to private communication with them. The chaplain is well satisfied with the proficiency of the prisoners. The boys were in school at the time of my inspection.

The surgeon's attendance is paid daily, and his other duties remain unaltered. At my last inspection the duty was being done by another professional gentleman on account of his temporary illness.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	208	1	6
Clothing and bedding	112	3	1
Allowances to the sick		8	9
Fuel and light	87	2	1
Soap	9	11	0
Stationery and printing	2	16	0
Furniture	1	11	9
Salaries and pensions	447	0	0
Repairs and alterations	177	2	7
Sundries	21	13	7
Total	£1,067	10	4

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials	15	9	10
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners		6	6
Amount received for fines	12	4	6
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	82	14	2
Other receipts	3	1	9
	£113	16	9

The necessaries for the prison are generally purchased by contract; the last contract prices being as follows:—

Bread, 1½ lb. loaf, 2¼*d.*
Beef without bone, per lb., 6½*d.*
Rice, per cwt., 16*s.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*
Coals, per ton, 21*s.* 8*d.*

The articles of food examined by me appeared to be of very good quality.

The staff of the prison, besides the Governor, the chaplain, and the surgeon, comprises three turnkeys, the deputy governor, and schoolmaster, the barber, the matron, and the schoolmistress.

HORSELEY—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Everything relating to the construction of this prison has been so fully detailed in the 15th Report that it is only necessary on the present occasion to advert to such changes as have been made in the interval since the date of that document. Ten cells on the males' side of the prison have been altered so as to fit them for separate confinement, but they have not yet been reported as ready for the certificate. They appear complete, except that they are not provided with any means of communication with an officer of the prison, as required by law. The old fencing between the treadwheel yard and the females' airing yard has been taken away, and a wall has been built instead, by which the communication between prisoners of different sexes is prevented, an object which has also been assisted by closing the door leading from the cook-house (where a male prisoner works) to the females' yard. The windows of the cells, with the exception of those intended for separate confinement, have been opened, under the idea that the ventilation in the cells would be improved thereby. This expedient, which has also been adopted in some other prisons, is founded on a misapprehension of the principle of the ventilation. In order that the current through the flues by which the ventilation is effected may be maintained in a state of complete efficiency, it is essential that all ingress and egress of air by other channels should be strictly prevented. The apartment to be ventilated will thus be rendered a part of the general circuit, and differ in no respect, except in diameter, from any other part of the ventilating channel. The prison in every part was in very good repair and extremely clean.

Prisoners present this day :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For want of sureties - - - -	1	—	1
Convicted of felony - - - -	4	3	7
Summarily convicted - - - -	4	1	5
	9	4	13

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The number of prisoners committed in the last year will be seen from the following table :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Summarily convicted -	15	1	16	3	—	3	18	1	19
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Summarily convicted - -	144	21	165	44	6	50	188	27	215
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	51	2	53	1	1	2	52	3	55
Committed for examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	25	10	35	2	1	3	27	11	38
Total of Criminals -	237	34	271	50	8	58	287	42	329
DEBTORS.									
Admitted in the course of the year - - - - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	240	34	274	50	8	58	290	42	332
Deaths in the course of the year - - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners - -	39	6	45	—	—	—	39	6	45
Debtors - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	21¼	2¼	23½	—	—	—	21¼	2¼	23½

The only labour performed here, besides that of the treadmill, is stonebreaking, which is regarded as a means of finding work for prisoners, and is not at all remunerating. Partitions have been put between the prisoners working on the wheel, by which much irregular communication is prevented. The magistrates avail themselves of the provision of the 4 Geo. 4. c. 64. s. 38. with reference to all convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, which authorizes magistrates to require all such prisoners who are able to work for their living to do so, and which declares that no such prisoner who refuses to work shall have any claim for maintenance by the county.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and more frequently if required. The prisoners are weighed on their admission and on their discharge. The following is the result of these observations in the year ending with Michaelmas last:—

Of 332 prisoners committed in the year ending at Michaelmas 1852, 46 gained in weight, 147 suffered a loss, and the remainder, 139 in number, were sationary.

The method of treating itch by fumigation, recommended in a former report, has been adopted with the best effect. It seldom happens that a case of this disease resists one fumigation continued for one hour. This agrees with the experience of the same treatment elsewhere, and is here mentioned for the purpose of recommending its general adoption. Under the old system of inunction the prisoners affected with the disease were seldom under treatment less than three days, during which, of course, they escaped the infliction of hard labour, so that if their sentences were short they experienced no discipline during their stay, except that of the susgeon.

No alteration has been made in the Chaplain's duties, as detailed in the last report. The instruction of prisoners is still performed by the gate-keeper, who receives 5*l.* for this extra duty. Prisoners confined for less than 14 days do not attend school.

The following abstract exhibits the expenditure and receipts of the prison in the last year:

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - -	120	17	11	Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of material - - -	0	4	6
Clothing and bedding -	15	14	1	Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners - - -	0	9	6
Allowances to the sick -	3	8	5	Amount received for fines	7	11	6
	0	3	6	Amount received from the Treasury :—			
Fuel and light - -	59	1	7	For maintenance of convicted prisoners -	91	4	0
Soap - - -	15	14	11	Other receipts - -	0	1	6
Stationery and printing -	1	13	6				
Furniture - - -	0	19	1				
Salaries and pensions -	411	10	0				
Removal of prisoners to and from trial - -	0	2	6				
Repairs and Alterations -	1	11	11				
Sundries - - -	39	10	6				
Total -	669	17	11		99	11	0

The chief articles of consumption are bought by contract; but there is a difficulty in obtaining tenders, owing to the small amount required. The following are the present contract prices :—

Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf, $1\frac{7}{8}d.$
Meat, beef without bone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Coals, per ton, 19*s.*
Potatoes, not contracted for, 12*s.*

Rice is at present substituted for potatoes, as the price of the latter is high.

As in every other locality, the number of summary convictions and committals for offences in workhouses are much diminished in number from the increased demand for labour arising from emigration, the embodiment of the militia, and other causes.

The staff of the prison comprises, besides the Governor, the chaplain, and the surgeon, the gate-keeper, who also acts as schoolmaster, two wardsmen, one of whom acts as barber, the matron, and the schoolmistress.

I must not omit to mention, that on tasting the several articles of food I found the bread of very bad quality, more especially as I was informed by the Governor that that circumstance is of very frequent occurrence.

LAWFORD'S GATE.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The only material alteration that has been made in the prison since the date of the last report has taken place in the hard-labour yard. A series of 12 sheds, partitioned from each other, has been constructed, in which prisoners are separately employed in breaking a fine kind of stone, used in ornamenting the walls of houses. The treadmill has been reconstructed on a better principle, having partitions to prevent conversation between prisoners when labouring together. It holds 18 prisoners, but as the number of prisoners in confinement at one time under sentence of hard-labour seldom amounts to much more than a third of that number, and as even of these some are employed in cooking and cleaning the prison, the treadmill is very seldom used. At the time of my last inspection it had not been used for more than three months. The force of the treadmill, when it is used, is applied to raising water for the prison, but some hand cranks are adapted to the same machinery, by which the work is done when the wheel is not employed.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Covicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	7	2	9
Summarily convicted - - - -	4	0	4
	11	2	13

It is seldom that any prisoners are committed to this prison for trial. There were no debtors at the time of my visit ; indeed there had not been any for some time past. The particulars of the cases of these prisoners are shown in the Appendix. No prisoner made any complaint, except one who complained of the bedding.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners confined here in the last year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial -	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	
Summarily convicted -	10	—	10	3	—	3	13	—	13
For re-examination -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Summarily convicted -	134	4	152	24	1	25	158	19	177
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - -	21	2	23	1	—	1	22	2	24
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	11	3	14	2	—	2	13	3	16
Total of Criminals -	181	23	204	31	1	32	212	24	236
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	185	23	208	31	1	32	216	28	240
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners -	18	3	21	4	—	4	22	3	25
Debtors - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Average daily number of Criminal prisoners -	15	1	16	—	—	—	15	1	16

The wards and cells were very clean, and appeared in general to have been recently whitewashed. The provisions for personal cleanliness are very sufficient. In the hard-labour yard a portion is roofed over for the prisoners to take exercise in, and near it, also under shelter, is a sink in which the prisoners wash one at a time.

The same praise cannot be justly bestowed upon some of the articles of bedding. The beds, originally filled at some very remote period with straw, had their contents converted by constant use and long neglect of renewal into little else than dust. I was told that there was straw in the premises at this time to be applied to filling the beds afresh, but it is obvious that this necessary operation is not performed as frequently as it should be. The whole of the cleaning of the prison is done by certain prisoners generally not sentenced to hard labour, who are selected

for the purpose. This practice leads to communications being made between prisoners, who have every facility of leaving scraps of writing in each others cells. The Governor has informed me that he has occasionally detected these communications, and it is obvious that they must be still more frequently undiscovered. It is on every account a better plan to accustom prisoners to clean their own cells, if it were only to establish in them habits of order and cleanliness.

No change has taken place in the duty performed by the chaplain as detailed in the last report. The schoolmaster's labours would be much assisted by the introduction of gas lighting into the cells, by which much time that is now wasted in sloth might be usefully employed. The females too, if they had this assistance, would have time for needlework, which is frequently not the case in short days of winter. The present price of gas is only 4*s.* per 1,000 feet.

There were no prisoners sick at the time of my last inspection, neither had the routine of duty as performed by the surgeon undergone any alteration since the last report.

All the articles of consumption are bought by contract, the following being the last contract prices :—

Bread, per 1½ lb., 2¼*d.*
Beef and mutton, per lb., 4¼*d.*
Coals, per ton, 12*s.*
Coke, „ 7*s.* 6*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the following abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Prison diet	83	19	7
Clothing and bedding	11	5	0
Allowances to the sick		7	11
Fuel and light	43	16	1
Soap	10	14	7
Stationery and printing		13	8
Salaries and pensions	354	15	0
Repairs and alterations	28	7	9
Sundries	40	9	10
Total	£574	9	5

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	17	0	0
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	29	19	11½
	£46	19	11½

The debtors committed here are generally those for non-payment of poor's rates. No debtors have ever been committed here by the county court.

The staff of the prison consists of two turnkeys, a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, besides the usual principal officers.

LITTLE DEAN.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The following prisoners were present in the last day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicted at Assizes	3	—	3
Convicted summarily	7	2	9
	10	2	12

Their cases are more particularly described in the Appendix.

The prisoners made no complaints.

No alteration has taken place in the construction of the prison since the last report, except that the school-room has been enlarged.

The following table exhibits the numbers in confinement in the last year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	2	5	—	—	—	3	2	5
Summarily convicted	5	—	5	1	—	1	6	—	6
Received under committments, and who had not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Summarily convicted	99	8	107	14	4	18	113	12	125
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	24	10	34	6	—	6	30	10	40
TOTAL	131	20	151	21	4	25	152	24	176
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	21
Average daily number of Criminal prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	14

It will be observed that no allusion is made to untried prisoners, all persons on being committed for trial being removed to the county gaol. Strictly speaking, however, untried prisoners are confined here previously to their examination by the magistrate, and on remand, as no good and safe lock-up house exists in the neighbourhood, but as these prisoners have been inadvertently included among the summary convictions I am unable to state the exact amount.

The prison was in *good repair* and extremely cleanly throughout. The bedding also was very good and sufficient. Sheets are allowed to all prisoners, and are scrupulously changed for each person newly committed.

The dietary is the same as in the other houses of correction in the county. The articles of food examined by me were of good quality. All the provisions are bought by contract. The following are the present prices of necessaries :—

Bread, 1½ lb., 2¾*d.*
Beef without bone, per lb., 7*d.*
Rice, per cwt., 19*s.* 6*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*
Coals, per ton, 11*s.* 6*d.*

The prison stands on an eminence, and has been very free from illness since the last report, nor were there any sick at the time of my visit. The surgeon examines all prisoners before admission into the general prison. Sulphur fumigation, as recommended in the last report, has been adopted, and is described as being very effectual, a second application of the remedy being rarely necessary.

The arrangements for religious and secular instruction are the same as described in the last report ; the only secular instruction is given by the keeper. It would be convenient that the chaplain should arrange for the performance of Divine Service at fixed hours, as the want of regularity is calculated to interfere with the discipline of the prison.

The only labour performed by male prisoners is that of the treadmill, so that if prisoners were not sentenced to hard labour, or were unable to perform it, there would be no employment for them. The women wash and mend for the prison.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the annexed abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - - -	68	8	6	Amount received from the Treasury :—			
Clothing and bedding -	67	16	4	For maintenance of convicted prisoners -	52	2	11½
Allowances to the sick -		13	4				
Fuel and light - -	53	16	8				
Soap, brushes, and mops	24	6	0				
Stationery and printing -	1	8	10				
Books - - - -	1	5	2				
Furniture - - -	8	1	8				
Salaries and pensions -	274	8	8				
Repairs and alterations -	26	1	0				
Sundries - - -	16	19	3				
Total - £	543	5	6	£	52	2	11½

There are no debtors committed to this prison, nor are any liable to be so committed.

The staff of the prison consists of 2 turnkeys and the schoolmistress, besides the usual principal officers. The turnkeys here, as in the other houses of correction in the county, have been put into uniform since the last report.

TEWKESBURY.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alteration of any kind has been made in the construction of the prison since the date of the 15th report, in which the prison is described in detail.

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my last inspection on the 21st of April; there having been only one in confinement under sentence by the last quarter sessions, and he having been discharged 12 days previously.

The number of prisoners has been steadily diminishing during the last 3 years, and, as will be seen by the following return, amounted to no more than 23 in the year ending with Michaelmas last.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Summarily convicted -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Transferred to other Governors for trial - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rendered in court for trial	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Summarily convicted -	8	3	11	2	—	2	10	3	13
Committed for examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of Criminals -	14	5	19	3	—	3	17	5	22
DEBTORS.									
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	15	51	20	3	—	3	18	5	23
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners -	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5
Debtors - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Average daily number of criminal prisoners - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1

The prisoners are indebted to the kind and entirely gratuitous exertions of the Rev. Francis Laing for that religious instruction which, in conformity with the law, should be provided for by the regular appointment of a chaplain. By this arrangement I am aware that they are not losers, as report speaks very favourably of the punctuality of the rev. gentleman's attendances, and the earnestness of his zeal; but it is my duty to point out that the provisions of the Act of the 4 Geo. 4. c. 64. s. 28. are not complied with.

The surgeon generally comes to the prison daily, notwithstanding that the small number of prisoners affords him little employment.

No rules have yet been certified by the Secretary of State for the government of this prison, but the Governor acts as far as he can upon the code promulgated by Sir James Graham in 1843.

I have still to complain that the records of the prison are kept by the town clerk, by which arrangement the

provisions of the 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 38., s. 7., are virtually defeated, as the inspector has no power to examine them.

The expenses and the receipts of the prison in the last year are shown in the subjoined abstract.

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - - -	9	8	4
Clothing and bedding -		7	10
Fuel and light - -	7	8	3
Soap - - -	1	10	6
Salaries and pensions -	72	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial - -	1	16	0
Repairs and Alterations -	3	1	7
Sundries - - -	3	4	0
Total -	98	16	6

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials - - -	2	4	0
Amount received from the Treasury :— For maintenance of convicted prisoners -	4	7	3
	6	11	3

The necessaries for the prison are bought by contract.

The staff of the prison consists of the gaoler, his wife, the matron, and the surgeon. The prison was very clean.

I cannot close this report without repeating the recommendation in the last report upon the prison ; namely, that the prisoners should be committed to Gloucester County Gaol, if an arrangement for that purpose can be made with the county magistrates, rather than that this scantily appointed prison should be maintained.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

DOLGELLY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SINCE the date of former reports in which the construction of this prison has been fully described, material additions and improvements have been made which I now proceed to advert to. A wing has been carried out on east side of the building, containing twelve cells upon a very good construction for the separate confinement of prisoners, with the ventilating apparatus and other appliances appertaining to them, and three rooms have been obtained in the basement suitable for cellars and stores. The cells are built of square stones of large size, which being securely teweled together with iron are exceedingly strong. They are well supplied with water by cisterns of nine gallons capacity belonging to each cell, have wooden bedsteads

folding against the wall on hinges, water-closets, and basins. The bedstead is intended to be used as a seat by day, but, at the time of my last inspection, the cells were not supplied with tables, which will of course be required when the prisoners are taught to write. They are all provided with alarums for communicating with the officers, which have also been supplied to the other cells of the prison. The dimensions of the six cells on the upper floor are ten feet six inches long by eight feet wide and nine feet two inches high; the six lower cells have the same length and width, but are eleven feet two inches high. The work appears to be very well done, but it may be observed that the fresh-air shaft is needlessly large for the extent of the prison. The cells were certified for separate confinement on the 20th of August 1852. The rest of the prison is in good repair.

The prisoners present on the last day of inspection were as follow:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - - - -	1	—	1
Convicted prisoners - - - -	6	1	7
	7	1	8

The number of female prisoners is very small in this county; it will be seen by the subjoined return that only four have been committed in the last year. The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

Cleanliness.—The prison was very clean and the prisoners well conducted. There is a slipper bath in which the prisoners bathe once a month, and they have sufficient appliances of personal cleanliness.

Diet.—The diet in use is the same as that described in the former report, but it has not yet received the sanction of the Secretary of State. The potatoes recommended by me in the last report, still form no part of the fixed dietary, although I am informed that they are generally given once or twice a week.

Health.—The prison has been very healthy. The surgeon's attendances are the same as described in the last report.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain's attendance being only once a week, is too scanty to be productive of any appreciable advantage to the prisoners. Now

that separate confinement has been adopted in the prison, I consider the appointment of a schoolmaster to be indispensable, as it would answer no good purpose to lock the prisoners up in separate cells, unless means of instruction are resorted to as auxiliary to the other parts of the separate system.

Labour.—The labour has been somewhat more profitable of late, the stones broken by the prisoners being readily disposed of to the surveyor of roads. A good many mats are made, and are also purchased in the neighbourhood at good prices.

Expenditure.—The provisions are purchased at the current market prices, in preference to obtaining them by contract. The amount expended and received in the last year will be seen in the following table :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - -	90	13	5	Profits of prisoners labour, after deducting cost of materials - -	8	0	6
Clothing and bedding -	11	6	8½	Amount received from the Treasury :—			
Fuel and light - -	28	1	10	For maintenance of convicted prisoners -	114	13	0
Soap and washing -	2	17	2½	For the removal of transports - - -	17	14	0
Books - - -	1	8	0				
Furniture - -	3	2	10				
Salaries and pensions -	149	16	0				
Repairs and alterations -	431	5	1½				
Sundries - -	9	10	0½				
Total -	£ 728	1	2		£ 140	7	6

The following table furnishes a statement of the number of prisoners of all denominations received in the course of the last year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	11	2	13	1	—	1	12	2	14
Rendered in Court for trial	6	1	7	1	—	1	7	1	8
Summarily convicted	14	—	14	1	—	15	15	—	15
Committed for examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Total of Criminals	40	4	44	3	—	3	43	4	47
DEBTORS.									
Admitted in the course of the year	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Total of Debtors and Criminals	47	4	51	3	—	3	50	4	54
Greatest Number at any one itme:—									
Criminal Prisoners	14	2	16	—	—	—	14	2	16
Debtors	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	7	1	8	—	—	—	7	1	8
Average daily number of Debtors	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1

DOLGELLY.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This lock-up house is in a most discreditable condition, and will require much alteration to render it fit for the purpose for which it is employed. It consists of one cell, so dark that even when the door is open in midday the further end is still in darkness, and when the door is closed deriving all its light and air through a small aperture in the door. It contains no bedstead of any kind, and of course no bedding, a heap of partly decayed straw being the only substitute for them. There is no privy nor any means of drainage, so that the atmosphere must be, as it was described to me, most noisome when a prisoner is confined in it.

A room similar to that described in everything but its darkness (for it has a window to the street) is intended to be fitted up for a residence for an unmarried police officer,

and part of the space between the two is intended to be made into a cell for female prisoners. I consider that it would be impossible to improve this defective building in any manner without obtaining for the officer the use of the room above, which is now attached to the reading room. If this were done, the lower floor might be improved so as to render it more fit for the detention of prisoners than at present, but the proximity of the cells for prisoners of different sexes would be still a great inconvenience. If, however, this room cannot be obtained, I would suggest that it would be better to build a fit and proper lock-up house in a better locality.

BALA.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

The improvements which have recently taken place in the county gaol furnish an additional reason for abandoning the further use of this most unsuitable building, at least as regards its application to the purposes of a house of correction. With the county gaol distant only seventeen miles from Bala, the practice of keeping prisoners for two or three months in a place of confinement hardly fit for a casual lock-up house for drunk and disorderly persons and prisoners awaiting examination before a magistrate, could hardly have been justified by any plea of necessity, and now that the accommodation for prisoners at the gaol has been so much improved seems to be entirely unjustifiable, I would therefore recommend, in the first place, that an order be made by the quarter sessions that in future all prisoners committed for trial, or summarily, be removed at once to the county gaol. This most material point being conceded, it will then be necessary to repair the cells and room over them, and furnish, to the former, barrack beds and bedding, to be used by prisoners who may be detained for any time previous to their appearance before the magistrate. It can never be too often insisted upon that prisoners in a lock-up house on charge of any offence ought not to be treated with more severity than will be shown to them after their committal and conviction, more especially as they are regarded by the law as innocent men, whose detention is only justifiable as a means of ensuring their appearance before the tribunal which is to decide upon their guilt.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—The prison has undergone little alteration since the date of the last report. A room has been built for persons under sentence of imprisonment without hard labour, and a wall has been run across, dividing off a separate yard for their use.

Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.—The following prisoners were present on the day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
On remand	2	—	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	10	—	10
„ summarily	12	1	13
	24	1	25
Debtors	4	1	5
	28	2	30

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix; the following is the list of debtors:—

Names.	When received.	Court by which committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs.	Sentence of County Court.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
G. J.	12 Dec. 1851	Sheriff	144 4 0	—	—
H. E.	13 Feb. 1852	Sheriff	29 7 2	9 10 0	—
M. P.	1 July 1852	The Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, for nonpayment of a double game certificate.	8 1 10	1 0 0	—
J. C.	8 July 1852	Chancery. In default of finding bail not to leave the country.	724 0 0	—	—
E. D.	20 July 1852	County Court	3 13 0	1 17 6	Forty days.

The only complaint made by the prisoners came from one man, who stated that the rules were not posted up in any place where he could see them. On inquiry, I found that the complaint was well founded, as the rules which had formerly been posted up had lately been removed.

On my arrival I found two prisoners mending the carriage-drive through the meadow outside the prison boundary under the inspection of an officer, a circumstance I mention to call attention to the impropriety of suffering prisoners to go out of the prison boundary under any pre-

tence whatever. It was admitted that the practice is not uncommon, but that the prisoners selected for the service are those whose sentences have only a short time to run, and who are on that account less likely to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them to escape. Another circumstance I feel it necessary to allude to, is that of a convicted felon being employed in carpentry in one of the debtors' day-rooms, by which (although he was locked into the room) he was able to converse with the debtors through the window. This is, of course, in contravention of the law requiring that these two classes of prisoners should be kept separate.

Cleanliness.—The prison had a more cleanly appearance than at the time of the last inspection, and the bedding, especially that in the debtors' division, was much cleaner. The recommendation in the last report for the use of sheets had not, however, been adopted.

Diet.—I have already called attention to the illegality of employing a diet which had not received the sanction of the Secretary of State. The dietary certified for the use of the prison by the Secretary of State in 1843 has been for many years departed from, without, as I am informed, any regular authority. I pointed out to the governor the necessity of bringing this matter before the visiting justices at their next meeting.

Health.—The attendances of the surgeon are very frequent, and he does all the duty required of him with much attention, but he is not required to see prisoners on committal to ascertain their freedom from infectious disease before they are admitted into the general prison. This should be done, and their state of health on admission should be recordde.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain performs Divine Service in English every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday. He also frequently attends to converse with prisoners, but not on any stated days. There is no schoolmaster employed, but the prisoners are allowed to instruct each other in reading, a practice obviously illegal. There is a great want of Bibles and Prayer-books for the use of prisoners.

Punishments.—It is impossible to form any opinion as to the frequency of punishment, or the grounds of the prison offences for which it is inflicted, as no record is kept

of any except those ordered by the magistrates. At my last inspection I explained the necessity of so doing to the governor, but no steps have been taken to supply the deficiency, except the purchase of a governor's journal, in which, however, nothing had been written at the time of my inspection.

Labour.—The treadmill and stone-breaking are the only forms of labour. The treadmill pumps water for the use of the prison. The cleaning of the prison and other light work should be performed by the prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and not by those to whose sentences the penalty of hard labour is attached.

Debtors.—The two classes of sheriff's and county court debtors are now confined together, which is contrary to the usual custom in prisons; but it is productive, practically, of little inconvenience, from the fact that prisoners of the latter class are very seldom confined here. It could only be remedied by dividing the debtors' yard into two parts, and giving up one day-room to each class exclusively.

Expenditure.—The expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown in the following table:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - - -	174	16	2
Clothing and bedding -	73	17	7
Allowances to the sick -	1	8	4½
Fuel and light - -	47	2	0
Soap - - -	13	1	3
Stationery and printing -	2	14	10½
Books - -	3	11	8½
Furniture - -	8	3	0
Salaries and pensions -	275	8	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial -	9	12	0
Removal of transports -	24	0	0
Repairs and alterations -	63	3	2
Sundries - - -	15	3	5
Total -	£712	1	6½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners labour after deducting cost of materials - -	11	7	6
Amount received for fines	5	0	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners -	124	7	6
For the removal of transports - -	24	0	0
	£164	15	0

In the last report I had occasion to remark upon the omission to observe the requirements of the law, by suspending in the day-rooms and cells of prisoners copies of the

rules and regulations for their government. This omission has not been supplied, but a draft copy of rules has been prepared for the purpose, although not perfected or sent up for approval to the Secretary of State.

The visiting justices are changed monthly and hold quarterly meetings, so that in the regular course of things few of the justices have an opportunity of attending one meeting during their tenure of office. This fact probably explains the small advance made in improvement.

The number of persons committed to this prison in the last year is shown in the following table :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year, ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial -	6	4	10	1	—	1	7	4	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	12	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	12
Summarily convicted -	11	2	13	—	—	—	11	2	13
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial -	44	13	57	1	—	1	45	13	58
Rendered in court for trial	12	5	17	—	—	—	12	5	17
Summarily convicted -	110	20	130	1	—	1	111	20	131
Committed for examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Total of Criminals -	199	44	243	3	—	3	202	44	246
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Admitted in the course of the year - -	13	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	13
Total of Debtors and Criminals -	212	45	257	3	—	3	215	45	260
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners -	32	7	39	—	—	—	32	7	39
Debtors - -	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	28	3	31	—	—	—	28	3	31
Average daily number of Debtors - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2

Two prisoners under sentence for misdemeanour escaped from the prison in the last year, and the following account

of the incident is extracted from the report of the visiting justices, addressed to quarter sessions, in order to show the ill effect of employing prisoners to do work for the prison in such situations as are likely to facilitate escape.

"Your Committee have to report, that on the 17th day of March last two convicted misdemeanants escaped from the gaol under the following circumstances :—The governor, in accordance with the usual custom, requested the two prisoners to carry in a load of coals, under the superintendence of the under turnkey. The prison van was placed within the outer wall of the prison for the purpose of being painted, and during the momentary absence of the turnkey to unlock the front door of the prison, the two prisoners availed themselves of the prison van to ascend the outer wall of the prison, from which they leaped to the ground on the outside, and so effected their escape. Every exertion was immediately made to re-capture the prisoners, without success, but the prisoners delivered themselves up to the governor in the course of two days of their own accord. (It is elsewhere stated that they were drunk when they came back.) After due inquiry into all the facts connected with this transaction, your Committee absolve the officers from any blame."

PEMBROKESHIRE.

HAVERFORDWEST.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alteration has been made in the construction of the prison as described in former reports, nor in the disposal of its several parts. The wards, cells, and yards were clean and orderly, but the persons of the prisoners were very dirty. As some of the employments of the prisoners are of a dirty kind, it would be very desirable that they should be regularly bathed once a fortnight during their imprisonment. There is a bath in the prison which is now only used at the time of a prisoner's admission, but there seems no reason why it should not also be employed periodically, as is done in many other prisons where it is less needed than here.

The prisoners present on the day of inspection were as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	6	—	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	15	3	18
Summarily convicted	12	1	13
Debtors	1	—	1
	34	4	38

The insane man who has been permitted to reside here for so many years, and whose case is described in former reports, still continues to occupy a part of the prison. The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix. The following table shows the number of prisoners confined in the last year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial	4	2	6	1	—	1	5	2	7
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	8	3	11	—	—	—	8	3	11
Summarily convicted	7	6	13	—	—	—	7	6	13
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	56	19	75	6	—	6	62	19	81
Rendered in court for trial	21	13	34	—	—	—	21	13	34
Summarily convicted	106	24	130	11	4	15	117	28	145
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	10	7	17	3	—	3	13	7	20
Total of Criminals	212	74	286	21	4	25	233	78	311
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5
Admitted in the course of the year	27	2	29	—	—	—	27	2	29
Total of Debtors and Criminals	243	77	320	21	4	25	264	81	345
Deaths in the course of the year	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners	41	10	51	—	—	—	41	10	51
Debtors	7	1	8	—	—	—	7	1	8
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	35	9	44	—	—	—	35	9	44
Average daily number of Debtors	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5

The convicted prisoners were occupied in making balls of culm for fuel, in picking oakum, in raising water by a crank, and in grinding corn by the treadmill; these being the several kinds of labour practised in the prison.

The weekly diet of the prisoners is as follows:—

Barley bread, 280 ounces.

Butter, seven ounces.

Gruel (for dinner), seven pints.

Tea (for breakfast), ten and a half pints.

Milk porridge (for supper), fourteen pints.

This diet appears to me sufficient in quantity, although, from the want of potatoes or any other anti-scorbutic element, except a small quantity of skim milk in the porridge, it is liable to occasion scorbutic symptoms in prisoners confined for a length of time. This opinion receives support from the considerable number of instances of scurvy, in different stages, that I have met with in my different visits to the prison ; I feel it right, therefore, to recommend that potatoes as a regular article of diet be added to the food of the prisoners.

The cook was a prisoner confined for twelve months for want of sureties.

The surgeon's attendances take place three times a week, and he is not required to examine prisoners on admission. In my previous reports I have had occasion to point out the insufficiency of detail in the accounts of diseases and medicines recorded in the books kept by this officer. I have pleasure in stating that a more comprehensive method will be adopted for the future, and that henceforth there will be no difficulty in making out the histories of those cases of suspected scurvy upon which the above observations have been founded.

The chaplain attends, as before, twice in each week, and the service is read on the remaining five days by the governor. This is the whole amount of education that is attempted to be given to the prisoners, as no schoolmaster is employed.

The food is generally purchased by contract, the following being the most recent prices :—

Barley for bread, per bushel, 2*s.* 10*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 10*d.*
Butter, per lb., 8*d.*
Tea, per lb., 3*s.* 10*d.*
Sugar, per lb., 4½*d.*
Skimmed milk, per quart, ½*d.*

The following table shows the expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the year 1852 :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - - -	240	18	5	Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials -	67	17	0
Clothing and bedding -	53	16	10	Amount received for maintenance of prisoners and rent of cells under contract -	90	3	9
Allowances to the sick -	28	9	1	Amount received for fines - - -	18	0	
Fuel and light - -	62	13	0½	Amount received from the Treasury:—			
Soap - - -	15	13	10	For maintenance of convicted prisoners -	168	9	1
Stationery and printing -		14	11½	For the removal of transports - -	21	15	0
Books - - -	1	17	0	For subsistence of revenue prisoners -	2	14	6
Furniture - -	3	10	8				
Salaries and pensions -	329	8	0				
Removal of transports -	21	15	0				
Repairs and alterations -	21	9	3				
Sundries - -	87	7	2½				
Total -	£867	13	3½		£351	17	4

The visiting justices meet at the prison once a quarter to inspect the gaol and audit the accounts ; they have a book in which they enter a minute of their visits, but they do not appear to be very regularly recorded.

RADNORSHIRE.

PRESTEIGN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SOME alterations have been made in the construction of this prison since the date of the last report, which are calculated to increase its security and improve its healthfulness. The level of the airing-yards has been lowered a foot or more, for the purpose of draining the basement of the building, and its effect has certainly been to render the cells less damp than heretofore. The windows of all the cells have been glazed, except three of the upper ones in the House of Correction. The glass in many of the windows, however, is much broken, especially in the cells of the women and the debtors. The custom still prevails of lodging the prisoners by preference in the lower cells, although those on the upper floor are confessedly the most dry. The only satisfactory explanation of this was, that the lower cells were considered more secure, as their doors were sheathed with iron ; but it is obvious that the same objection does not now exist, the upper cells being similarly protected.

In the corners of the several airing-yards chevaux-de-frises have been let into the masonry, and an alarum has

been placed against the governor's house, which has wires traversing the circuit of the felons' yards, so that any attempt at escape by throwing ropes over the walls, or anything which gives motion to the chevaux de frises, would immediately attract the attention of the governor.

There were in confinement on the last day of inspection :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoner for Trial - - - -	1	—	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - -	6	1	7
„ summarily - - - -	1	—	1
	8	1	9

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The following table shows the number of prisoners who have been confined in the last year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the year:						
Prisoners for trial - - -	4	—	4	—	—	—
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	3	—	3	—	—	—
Summarily convicted - -	3	—	3	—	—	—
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial - - -	19	1	20	—	—	—
Rendered in Court for Trial -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Summarily convicted - -	25	5	30	—	—	—
Total of Criminals -	45	6	51	—	—	—
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted in the course of the Year	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total of Debtors and Criminals -	48	6	54	—	—	—
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - - -	8	2	10	—	—	—

The prison was very clean and orderly at the time of the last inspection. The arrangements for personal ablution, however, are still very defective, as the prisoners can only wash in the yards and day-rooms in the presence of each other. They are allowed to wash their feet once a week, but the bath is never employed except by order of the surgeon. The whole of the prisoners are now clothed in the prison dress, but the clothing of the untried prisoners does not appear to me to be compatible with the 17th clause of the 10th section of the 4th George IV. cap. 64, as it is a party-coloured suit of large squares of black and yellow.

The bedding, which is placed on iron bedsteads, consists of a rug, four blankets, and a mattrass stuffed with straw. No sheets are used, but the blankets are said to be washed every fortnight, and the straw of the beds changed every month. The washing is done in the gaol by female prisoners when there are any in confinement.

The dietary recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted ever since the last report, and, agreeably to the predictions previously made, the prisoners have become more healthy, and scurvy has disappeared from the prison since its adoption. The health of the prisoners during the last year has been generally good; no epidemic has prevailed, nor has any death occurred. There is still no regularly appointed chaplain to the prison, but a clergyman officiates every Sunday, performing Divine Service and preaching a sermon twice; in the last quarter also he has called at the prison on week-days. When it is considered how limited is the clerical duty, the want of a schoolmaster must be regarded as a great deficiency. It is my duty to observe, that the performance of the chaplain's duties by a clergyman not regularly appointed, is in contravention of the 29th section of the 4th George IV. cap. 64, which provides that no clergyman nominated as chaplain shall officiate in any prison until he shall have obtained a licence for that purpose from the bishop of the diocese wherein the prison is situated.

The only labour performed in the prison is stone-breaking, from which no profit is made, the broken stones being sold at the price of the gross material, so that the tools and labour are furnished by the county gratuitously.

I have not been able to obtain the accounts of the receipts of the prison, but the expenditure is shown in the following table:—

TOTAL Expenditure in the Year ending Michalmas 1852, under the following Heads.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	120	0	8
Clothing and bedding	35	9	0½
Fuel and light	33	8	0
Soap	3	19	6
Stationery and printing	2	3	5
Rent and taxes	5	10	9
Salaries and pensions	163	17	0
Removal of transports	28	0	0
Repairs and alterations	38	15	4½
Sundries	8	0	0
Total	£439	3	9

I may here observe, that the system pursued at this prison, of withdrawing important documents relating to its management, is very inconvenient to the public service, as it has the effect of defeating the statute 5 & 6 William IV. cap. 38, which provides that inspectors of prisons shall have authority to call for and inspect all books and papers relating to the several prisons. At neither of the visits that I have paid to this prison have I ever been able to obtain a sight of those records and documents, which are almost always forthcoming in other prisons.

The difficulty of procuring such information respecting this prison, as the instructions of an inspector require him to report, are further increased by the circumstance, that the provisions of the 5th clause of the 5th & 6th William IV. cap. 38, requiring the clerks of the peace to transmit annually on or before the 1st of November to the Secretary of State the rules and regulations of county prisons, have been disregarded to the present time; indeed the neglect extends further than this, as no regulations have yet been submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval according to the provisions of the 2d clause of the same Act.

PRESTEIGN COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

No improvement has been made in this building since the last report agreeably to the suggestions therein contained. There is great want of water, not only for the supply of the superintendent's family, but also for cleansing the cells. This arises from the well not being deep enough, and could be remedied by an expenditure of about 2*l.*, which ought to be done without delay, as it has been already found successful in the gaol.

The number of prisoners who are confined here cannot be exactly stated. A book ought to be kept for registering all prisoners admitted, by which the fact might be ascertained. One instance came to my knowledge where fourteen male prisoners were confined in the two cells; had a single woman been committed at the same time, the fourteen must have occupied the same cell.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

TAUNTON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—The defects in the construction of the greater part of this prison, and the deficient accommodation it affords for maintaining entire separation between individual prisoners, has long been felt by the magistrates, but the want of space within the walls has acted as an impediment to the undertaking of any extensive improvement, as it was justly regarded to be inconsistent with true economy to execute the work otherwise than with a view to its permanent sufficiency. At the time of my last visit, however, the magistrates composing the committee, appointed by the quarter sessions to consider the best mode of extending and improving the prison accommodation, had unanimously determined to recommend the purchase of two acres of additional ground on the south side of the prison, for the purpose of extending the boundary, and had given the notices required by the Act of Parliament of their intention of taking the matter into their consideration at the next sessions. Pursuant to this notice, the subject came under consideration, and plans for the improvement of the prison were agreed upon, which have received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Some alterations have also been made in the large corridor, the only part of the old prison certified for separate confinement. The principal of these is the addition of waterclosets to the cells on the upper floor, the omission of which, in the first instance, had been found extremely inconvenient in practice. The cells under the day-room have been warmed by hot-water pipes, as a temporary arrangement during the alterations; gas-lighting has been adopted in the women's and debtors' wards, and in the cells under the day-room. The entrance of the prison has been altered in such a manner

as to prevent communication between the inmates of the governor's house and the prisoners. A better supply of water has been obtained. The airing-yards, and some of the rooms of the second-class debtors, have been given to the female prisoners, in order to admit of a better classification of the latter, but this arrangement must be considered only temporary, as it would be interfered with by any increase in the number of the second-class debtors. The following extract, from the report of the visiting justices to the Epiphany Sessions, refers, among other things, to the improved drainage of the prison, an object of the first importance with reference to health:

"We beg to refer the court to the surgeon's report of December 12th, in which he states, 'During the past month an influenza has prevailed in this gaol; the majority of cases which came under medical treatment occurred in prisoners who slept in the cells under the day-room; these cells are cold, damp, and ill-ventilated; the waterclosets near the turnkey's lodge are occasionally very offensive; the daily use of an antiseptic (such as chloride of lime) is found requisite.' And also to the reports of December 1850, and of Spring Session 1851, signed by the whole of the visiting justices, in which a letter from the Secretary of State, the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, and the presentment of the gaol is mentioned, upon which a committee was appointed to consider alterations. That committee met, and plans were prepared, but in consequence of the death of the late governor, no further steps were taken. Since that period evils have increased, and we earnestly recommend the re-appointment of a committee, to consider the best method of remedying the existing nuisances, ensure proper efficiency, and carry out the separate system.

"In consequence of works in progress by the Board of Health of the town of Taunton, and it appearing that the town has the right of drainage immediately under the centre of the gaol, we conferred with the county surveyor, who, being apprehensive that serious evils might arise and additional expense ensue, unless an arrangement with the Board of Health for securing the proper drainage of the prison was entered into without delay; we effected such an arrangement, as appears by copy resolutions, &c. annexed, and upon the emergency we acted under the powers given by section 47 of 4 Geo. 4. c. 64; having obtained and considered tenders from several persons, we entered into contract with Messrs. White and Norman for the execution of the necessary works, at an expense of 66*l.* 10*s.*

"With reference to the paragraph in last report, mentioning want of accommodation for the chaplain, and finding alterations absolutely necessary for the better security of the gaol and accommodation of the chaplain, and that the necessary works could be carried out at an expense of 13*l.* 10*s.*, we directed the work to be done.

"Also, finding that the area at the back of the governor's house was much exposed and insecure, we ordered proper means to ensure security and prevent communication, at an expense not exceeding 20*l.* 0*s.*"

There are still no cells devoted to purposes of punishment, and the entrances of the prison, which are four in number and constantly in use, are calculated to interfere with the safe custody of prisoners, but these defects will be speedily remedied by the contemplated new buildings.

Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.—The prisoners present on the last day of inspection were as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Awaiting trial - - - - -	45	9	54
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	40	2	42
Convicted summarily - - - - -	45	6	51
Total - -	130	17	147

The cases of the convicted prisoners are more particularly stated in the Appendix.

The debtors in confinement at the same time were six in number, and their cases are stated below.

RETURN of DEBTORS in Confinement on the 23d December 1852.

Names.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court.	Amount of Debt.	Sentence.
		Males.	£ s. d.	
J. B. - -	5th June 1850 -	Exchequer -	38 6 6	
G. C. - -	14th Oct. 1852 -	Queen's Bench	50 0 0	
S. N. - -	2d Dec. 1852 -	County Court	2 17 3	30 days Imprisonment.
J. H. - -	17th Dec. 1852 -	Exchequer -	71 7 0	
		Females.		
L. C. B. -	24th Oct. 1851 -	Exchequer -	521 11 1	
M. B. - -	24th Oct. 1851 -	"	565 0 0	

Cleanliness.—The wards and cells of the prison, and the persons of the prisoners, were as clean as circumstances would permit. In addition to other appliances of cleanliness, baths have been constructed which admit of prisoners bathing in rotation once a week.

Clothing and Bedding.—The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and in good order. Stockings are allowed to

male as well as female prisoners, but no sheets are allowed, an omission which I strongly recommend should be supplied, with a view at once to health, cleanliness, and economy.

Diet.—The food for the prisoners is of very good quality, and the dietary is that recommended by the Secretary of State.

Formerly, bread and meat only were supplied by contract, but during a portion of the year referred to in this report, every article of consumption has been contracted for; and as this change is likely to be permanent, a great reduction in expenditure may be anticipated.

Health.—The prison has been generally healthy, but two deaths have occurred, upon one of which the coroner's jury pronounced a special verdict, complaining of the coldness, dampness, and want of ventilation of the cells under the day-room, one of which was occupied by the deceased, and recommended that these errors should be corrected with the least possible delay. It will be seen, by the above statement of alterations, that the recommendation of the jury has been carried out. The surgeon is still unable to examine the female prisoners before their admission into the prison, from the want of reception cells.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties of the chaplain remain the same as detailed in the last report, neither has any change been made in the routine of instructions carried on by the schoolmaster. A great improvement, however, has been made in the instruction of the female prisoners, by the appointment of an assistant matron, to relieve the matron of a part of her duties, and thus to enable her to act in the capacity of schoolmistress.

Punishments.—The punishments recorded in the prison books are few in number, and by no means severe; there has only been a single instance of a prisoner being put in irons, none have been whipped, and the punishment of the dark cell has not been resorted to.

The following Table shows the number of prisoners in confinement on the day of the last inspection :—

TOTAL NUMBER of PRISONERS in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	24	7	31	1	—	1	25	7	32
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - -	37	3	40	1	—	1	38	3	41
Summarily convicted	23	8	31	5	1	6	28	9	37
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	207	40	247	23	2	25	230	42	272
Transferred to other Governors for trial - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rendered in court for trial	21	2	23	—	—	—	21	2	23
Summarily convicted -	283	62	345	39	5	44	322	67	389
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	13	—	13	3	—	3	16	—	16
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fuly committed	9	2	11	—	—	—	9	2	11
Total of Criminals -	618	124	742	72	8	80	690	132	822
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	13	1	14	—	—	—	13	1	14
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	50	3	53	—	—	—	50	3	53
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	681	128	809	72	8	80	753	136	889
Deaths in the course of the year - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Lunatic Prisoners in the year - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	165	17	172	12	—	12	177	17	194
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	115	12	127	9	1	10	124	13	137
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11

It is satisfactory to observe, that a progressive reduction has taken place in the number of criminal prisoners since 1848, in which year they amounted to 1,119.

Labour.—The convicted prisoners are employed on the treadmill in breaking stone, in picking oakum, in shoemaking, tailoring, and in doing repairs about the prison.

The women are chiefly employed in the wash-house and laundry.

Expenditure.—The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the subjoined abstract.

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - - -	856	13	9
Clothing and bedding -	272	9	4
Allowances to the sick -	94	16	7
Fuel and light - -	279	8	9
Soap - - - -	23	5	0
Stationery and printing -	27	14	11
Books - - - -	8	19	1
Furniture - - -	238	8	6
Rent and taxes - -	36	11	3
Salaries and pensions -	1,422	7	6
Removal of prisoners to and from trial - -	179	16	11
Removal of transports -	304	19	8
Repairs and alterations -	182	8	7
Sundries - - -	107	4	7
Total -	£4,035	4	5

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials -	175	18	4
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners and rent of cells under contract -	192	10	5¼
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners - -		19	0
Amount received for fines - - -	5	10	0
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	609	4	9¾
For the removal of transports - -	304	19	8
For subsistence of revenue prisoners -	3	2	0
Other receipts - -	2	9	0
	£1,294	13	3¼

Debtors.—The debtors who do not find their own food have the diet of class four, and are supplied with gas and coals by the county. I may mention, as a deficiency in this department, the want of a bell to communicate with the officers of the prison, a defect which is also apparent in many other parts of the prison.

SHEPTON MALLET.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—Since the last report upon this prison a very great improvement has been made, or at least commenced, by the introduction of gas illumination into some of those cells, which, being properly ventilated, have been certified for separate confinement. It is much to be hoped that the employment of this useful moral agent may be extended to all the cells whose ventilation is sufficiently good to admit of its employment.

Another amendment of no small importance, as saving the labour of officers and preventing the inter-communication of prisoners, has been made, by the adoption of basins and other conveniences in the cells, and the occasional use of tubs for more general ablution, without the necessity of taking the prisoners out of their cells. The women's cells have not yet the advantage of being lighted, although from their construction they would admit of the use of gas without any disadvantage. On the ground, among others, of economy, this should be done, as the additional nedlework which would thus be done would be a great gain in so large a prison.

The drying-room is still very hot from the want of adequate ventilation.

An entirely new division has been made for prisoners sentenced by the small debts court, consisting of 5 sleeping-rooms, containing 7 beds, 1 day-room, a pantry, washing-room and water-closet. This appears abundantly sufficient for this class of prisoners.

A door has been made, as recommended in the last report, at the south end of the new males' corridor, by which much time is saved in the removal of prisoners to and from chapel. The stone-breaking sheds are now divided by walls, a much better mode of separating the prisoners than that formerly in use of making them work in two rows.

In the removal of prisoners to and from the places of trial, much advantage would attend the use of a partitioned van, by which prisoners would be prevented from seeing and conversing with each other, as recommended in the last report.

Prisoners present.—The following is a brief summary of the prisoners present on the last day of inspection. The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For trial at Assizes	1	–	1
For trial at Sessions	1	3	4
Convicted Felons	51	12	63
Convicted Misdemeanants	47	3	50
Total	100	18	118

There were no debtors in confinement.

The following Table exhibits the numbers in confinement in the last year, by which it is highly satisfactory to observe that a large and regularly progressive reduction has been taking place in the number of commitments; the total numbers in the previous three years having been as shown in the Summary immediately subjoined to the Table:

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1852.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	23	3	26	2	—	2	25	3	28
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	78	5	83	4	1	5	82	6	88
Summarily convicted	35	2	37	7	—	7	42	2	44
For re-examination	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	187	33	220	17	5	22	204	38	242
Rendered in Court for Trial	12	6	18	—	—	—	12	6	18
Summarily convicted	338	48	386	80	4	84	418	52	470
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	33	10	43	3	—	3	36	10	46
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Total of Criminals	711	107	818	113	10	123	824	117	941
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted in the course of the year	9	—	9	1	—	1	10	10	10
Total of Debtors and Criminals	720	107	827	114	10	124	834	117	951
Lunatic prisoners in the year	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	165	29	194	22	5	27	187	34	221
Debtors	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Average daily Number of Criminal Prisoners	136	19	155	—	—	—	136	19	155

SUMMARY of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction of Shepton Mallet, in the Years ending Michaelmas 1849, 1850, and 1851.

	1849.			1850.			1851.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	28	5	33	39	4	43	12	2	14
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - -	77	10	87	66	6	72	74	9	83
Summarily convicted -	58	18	76	68	12	80	38	4	42
For re-examination -	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial -	312	46	358	228	28	256	247	39	286
Rendered in Court for trial	42	2	44	19	4	23	43	5	48
Summarily convicted -	537	128	665	458	53	511	407	34	441
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	46	8	54	58	11	69	47	6	53
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - -	4	1	5	8	—	8	2	—	2
Total of Criminals -	1,104	218	1,322	946	118	1,064	871	99	970

The following Table shows an equally satisfactory state of things:—

THE greatest Number of Prisoners confined in Shepton Mallet House of Correction at any one Time in the course of the Years under named, the daily Average and the Cost per Head per Week for Dietary, including Sick Account, the Clothing and Bedding (not including Officers' Uniform,) from Michaelmas to Michaelmas in each Year; also, the Contract Price for Bread and Meat for each Year, showing the reduced Cost of Prisoners' Maintenance:

	The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one Time in the Course of the Year.		The daily average Number throughout the Year.		The weekly Cost per Head per Dietary, including Extras ordered by Surgeon.	The weekly Cost per Head per Clothing and Bedding, not including the Officers' Uniform.	Annual average Contracts for Bread and Meat. Bread the Four Pound Loaf, Meat at per Pound.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.				
					s. d.	*d.*		*d.*
1848	204	41	155	22	2 10	6¼	Bread -	5½
							Meat -	6½
1849	204	41	160	24	2 7½	4½	Bread -	4½
							Meat -	5½
1850	177	25	152	18	2 3½	4½	Bread -	4½
							Meat -	5
1851	185	22	147	17	2 3½	3¾	Bread -	4½
							Meat -	4½

The following statement shows the comparative numbers of the different classes of summary convictions in the last three years:

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Deserters	5	5	4
Game Laws	20	28	35
Revenue Laws	9	1	4
Bastardy	7	8	9
Vagrant Act	69	71	77
Trespass Act	68	56	75
Larceny Act	69	62	68
Poor Law Act	77	36	34
Juvenile Offenders Act	3	12	19
Assaults	97	76	77
Want of sureties	44	39	26
Other summary Convictions	43	47	42
Total	511	441	470

Labour.—In addition to the treadmill and stone-breaking, as before described, the prisoners are employed in the cells in picking oakum, and sometimes in tailoring for the prison, but the latter only in the case of its being their trade, no trades being originally taught within the prison. Prisoners for fourteen and twenty-one days and under are kept to work separately in their cells during the whole period, having exercise to the amount of one hour and a half daily.

As there is an impression prevalent here that prisoners for trial, and those who, although convicted, are not sentenced to solitary confinement, cannot legally be kept separately, I feel it necessary to refer to the 4th section of the 2d and 3d Vict. cap. 56, by which it will be apparent that no prisoners, tried or untried, are exempted from this discipline, provided the cells in which it is carried out have been certified by an inspector of prisons.

The duties performed by the chaplain and the surgeon have been performed according to the regulations. It is needless to repeat the routine of these duties, which has been very fully described in the last report. The schoolmaster no longer catechizes the boys as before, but he writes the letters of those prisoners who are unable to write for themselves. In other respects his duties are the same as before described.

Cleanliness.—The prison was very clean and orderly in every part. The clothing and bedding in good order, but no sheets are allowed, except in the infirmary. I am bound to state my opinion, that economy, as well as other more

obvious advantages, would result from allowing them to all prisoners.

Punishments.—There has been no prisoner punished in the year by corporal chastisement; 106 by confinement, on bread and water, in solitary cells; and 102 have had a single meal stopped for small offences.

Books.—The books are well kept for facilitating the collection of statistical facts. The several articles of consumption are purchased by contract, the last contract prices being as follow:—

Bread (seconds), per 4lbs. loaf, 4¾*d.*
Meat without bone, per lb., 5*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*
Cocoa, per cwt., 42*s.*
Rice, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*
Coals, per ton, 11*s.* 4*d.*
Blankets, per pair, 9*s.*
Rugs, each, 2*s.* 4*d.*

The following abstract shows the items of expenditure and receipt during the past year:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1852, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*	RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Prison Diet	902	13	2	Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	75	7	6
Clothing and bedding	168	17	6	Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners		18	6
Straw for beds	3	0	0	Amount received for fines	6	2	2
Allowances to the sick		15	0	Amount received from the Treasury:—			
Fuel and light	187	3	8	For maintenance of convicted prisoners	651	4	4½
Soap	18	10	0	For subsistence of revenue prisoners	4	4	0
Stationery and printing	14	7	11	Other receipts		9	5
Furniture	66	19	3				
Rent and taxes	13	14	3				
Salaries and pensions	1,211	16	0				
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	33	10	0				
Repairs and alterations	67	9	0				
Sundries	226	7	11				
Total	£2,915	3	8		£738	5	11½

APPENDIX.

Ages, Offences, Sentences, and other Particulars relating to Convicted Prisoners present in the several Gaols and Houses of Correction on the last Day of Inspection.

BEAUMARIS :—County Gaol and House of Correction. 29th July 1852.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
J. M. -	23	Uttering base coin.	1851: 30 Sept.	1851: 14 Oct.	Sessions	12 months hard labour.
H. H. -	30	Stealing a shirt and other articles.	1852: 24 Jan.	1852: 17 Mar.	Assizes	12 „ „
S. J. -	22	Stealing a saw -	21 Feb.	17 „	„	6 „ „
W. T. -	27	Stealing money	17 Mar.	17 „	„	12 „ „
J. B. -	30	Smuggling -	8 Apr.	—	Summarily.	Until 100*l.* is paid.
H. J. -	29	Stealing 1 sheep	28 May	29 June	Sessions	8 months hard labour.
T. M. -	32	Stealing oats -	29 „	29 „	„	6 „ „
J. L. -	22	Stealing joiner's tools.	3 June	29 „	„	9 „ „
O. B. -	67	Neglect of family	21 July	—	Summarily.	1 „ „
			Females.			
J. H. -	34	Stealing money	1852: 6 Jan.	1852: 6 Jan.	Sessions	12 „ „
J. B. -	28	Stealing money and other articles.	14 Feb.	17 Mar.	Assizes	6 „ „

BRECON :—County Gaol and House of Correction. 1st September.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
J. E. -	21	Stealing clothes	1851: 14 Apr.	1851: 1 July	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
T. J. -	19	Ditto - -	14 „	1 „	„	2 „ „
T. W. -	32	Stealing timber, 2d conviction.	22 Dec.	1852: 6 Jan.	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. P. -	33	Coining - -	1852: 22 Jan.	20 Mar.	Assizes	12 „ „
B. W. -	32	Housebreaking	15 Mar.	20 „	„	12 „ „
J. H. -	21	Stealing from a dwelling-house	30 Apr.	29 June	Sessions	12 „ „

BRECON—COUNTY GAOL and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1852:	1852:		
J. C. -	25	An assault -	26 Apr.	29 June	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. M'C. -	22	Stealing clothes	25 May	29 „	„	6 „ „
J. L. -	24	Stealing a watch	10 Apr.	29 „	„	3 „ „
J. P. -	17	Stealing clothes	24 June	29 „	„	3 „ „
J. C. -	17	Ditto -	28 „	29 „	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour and once whipped.
W. J. -	33	Drunkenness, 2d conviction, and default of bail in 10*l.*	5 July	—	Summarily.	To be imprisoned until the next quarter sessions.
C. T. -	26	Burglary -	14 Apr.	31 „	Assizes	7 years transportation.
H. W. -	32	Malicious wounding.	11 May	31 „	„	7 „ „
D. P. -	17	Manslaughter -	3 June	31 „	„	7 „ „
J. M. -	42	Ditto -	3 „	31 „	„	7 „ „
T. P. -	23	Ditto -	3 „	31 „	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. H. -	40	Indecency (exposure of person).	9 Aug.	—	Summarily.	1 „ „
J. H. -	25	Default of sureties of the peace.	11 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. imprisonment.
D. P. -	25	An assault -	24 „	—	„	21 days imprisonment.
		Females.				
			1852:	1852:		
M. A. L. -	36	Shoplifting -	—	29 June	Sessions	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
A. J. -	35	Deserting her child.	13 Aug.	—	Summarily.	1 „ „

CARDIGAN:—COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION. 2d September.

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
		Males.				
			1851:	1851:		
J. A. -	25	Stealing wearing apparel.	29 Jan.	12 Mar.	Assizes	18 months hard labour.
J. J. -	46	Ditto - -	29 „	12 „	„	18 „ „
D. J. -	22	Sheep-stealing -	10 June	1 July	Sessions	18 „ „
				1852:		
E. B. -	60	Assault with intent to rob.	19 Oct.	6 Jan.	„	12 „ „
D. D. -	28	Stabbing -	On bail	12 Mar.	Assizes	12 „ „
			1852:			
J. K. -	22	Stealing clothes	26 May	29 June	Sessions	6 „ „
D. D. -	24	Stealing timber	2 June	1 July	„	6 „ „
J. G. -	28	Burglary -	26 „	28 „	Assizes	7 years transportation.
G. H. -	21	Ditto -	26 „	28 „	„	7 „ „
J. T. -	20	Ditto -	26 „	28 „	„	7 „ „
J. J. -	30	Want of sureties	12 Aug.	—	Summarily.	2 months hard labour.
		Female.				
			1852:	1852:		
E. D. -	19	Stealing clothes	28 May	28 July	Assizes	3 „ „

CARMARTHEN:—County Gaol and House of Correction.
23d March.

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
J. R.	27	Cutting and stabbing.	1851: 8 Dec.	1852: 17 Mar.	Assizes	18 months hard labour.
J. T.	18	Stealing clothes	1852: 24 July	19 Oct.	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. D.	45	Uttering a forged deed of gift.	24 „	1853: 23 Mar.	Assizes	15 years transportation.
E. J.	42	Aiding to utter a forged deed of gift.	24 „	23 „	„	10 „ „
B. R.	32	Ditto	24 „	23 „	„	10 „ „
J. T.	23	Stealing from a dwelling-house.	18 Oct.	19 „	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
D. J.	57	Default of sureties to keep the peace.	7 „	1852: —	Summarily.	6 calendar months imprisonment in the common gaol in default of bail.
J. T.	45	Bastardy	28 Dec.	—	„	3 cal. mos. in house of correction, or pay 3*l.* 13*s.*
R. D.	32	Night-poaching	1853: 8 Jan.	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour, and to find sureties for 12 cal. mos. or be further imprisoned for 6 cal. mos. with hard labour.
R. D.	21	Bastardy	8 Feb.	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour to house of correction or pay 2*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*
J. J.	32	Ditto	3 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour or pay 5*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*
D. H.	26	Ditto	8 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour or pay 4*l.* 5*s.*
M. M.	25	Rogue and vagabond.	7 Mar.	—	„	5 weeks hard labour.
C. J.	29	Ditto	7 „	—	„	1 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. L.	23	Assault	17 „	—	„	1 „ „
D. J.	42	Deserting his family.	18 Feb.	—	„	2 „ „
G. W.	23	Rogue and vagabond.	7 Mar.	—	„	3 weeks hard labour.
			Females.			
E. D.	17	Robbing her master.	1852: 11 Nov.	1853: 12 Jan.	Sessions	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. L.	45	Stealing a sack	25 Dec.	7 „	„	6 „ „
A. A.	54	Disorderly prostitute.	1853: 16 Feb.	—	Summarily.	2 „ „
E. B.	36	Assault and wilful damage.	28 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour for assault, and 1 cal. mo. for wilful damage.
M. D.	45	Sheep-stealing	15 „	19 Mar.	Assizes	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. D.	31	Stealing wheat	19 Mar.	19 „	„	1 „ „
R. D.	40	Shoplifting	19 „	21 „	„	4 „ „
M. R.	40	Making illicit malt.	21 „	—	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. hard labour or pay 30*l.* penalty.

CARNARVON:—County Gaol and House of Correction. 28th July.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
J. B. J. -	24	Obtaining goods by false pretence.	1851: 1 Dec.	1852: 8 Jan.	Sessions	1 year's hard labour.
W. W. -	46	Burglary - -	1852: 2 Feb.	13 Mar.	Assizes -	8 months „
W. W. -	39	Horse stealing -	19 Mar.	7 Apr.	Sessions	2 years „
J. H. -	26	Rape - -	27 Mar.	26 July	Assizes -	10 years transportation.
H. W. -	31	Stealing barley -	6 Apr.	7 Apr.	Sessions	1 year's hard labour.
W. B. -	32	Stealing 7s. -	27 „	1 July	„	4 months „
D. J. E. -	40	Threaten to assault.	29 June	—	Summarily.	Sureties or 12 months imprisonment.
J. P. -	24	Burglary -	14 July	26 „	Assizes -	7 years transportation.
P. O. -	18	Stealing a pair of shoes.	19 „	26 „	„	2 months hard labour.
E. S. -	40	Stealing a hammer.	Surrendered in Court.	1 „	Sessions	2 „ „
G. D. -	30	Assault on police	„	1 „	„	3 „ „
D. S. -	20	Ditto - -	„	1 „	„	4 „ „
R. J. -	36	Obtaining goods by false pretence.	„	1 „	„	1 year hard labour.
W. A. -	26	Begging - -	21 July	—	Summarily.	1 month hard labour.
T. T. -	16	Ditto - -	21 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
J. H. -	22	Ditto - -	21 „	—	„	1 month hard labour.
J. W. -	25	Ditto - -	28 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
			Females.			
M. W. -	22	Obtaining goods by false pretence.	1852: 5 May	1852: 1 July	Sessions	4 months hard labour.
A. V. -	21	Stealing a tumbler glass.	16 June	1 „	„	1 „ „
E. W. -	26	Stealing a shawl	22 „	1 „	„	1 „ „
A. H. -	35	Stealing a pair of boots.	Surrendered in Court.	1 „	„	1 „ „

RUTHIN:—County Gaol and House of Correction. 31st July.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
R. L. -	20	Stealing wearing apparel.	1851: 11 Nov.	1852: 6 Jan.	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour, 1 mo. to be solitary at the end of first 3 mos. and a month at end of second 3 mos.
E. J. -	20	Stealing 50 lbs. weight of lead.	1852: 5 Jan.	6 „	„	10 years transportation.
W. J. -	38	Stealing 2 geese	3 Feb.	18 Mar.	„	12 mos. hard labour.
W. D. -	29	Perjury -	12 „	20 „	Assizes	1 year's hard labour.
J. M. -	32	Stealing barley -	2 Mar.	20 „	„	15 cal. mos. hard labour.

RUTHIN—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				Males.		
J. E.	48	Obtaining money under false pretences.	1852: 9 Mar.	1852: 18 Mar.	Sessions	6 mos. hard labour.
W. O.	19	Stealing coin and other articles.	20 April	29 June	„	4 „ „
W. H. W.	21	Armed at night for the purpose of breaking into a shop.	12 June	29 „	„	3 „ „
J. M'G.	19	Housebreaking	15 „	29 „	„	12 mos. hard labour, 3 weeks to be solitary at equal intervals.
W. J.	23	Stealing coin and other articles.	29 „ surrend[d]	29 „	„	6 mos. hard labour.
A. R.	36	Malicious injuries	4 May	—	Summarily.	1 cal. mos. hard labour, from 4 July 1852.
J. D.	17	Offence against highway laws.	9 June	—	„	2 cal. mos. imprisonmnt.
T. F.	19	Stealing a poplar tree.	15 „	—	„	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. R.	30	Bastardy	22 „	—	„	3 calendar months.
J. B.	19	Rogue and vagabond.	28 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
F. J.	21	Assault	6 July	—	„	2 calendar months.
J. W.	21	Assaulting police constable in the execution of duty.	6 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
P. M.	13	Stealing fruit	22 „	—	„	2 weeks imprisonment.
W. B.	26	Neglecting to maintain wife and child.	27 „	—	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
				Females.		
M. M.	42	Stealing various goods from a shop.	1851: 27 Dec.	1852: 6 Jan.	Sessions	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
		Stealing a woollen handkerchief.	27 „	6 „	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour, to be computed from expiration of the said 18 mos.
R. T.	22	Rogue and vagabond.	15 June	—	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. hard labour.

EXETER :—COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
21st December.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				Males.		
W. W.	27	Stealing fowls	1850: 10 Oct.	1850: 17 Oct.	Sessions	14 years transportation.
J. V.	48	Stealing plants	1851: 4 Feb.	1851: 25 Feb.	„	2 years hard labour.
C. C.	38	Assaulting a constable.	15 Sept.	15 Oct.	„	15 cal. mos. hard labour
R. R.	50	Uttering counterfeit money.	17 Oct.	27 Nov.	„	18 „ „
R. R.	34	Ditto	17 „	27 „	„	18 „ „

EXETER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1852:	1852:		
W. H.	32	Stealing tools	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. S.	40	Stealing an umbrella.	6 „	8 „	„	12 „ „
J. W.	25	Stealing handkerchiefs.	6 „	25 Feb.	„	12 „ „
L. L.	28	Receiving stolen goods.	11 Feb.	25 „	„	12 „ „
			1851:			
R. P.	18	Rape	7 Nov.	17 Mar.	Assizes	12 „ „
J. E.	18	Ditto	7 „	17 „	„	12 „ „
			1852:			
W. G.	38	Stealing money	6 Mar.	17 „	„	12 „ „
G. F.	25	Sheep-stealing	7 Apr.	7 Apr.	Sessions	12 „ „
J. W.	31	Stealing a pistol	14 „	18 May	„	12 „ „
W. H.	24	Sheep-stealing	17 „	18 „	„	12 „ „
R. L.	18	Housebreaking	17 „	18 „	„	12 „ „
W. T.	18	Ditto	23 „	18 „	„	12 „ „
S. C.	20	Ditto	23 „	18 „	„	12 „ „
J. G.	21	Robbery from the person.	22 May	29 June	„	8 „ „
F. H.	38	Uttering counterfeit money.	3 June	29 „	„	6 „ „
J. D.	35	Assault	12 „	29 „	„	12 „ „
J. R.	21	Stealing leather	20 May	29 „	„	6 „ „
A. R.	43	Ditto	20 „	29 „	„	6 „ „
J. G.	23	Ditto	20 „	29 „	„	6 „ „
J. B.	17	House-breaking	22 June	29 „	„	6 mos. and two weeks hard lab. & whipped.
T. W.	16	Ditto	22 „	29 „	„	6 mos. hard labour and whipped.
J. H.	17	Stealing a pair of leggings.	25 „	29 „	„	6 „ „
J. H.	47	Assault	29 „	29 „	„	6 months hard labour.
H. J.	52	Cutting and wounding.	31 Mar.	24 July	Assizes	6 „ „
T. W.	28	Beastiality	17 May	24 „	„	2 years hard labour.
W. P.	37	Arson	23 June	24 „	„	1 „ „
R. B.	20	Malicious wounding.	23 July	24 „	„	2 „ „
G. D.	19	Stealing a lamb	26 „	24 „	„	1 „ „
E. C.	32	Using threatening language.	28 „	—	Summarily.	12 cal. months or find sureties.
J. C.	39	Sheep-stealing	16 Aug.	7 Sept.	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
F. S.	32	Stealing plate	27 „	7 „	„	6 „ „
J. S.	20	Housebreaking	28 „	7 „	„	18 „ „
J. M.	38	Ditto	28 „	7 „	„	18 „ „
W. W. B.	24	Receiving stolen money.	30 „	7 „	„	12 „ „
W. E.	22	Vagrancy	30 „	—	Summarily.	3 „ „
J. A.	26	Assault	10 Sept.	19 Oct.	Sessions	12 „ „
M. C.	32	Horse-stealing	10 „	19 „	„	6 „ „
J. M.	16	Stealing a watch	16 „	19 „	„	4 „ „
T. H.	48	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	20 „	19 „	„	4 „ „
E. N.	36	Vagrancy	2 Oct.	—	Summarily.	3 „ „
S. S.	44	Stealing a fowl	2 „	10 „	Sessions	6 „ „
W. C.	20	Threatening language.	5 „	—	Summarily.	6 cal. months or find sureties.
T. S.	16	Stealing plate	8 „	19 „	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. T.	31	Assault	14 „	19 „	„	12 „ „
J. B.	42	Ditto	15 „	19 „	„	6 „ „
J. R.	26	Stealing apples	20 „	19 „	„	6 „ „
T. M.	21	Poaching	20 „	—	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. hard labour, and find sureties.
F. B.	35	Assault	4 Nov.	—	„	2 months or pay 5*l.* 14*s.*

EXETER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1852:	1852:		
T. B.	40	Fraudulently removing goods to prevent distress.	4 Nov.	—	Summarily.	6 months hard labour, or pay 8*l.*
T. B.	30	Disobeying an order of bastardy.	8 „	—	„	2 calendar months or pay 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
R. K.	11	Stealing money	10 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. W. C.	23	Exposing his person.	13 „	—	„	3 „ „
F. E.	44	Leaving his family.	15 „	—	„	2 „ „
N. B.	37	Smuggling	15 „	—	„	6 cal. mos. or pay 100*l.*
B. F.	28	Disobeying an order of bastardy.	16 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. or pay 3*l.* 15*s.*
J. L.	27	Ditto	22 „	—	„	2 ca. mos. or pay 2*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*
J. S.	29	Threatening language.	24 „	—	„	3 cal. months or find sureties.
H. R.	30	Assault	25 „	—	„	2 ca. mos. or pay 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
J. S.	19	Fraudulently obtaining money.	27 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. D.	60	Begging alms	27 „	—	„	1 „ „
J. F.	32	Refusing to work on board ship.	29 „	—	„	30 days hard labour.
N. S.	25	Ditto	29 „	—	„	30 „ „
J. C.	27	Disobeying an order of bastardy.	30 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. or pay 5*l.* 10*s.*
W. S.	20	Housebreaking	30 „	30 Nov.	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. R.	39	Stealing trowsers	20 „	30 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
J. P.	50	Assault	23 „	—	Summarily.	2 cal. months or pay 5*l.*
J. J.	21	Having in his possession counterfeit money.	23 „	30 „	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. L.	25	Stealing a gun	26 „	30 „	„	12 „ „
J. C.	21	Stealing butter	25 Oct.	30 „	„	2 „ „
J. C.	21	Stealing 8 yards Dowlas.	26 „	30 „	„	28 days hard labour.
J. M.	69	Stealing a parasol	27 „	30 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
J. A.	38	Stealing a watch	28 „	30 „	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
R. G.	60	Stealing money	1 Nov.	30 „	„	18 „ „
W. M.	30	Stealing barley meal.	2 „	30 „	„	2 „ „
J. L. G.	27	Assault with intent.	11 „	30 „	„	12 „ „
H. W.	38	Stealing timber	11 „	30 „	„	1 „ „
C. H.	40	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	11 „	30 „	„	4 weeks hard labour.
T. D.	24	Ditto	11 „	30 „	„	4 „ „
C. B.	22	Stealing a sack	17 „	30 „	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. B.	64	Stealing bacon	17 „	30 „	„	6 „ „
W. L.	19	Stealing 2 shirts	19 „	30 „	„	2 „ „
E. H.	19	Ditto	19 „	30 „	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour and whipped.
W. N.	12	Ditto	19 „	30 „	„	1 „ „
J. C.	23	Stealing a watch guard.	19 „	30 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
W. F.	68	Stealing a donkey	20 „	30 „	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. G.	38	Stealing a sack	20 „	30 „	„	4 „ „
W. L.	29	Stealing fowls	22 „	30 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
T. P.	22	Stealing a handkerchief.	22 „	30 „	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. W.	26	Stealing money	30 „	30 „	„	12 „ „
W. A.	25	Assault	30 „	—	Summarily.	1 cal. mo. or pay 2*l.* 17*s.*
J. E.	54	Threatening language.	4 Dec.	—	„	3 calendar months, or find sureties.
R. K.	24	Ditto	7 „	—	„	6 „ „

EXETER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1852:	1852:		
W. H.	23	Threatening language.	7 Dec.	—	Summarily.	12 calendar months or find sureties.
G. G.	17	Assault	7 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. or pay 5*l.*
B. S.	19	Poaching	9 „	—	„	1 cal. mo. or pay 1*l.* 16*s.*
J. S.	19	Enlisting in the Marines having previously enlisted in the Militia.	10 „	—	„	1 calendar month.
J. S.	30	Begging alms	11 „	—	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
T. W.	33	Ditto	14 „	—	„	1 „ „
R. F.	35	Leaving his family.	14 „	—	„	14 days hard labour.
J. L.	42	Ditto	15 „	—	„	1 month's hard labour.
G. K.	11	Stealing a knife	16 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. S.	23	Stealing turnips	17 „	—	„	14 days hard labour or pay 1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*
T. L.	28	Smuggling	18 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour or pay 10*l.*
J. G.	22	Assaulting a constable.	20 „	—	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour or pay 1*l.* 10*s.*
J. S.	32	Leaving his family.	20 „	—	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
		Females.				
			1851:	1851:		
M. O.	65	Stealing a saucepan.	31 Jan.	26 Feb.	Sessions	7 years transportation.
M. H.	33	Stealing a pair of boots.	10 Feb.	26 „	„	„ „
			1852:	1852:		
M. W.	48	Stealing a fowl	3 Feb.	24 Feb.	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. Y.	19	Concealing the birth of her child.	18 „	17 Mar.	Assizes	12 „ „
M. M.	26	Stealing money	7 „	17 „	„	12 „ „
M. A. C.	22	Ditto	7 „	17 „	„	12 „ „
M. A. M.	18	Ditto	7 „	17 „	„	12 „ „
E. B.	40	Stealing wearing apparel.	7 May	18 May	Sessions	12 „ „
M. J. C.	17	Receiving stolen money.	9 June	29 June	„	8 „ „
M. A. A.	27	Obtaining money by false pretences.	21 „	29 „	„	6 „ „
G. B.	25	Stealing money	22 „	29 „	„	6 „ „
L. S.	35	Endeavouring to conceal the birth of her child.	30 „	24 July	Assizes	6 „ „
M. P.	22	Stealing a dress	19 July	24 „	„	18 „ „
E. S.	21	Stealing money	28 „	7 Sept.	Sessions	6 „ „
M. A. F.	47	Stealing bottles	21 Aug.	7 „	„	12 „ „
J. M.	15	Stealing clothes	31 „	7 „	„	4 „ „
E. J.	19	Ditto	11 Sept.	19 Oct.	„	4 „ „
E. C.	16	Stealing 3 cheeses	4 Oct.	19 „	„	3 „ „
M. T.	38	Assault	14 „	19 „	„	12 „ „
A. M.	32	Obtaining money by false pretences.	18 „	19 „	„	6 „ „
A. E.	20	Indecent behaviour.	2 Nov.	—	Summarily.	2 „ „
T. L.	27	Leaving her family.	11 „	—	„	2 „ „
M. S.	40	Mendicancy	19 „	—	„	6 weeks hard labour.
B. N.	35	Stealing cloth	23 „	30 Nov.	Sessions	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. B.	63	Receiving stolen goods.	23 „	30 „	„	1 „ „
A. T.	24	Uttering counterfeit money.	23 „	30 „	„	6 „ „

EXETER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
H. S. -	21	Stealing money	1852: 30 Nov.	1852: 30 Nov.	Sessions	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. W. -	29	Stealing potatoes	9 Dec.	—	Summarily.	21 days hard labour.
M. T. -	32	Indecent behaviour.	16 „	—	„	14 „ „

EXETER:—CITY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION. 22d December.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
J. P -	37	Felony - -	1852: 11 Oct., Writ of habeas corpus.	1851: 13 Oct.	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
W. T. -	24	Ditto - -	1851: 20 Nov.	1852: 5 Jan.	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. L. -	27	Misdemeanor -	1852: 24 Jan.	17 Mar.	Assizes	10 „ „
J. P. -	15	Felony - -	4 May	28 June	Sessions	12 „ „
J. W. -	33	Ditto - -	10 „	28 „	„	12 „ „
W. C. -	29	Misdemeanor -	15 July	24 July	Assizes	6 „ „
J. G. -	26	Felony - -	9 Oct.	18 Oct.	Sessions	3 „ „
E. C. -	18	Vagrancy -	2 „	—	Summarily.	3 „ „
R. G. -	32	Vagrancy -	2 „	—	„	3 „ „
T. G. -	22	Drunk and disorderly in the public street.	27 Sept.	—	„	Want of sureties, for 3 calendar months.
P. M. -	49	An assault -	2 Dec.	—	„	1 cal. month, or pay the sum of 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
W. R. -	30	Assaulting a police constable in the execution of his duty.	7 „	—	„	1 month hard labour, or pay the sum of 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
G. B. -	28	An assault -	10 „	—	„	14 days, or pay the sum of 14*s.* 6*d.*
R. D. -	67	Using abusive language in the public street.	11 „	—	„	14 days, or pay the sum of 14*s.* 6*d.*
W. C. -	26	Creating an annoyance and disturbance in the public street.	14 „	—	„	14 days, or pay the sum of 14*s.* 6*d.*
J. C. -	30	Vagrancy -	16 „	—	„	1 week hard labour.
S. V. -	17	Unlawfully enlisting in the 39th regiment of foot, being in the East Devon Militia.	18 „	—	„	1 calendar month hard labour.
J. R. -	25	Vagrancy -	18 „	—	„	1 week hard labour.
W. K. -	15	Stealing a pair of boots.	20 „	—	„	6 „ „
			Female.			
S. M. -	24	Felony - -	1851: 4 Dec.	1852: 5 Jan.	Sessions	Transportation for 7 years.

FLINT:—County Gaol and House of Correction. 30th July.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
			1851:	1851:		
T. J.	47	Aggravated assault, fracturing the leg of an old woman.	17 June	6 Aug.	Assizes	3 years hard labour.
				1852:		
A. Q.	18	Housebreaking	19 Nov.	8 Jan.	Sessions	9 months hard labour.
P. S.	17	Ditto	19 „	8 „	„	9 „ „
			1852:			
E. M.	56	Receiving stolen goods.	3 Jan.	8 „	„	12 „ „
G. P.	27	Stealing farming implements and hay.	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	„	8 „ „
J. P.	25	Ditto	20 „	24 „	„	6 „ „
R. R.	38	Stealing potatoes and lead.	24 „	1 July	„	12 „ „
J. E.	28	Ditto	24 „	1 „	Assizes	12 „ „
W. C.	35	Embezzling 5*l*., his employer's money.	3 May	1 „	„	1 month's imprisonment.
M. M.	70	Vagabond	20 July	—	Summarily.	14 days hard labour.

CARDIFF:—County Gaol and House of Correction. 21st March.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
			1853:	1853:		
J. G.	32	Stealing clothes	10 Jan.	23 Feb.	Adjourned Sessions.	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
J. J.	42	Stealing sailcloth	10 „	23 „	„	1 „ „
J. J.	26	Stealing one hammer.	17 „	23 „	„	1 „ „
T. F.	28	Stealing a leg of pork.	18 „	23 „	„	1 „ „
J. M.	30	Stealing a coat	31 „	23 „	„	1 „ „
R. T.	33	Sheep stealing	1 Feb.	23 „	„	14 years transportation.
J. T.	35	Ditto	1 „	23 „	„	14 „ „
P. R.	19	Stealing a watch	3 „	23 „	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. D.	19	Stealing 70 yards of check.	21 „	23 „	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
T. W.	25	Stealing coals	23 „	23 „	„	1 „ „
			1852:			
J. H.	27	Threaten to murder.	30 Sept.	—	Summarily.	Sureties, or 6 months.
			1853:			
J. R.	20	Assault	17 Jan.	—	„	„ „
J. S.	36	Smuggling	24 „	—	„	Fine 100*l*., or 6 months.
D. M.	12	Stealing bread	24 „	—	Under Juvenile Offender's Act.	3 months, and once whipped.
J. J.	21	Poaching	12 Feb.	—	Summarily.	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. F.	24	Leaving his work without notice.	14 „	—	„	6 weeks.
C. C.	25	Ditto	14 „	—	„	6 „
J. H.	21	Ditto	14 „	—	„	6 „
J. C.	30	Ditto	14 „	—	„	6 „

CARDIFF—County Gaol and House of Correction.—*continued.*

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1853:			
D. B.	22	Assault	2 Mar.	—	Summarily.	2 calendar months.
J. B.	28	Bastardy	8 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
P. D.	20	Assault	10 „	—	„	2 „ „
D. T.	34	Ditto	10 „	—	„	1 calendar month.
P. T.	22	Ditto	10 „	—	„	1 „ „
J. S.	28	Deserting his ship	10 „	—	„	1 month's hard labour.
W. T.	47	Conveying spirits into the gaol.	11 „	—	„	3 weeks.
J. R.	28	Assault	14 „	—	„	3 „
T. M.	25	Ditto	14 „	—	„	14 days.
P. C.	21	Deserting his ship.	17 „	—	„	7 days hard labour.
N. C.	28	Ditto	17 „	—	„	7 „
G. F.	20	Ditto	17 „	—	„	7 „
E. L.	25	Ditto	17 „	—	„	7 „
J. D. H.	20	Ditto	17 „	—	„	7 „
J. D.	30	Ditto	17 „	—	„	7 „
T. L.	21	Vagrancy	17 „	—	„	14 days.
W. T.	23	Desertion	19 „	—	„	Awaiting a route.
L. W.	41	Vagrancy	21 „	—	„	7 days hard labour.
		Females.				
J. M.	26	Deserting her child.	17 „	—	„	7 „
E. H.	24	Vagrancy	10 „	—	„	14 „
			1853:			
C. D.	35	Stealing coal	22 Jan.	23 Feb.	Adjourn^d Sessions.	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
C. M.	28	Ditto	22 „	23 „	„	1 „ „
A. H.	27	Stealing a waistcoat.	22 „	23 „	„	2 „ „
C. W.	20	Stealing from the person.	22 „	23 „	„	7 years transportation.
M. W.	32	Vagrancy	28 Feb.	—	Summarily.	1 cal. mo. hard labour.

SWANSEA:—COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION. 22d March.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
		Males.				
			1851:	1852:		
B. D.	40	Manslaughter	18 Aug.	2 Mar.	Assizes	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. D.	35	Ditto	18 „	2 „	„	18 „ „
			1852:			
D. J.	20	Horse stealing	18 Apr.	29 June	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
J. W.	20	Ditto	23 May	29 „	„	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. R.	25	Stealing boots	28 June	29 „	„	12 „ „
W. B.	20	Stealing a coat	20 May	29 „	„	9 „ „
J. P.	21	Burglary	2 June	16 July	Assizes	18 „ „
T. W.	32	Fraud	19 Apr.	16 „	„	12 „ „
J. H.	31	Criminal assault	21 July	19 Oct.	Sessions	6 calendar months imprisonment.
J. J.	29	Riot	3 Aug.	21 „	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. C.	19	Criminal assault	12 Oct.	21 „	„	12 „ „
E. D.	27	Stealing from the person.	1 „	21 „	„	6 „ „

SWANSEA—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. W.	50	Horse stealing	1852: 10 Aug.	1852: 21 Oct.	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
R. F.	23	Stealing from person.	14 Oct.	21 „	„	6 „ „
J. W.	23	Stealing money	21 „	21 „	„	6 „ „
M. E.	32	Criminal assault	1853: 3 Jan.	1853: 4 Jan.	„	12 „ „
J. T.	19	An assault	3 „	4 „	„	4 „ „
G. W.	19	Stealing boots	1852: 25 Oct.	4 „	„	3 „ „
J. P. T. T.	22	Stealing money	13 Dec.	4 „	„	3 „ „
T. C.	51	Ditto	8 „	4 „	„	3 „ „
P. M'C.	18	Ditto	26 Nov.	4 „	„	3 „ „
R. E.	30	Stealing straw	—	4 „	„	3 „ „
T. W.	16	Ditto	—	4 „	„	3 „ „
B. H.	24	Stealing tiles	—	4 „	„	3 „ „
D. M.	33	Stealing timber	23 Nov.	4 „	„	3 „ „
J. P.	22	Stealing a watch	13 Dec.	4 „	„	3 „ „
W. P.	39	Stealing coal	—	4 „	„	3 „ „
M. T.	36	Stealing timber	—	4 „	„	3 „ „
B. C.	24	Stealing brass	11 Dec.	7 „	„	7 years transportation.
J. M.	41	Stealing money	27 „	7 „	„	12 calendar months hard labour, the two first days of each month, and last two days of sentence, solitary.
D. H.	21	Violent assault	29 „	7 „	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
D. M.	21	Ditto	29 „	7 „	„	12 „ „
D. H.	30	Ditto	29 „	7 „	„	12 „ „
J. J.	21	Stealing sacks	20 „	7 „	„	10 calendar months hard labour, the two first days of each month, and two last days of sentence, solitary.
J. S.	35	Fraud	9 Nov.	7 „	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. M.	25	Stealing a coat	23 Dec.	7 „	„	3 „ „
W. R.	28	Poaching	1853: 29 Jan.	—	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. hard labour, or pay 5*l.* 17*s.*
J. H.	45	Stealing a spade	31 „	21 Feb.	Sessions	Transported for 7 years.
D. T.	23	Stealing a mat	1 Feb.	21 „	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. D.	25	Stealing coal	5 „	21 „	„	6 „ „
T. C.	31	Stealing iron	31 Jan.	21 „	„	4 „ „
J. J.	22	An assault	15 Feb.	23 „	„	2 years to hard labour.
J. H.	42	Sheepstealing	1 „	23 „	„	1 „ „
T. A.	21	Stealing cheese	14 „	23 „	„	9 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. H.	33	Aggravated assault.	7 „	23 „	„	6 „ „
R. J.	31	Stealing money	8 „	23 „	„	2 „ „
M. S.	18	Stealing hats	28 „	23 „	„	2 „ „
D. W.	39	Stealing, being a servant.	—	23 „	„	2 „ „
E. B.	27	Stealing a shawl	10 „	23 „	„	2 „ „
E. J.	23	Stealing clothes	17 „	23 „	„	2 „ „
J. G.	36	Fraud	23 Jan.	23 „	„	2 „ „
W. J.	24	Stealing knives	12 Feb.	23 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
T. D.	33	Deserting his family.	28 „	—	Summarily.	1 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. M.	47	Robbery with violence.	1852: 15 Nov.	1853: 2 Mar.	Assizes	Transported for 10 years.
D. T.	35	Ditto	15 „	2 „	„	„ „ 7
S. A.	19	Stealing goods	1853: 5 Feb.	2 „	„	„ „ 7
J. J.	19	Ditto	5 „	2 „	„	2 years hard labour.
W. S.	40	Violent assault	1852: 4 Nov.	2 „	„	18 calendar mos. hard labour, last week solitary.
E. E.	21	Burglary	11 Sept.	2 „	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
D. R.	20	Forgery	19 Nov.	2 „	„	12 „ „

SWANSEA—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
L. R.	36	An assault	1852: 29 Nov.	1853: 2 Mar.	Assizes	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
C. M'C.	30	Stealing brass	1 Mar.	2 „	„	6 „ „
J. S.	40	Receiving same	1 „	2 „	„	4 „ „
J. R.	24	Stealing rope	28 Feb.	2 „	„	4 „ „
E. H.	26	Inciting to commit bigamy.	1852: 29 Dec.	2 „	„	2 „ „
W. T.	27	Stealing a duck	1853: 28 Feb.	2 „	„	2 „ „
T. D.	21	Breach of contract.	18 Mar.	—	Summarily.	14 days hard labour.
			Females.			
M. A. R.	31	Stealing trowsers	—	1852: 29 June	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. S.	21	Robbery	1852: 14 June	16 July	Assizes	18 „ „
M. M.	19	Stealing from person.	5 Oct.	21 Oct.	Sessions	6 „ „
E. S.	11	Stealing coal	3 „	21 „	„	6 „ „
A. E.	23	Ditto	10 „	21 „	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour. the first 2 days each month and last 2 days of sentence, solitary.
E. S.	29	Stealing money	27 Sept.	21 „	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. J.	24	Ditto	27 „	21 „	„	6 „ „
P. J.	25	Stealing boots	2 Nov.	1853: 4 Jan.	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour, 2 first days of each month solitary.
A. W.	25	Stealing from person.	24 „	4 „	„	4 cal. mos. hard labour, the 2 first and 2 last days solitary.
M. E.	17	Stealing coal	25 „	4 „	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour, the first 2 days of each month solitary.
M. E.	20	Ditto	25 „	4 „	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour, the first 2 days of each months solitary.
A. E.	19	Stealing a scarf	8 „	7 „	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
C. S.	19	Uttering base coin.	29 „	7 „	„	3 „ „
E. D.	24	Stealing from person.	10 Dec.	7 „	„	3 „ „
E. J.	15	Stealing coal	31 „	7 „	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour, the 2 first days each month, and last 2 days of sentence, solitary.
E. S.	17	Ditto	1853: 3 Feb.	23 Feb.	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. G.	25	Stealing money	23 „	23 „	„	2 „ „
A. W.	25	Stealing stockings.	—	23 „	„	2 „ „
A. O.	20	Receiving stolen goods.	5 „	2 Mar.	Assizes	Transported for 7 years.
M. C.	30	Forgery	1852: 20 Nov.	2 „	„	9 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. T.	25	Bigamy	20 Dec.	2 „	„	3 „ „

GLOUCESTER:—County Gaol and House of Correction.
3d May.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
A. E. J.	29	Maliciously firing a dwellinghouse.	1851: 11 July	1851: 9 Aug.	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
C. H.	25	Uttering counterfeit coin.	6 Dec.	1852: 6 Jan.	Sessions	2 „ „
J. D.	22	Stealing a watch	2 „	6 „	„	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. L.	38	Stealing wood	1852: 16 June	29 June	„	1 year hard labour.
W. S.	35	Stealing spoons, &c.	8 May	29 „	„	1 „ „
W. F.	20	Stealing rings	2 April	29 „	„	1 „ „
W. D.	22	Ditto	2 „	29 „	„	1 „ „
G. H.	19	Stealing copper	6 May	29 „	„	1 „ „
J. G.	12	Housebreaking	16 June	29 „	„	1 year hard labour, and once whipped.
J. H.	11	Ditto	16 „	29 „	„	1 year and 1 day hard labour, and once whipped.
H. W.	36	Stealing meat	12 „	29 „	„	15 cal. mos. hard labour.
C. R.	21	Stealing a watch, &c.	24 May	29 „	„	2 years hard labour.
W. H.	23	Stealing wearing apparel.	13 July	5 Aug.	Assizes	9 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. M.	14	Stealing rabbits	28 „	5 „	„	9 „ „
J. C.	22	Burglary	23 June	5 „	„	1 year hard labour.
T. H.	29	Horsestealing	8 July	5 „	„	1 „ „
H. F.	18	Stealing wearing apparel.	30 „	5 „	„	1 „ „
W. G.	36	Perjury	23 April	5 „	„	1 „ „
J. W. N.	16	Burglary	10 June	5 „	„	1 „ „
J. R.	21	Stealing wearing apparel.	6 Aug.	5 „	„	1 „ „
J. C.	23	Ditto	6 „	5 „	„	1 „ „
S. G.	34	Burglary	24 July	5 „	„	1 „ „
E. S.	23	Maliciously wounding.	29 „	5 „	„	15 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. C.	23	Perjury	7 Aug.	5 „	„	15 „ „
J. G.	32	Stealing pigs	17 Sept	19 Oct.	Sessions	8 „ „
J. Y.	58	Stealing meal	21 Oct.	19 „	„	8 „ „
G. M.	19	Embezzlement	14 Sept	19 „	„	9 „ „
C. P.	29	Stealing money	14 „	19 „	„	9 „ „
C. P.	59	Uttering base coin.	27 „	19 „	„	9 „ „
H. R.	25	Stealing oil	29 „	19 „	„	9 „ „
T. H.	23	Stealing money	28 Aug.	19 „	„	9 „ „
W. B.	18	Assault	17 „	19 „	„	9 calendar months common gaol.
C. L.	35	Ditto	17 „	19 „	„	9 „ „
D. P.	21	Stealing linen	13 „	19 „	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. V.	35	Stealing coal	23 „	19 „	„	12 „ „
J. R.	28	Stealing a watch	26 „	19 „	„	12 „ „
W. J.	21	Assault	17 „	19 „	„	12 cal. mos. comm. gaol.
W. O.	25	Ditto	17 „	19 „	„	12 „ „
W. H.	15	Stealing ropes	1853: 26 Nov.	4 Jan.	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. A.	14	Housebreaking	28 Dec.	4 „	„	6 „ „
C. C.	37	Embezzlement	3 „	4 „	„	6 „ „
T. J. B.	26	Assault	17 Nov.	4 „	„	6 „ „
H. D.	24	Stealing from the person.	25 „	4 „	„	6 „ „
W. G.	20	Stealing an ass	21 Dec.	4 „	„	6 „ „
W. R.	22	Sheepstealing	16 Nov.	4 „	„	9 „ „
W. W.	19	Stealing hay	18 Dec.	4 „	„	12 „ „
G. C. D.	21	Stealing ropes	18 „	4 „	„	12 „ „
J. J.	20	Ditto	18 „	4 „	„	12 „ „

GLOUCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. D.	17	Stealing butter	1853: 5 Jan.	1853: 4 Jan.	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. W.	35	Sheepstealing	1852: 14 Dec.	4 „	„	18 „ „
D. P.	38	Stealing lead	13 „	4 „	„	18 „ „
G. B.	48	Stealing brass	1853: 16 Mar.	15 Mar.	„	2 „ „
J. B.	18	Stealing lead	5 Feb.	15 „	„	2 „ „
W. A.	15	Stealing stockings	5 „	15 „	„	2 „ „
H. W.	17	Stealing a smock-frock.	10 „	15 „	„	2 „ „
W. E.	18	Stealing lead	5 „	15 „	„	3 „ „
D. E.	19	Ditto	5 „	15 „	„	3 „ „
J. H.	35	Stealing copper	9 „	15 „	„	3 „ „
C. B.	25	Ditto	9 „	15 „	„	3 „ „
J. G.	18	Stealing wearing apparel.	11 Jan.	15 „	„	4 „ „
T. B.	20	Ditto	11 „	15 „	„	4 „ „
J. B.	40	Stealing potatoes	20 „	15 „	„	4 „ „
T. L.	24	Stealing leather	1 Feb.	15 „	„	4 „ „
W. S.	17	Stealing lead	5 „	15 „	„	4 „ „
G. H.	29	Stealing fowls	1 Mar.	15 „	„	4 „ „
J. J.	39	Ditto	1 „	15 „	„	4 „ „
J. S.	26	Assault	7 Jan.	15 „	„	5 „ „
H. W.	22	Stealing tools	31 „	15 „	„	6 „ „
G. W.	28	Ditto	31 „	15 „	„	6 „ „
W. W.	19	Stealing wearing apparel.	2 Feb.	15 „	„	6 „ „
W. D.	20	Stealing hair	23 „	15 „	„	6 „ „
J. S.	24	Ditto	23 „	15 „	„	6 „ „
C. D.	26	Stealing timber	8 Mar.	15 „	„	6 „ „
W. S.	22	Assault	15 „	15 „	„	6 „ „
C. H.	26	Stealing combs, &c.	5 „	15 „	„	6 „ „
D. W.	15	Stealing lead	5 Feb.	15 „	„	6 „ „
J. H.	25	Stealing turnips	15 Mar.	15 „	„	6 „ „
E. W.	23	Stealing spades	3 „	15 „	„	6 „ „
P. V.	20	Stealing wearing apparel.	28 Feb.	15 „	„	6 „ „
J. T.	21	Stealing fowls	28 Jan.	15 „	„	8 „ „
J. T.	32	Stealing wearing apparel.	19 Feb.	15 „	„	12 „ „
R. H.	26	Stealing timber	8 Mar.	15 „	„	15 „ „
G. H.	24	Burglary	1 „	2 Apr.	Assizes	6 „ „
M. G.	17	Stealing wearing apparel.	2 Apr.	2 „	„	6 „ „
C. D.	34	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	29 Mar.	2 „	„	6 „ „
C. S.	27	Maliciously wounding.	15 „	2 „	„	9 „ „
W. S.	40	Sheepstealing	3 Apr.	2 „	„	1 year hard labour.
G. D.	20	Burglary	21 Feb.	2 „	„	1 „ „
G. P.	25	Robbery	1852: 18 Dec.	2 „	„	1 „ „
T. P.	19	Ditto	18 „	2 „	„	1 „ „
M. G.	22	Assault	14 „	2 „	„	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
G. M.	30	Beastiality	24 Nov.	2 „	„	2 years hard labour.
T. H.	33	Feloniously assaulting a girl under 10 years of age.	1849: 26 Nov.	1850: 30 Mar.	„	15 years transportation.
J. C.	37	Manslaughter	1853: 5 Mar.	1853: 2 Apr.	„	15 „ „
H. S.	27	Maliciously firing	1852: 13 Nov.	2 „	„	10 „ „
T. M.	40	Burglary	15 „	2 „	„	7 „ „
J. W.	33	Bigamy	24 Sept.	2 „	„	7 „ „
E. A.	23	Uttering a forged note.	15 Nov.	2 „	„	7 „ „

GLOUCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
From the Gaol of the City of Gloucester.						
Male Prisoners.						
F. H.	29	Stealing lead	—	1852: 27 Mar.	Assizes	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. E.	17	Stealing money	—	5 July	Sessions	12 " "
H. W.	22	Ditto	—	5 "	"	12 " "
C. P.	28	Stealing corn	—	5 Aug.	Assizes	9 " "
C. C.	26	Ditto	—	5 "	"	9 " "
J. R.	22	Maliciously wounding.	—	5 "	"	1 year hard labour.
T. J.	25	Feloniously receiving stolen goods.	—	25 Oct.	Sessions	9 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. N.	20	Ditto	—	25 "	"	9 " "
C. D.	22	Assault	—	25 "	"	1 year hard labour.
B. P.	18	Ditto	—	25 "	"	1 " "
B. B.	26	Stealing shoes	—	1853: 10 Jan.	"	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
F. P.	34	Stealing a coat	—	10 "	"	2 years hard labour.
C. J.	25	Stealing meat	—	28 Mar.	"	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
C. H.	19	Stealing money	—	28 "	"	2 " "
J. M.	20	Stealing a handkerchief.	—	28 "	"	3 " "
W. J.	16	Stealing cigars	—	28 "	"	3 " "
J. A. H. C.	19	Stealing wearing apparel.	—	28 "	"	4 " "
J. D.	43	Ditto	—	28 "	"	6 " "
T. S.	27	Cheat	—	2 Apr.	Assizes	4 " "
S. R.	23	Stealing wearing apparel.	—	2 "	"	9 " "
H. B.	26	Ditto	—	2 "	"	9 " "
E. M.	34	Feloniously receiving stolen goods.	—	2 "	"	1 year hard labour.
Females.						
E. E.	42	Stealing meat	1852: 24 Apr.	1852: 29 June	Sessions	1 year hard labour.
M. A. J.	20	Stealing money	22 July	5 Aug.	Assizes	1 " "
S. P.	24	Housebreaking	20 Oct.	19 Oct.	Sessions	8 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. G.	25	Stealing from the person.	16 Sept.	19 "	"	8 " "
A. T.	24	Ditto	16 "	19 "	"	8 " "
M. A. H.	50	Uttering base coin.	27 "	19 "	"	9 " "
J. J.	27	Stealing wearing apparel.	30 "	19 "	"	9 " "
S. M.	13	Ditto	2 Oct.	19 "	"	12 " "
M. D.	22	Ditto	4 Dec.	1853: 4 Jan.	"	6 " "
R. C.	17	Ditto	1853: 5 Jan.	4 "	"	6 " "
M. A. H.	15	Stealing money	5 "	4 "	"	6 " "
S. W.	18	Stealing wearing apparel.	1852: 11 Nov.	4 "	"	9 " "
S. C.	56	Ditto	1853: 5 Jan.	4 "	"	9 " "
C. F.	72	Uttering base coin.	1852: 23 Dec.	4 "	"	12 " "
A. M.	26	Stealing wearing apparel.	21 Sept.	4 "	"	12 " "
H. Y.	15	Stealing books	1853: 31 Jan.	15 Mar.	"	3 " "
E. C	16	Stealing money	31 "	15 "	"	3 " "
E. C.	18	Stealing spirits	16 Mar.	15 "	"	3 " "
M. D.	62	Stealing an umbrella.	28 Jan.	15 "	"	3 " "

GLOUCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1853:	1853:		
M. A. C.	21	Stealing a shawl	21 Feb.	15 Mar.	Sessions	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
C. N.	29	Stealing jewellery.	24 „	15 „	„	4 „ „
S. P.	20	Stealing bread	25 „	15 „	„	6 „ „
M. L.	31	Stealing bed linen.	9 Mar.	15 „	„	9 „ „
M. D.	30	Uttering base coin.	26 Jan.	15 „	„	12 „ „
E. A.	38	Manslaughter	10 Sept.	2 Apr.	Assizes	12 cal. months common gaol.
H. L.	42	Ditto	26 Feb.	2 „	„	2 years hard labour.
			1852:	1852:		
E. H.	38	Robbery	8 June	5 Aug.	„	7 years transportation.
J. M.	19	Housebreaking	12 July	5 „	„	7 „ „
			1853:	1853:		
H. A.	25	Stealing potatoes	20 Jan.	15 Mar.	Sessions	7 „ „
E. C.	36	Manslaughter	3 Mar.	2 Apr.	Assizes	15 „ „
		CITY PRISONERS.				
				1853:		
J. D.	22	Stealing wearing apparel.	—	10 Jan.	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. J.	32	Ditto	—	28 Mar.	„	2 „ „
S. W.	44	Stealing print	—	28 „	„	6 „ „
J. A. L.	26	Feloniously receiving stolen goods.	—	28 „	„	9 „ „

GLOUCESTER:—CITY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1853:			
G. M.	22	Assault	25 Apr.	—	Summarily.	14 days.
J. H.	25	Ditto	25 „	—	„	14 „
J. B.	27	Disorderly	25 „	—	„	1 month.
J. D.	27	Deserting family	30 Mar.	—	„	3 „
R. B.	17	Deserting service	18 Apr.	—	„	1 „
				1853:		6 „
E. W.	27	Larceny	21 Feb.	28 Mar.	Sessions	
T. M.	17	Assault	25 Apr.	—	Summarily.	3 weeks.

NORTHLEACH :—House of Correction. 5th May.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
R. M. -	31	Using threatening language to his wife.	1852: 1 Dec.	—	Summarily.	12 calendar months, or enter into recognizances to keep the peace.
B. W. -	55	Poaching -	1853: 13 Feb.	—	,,	3 months hard labour or 5*l.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* costs.
W. H. -	13	Stealing meat -	17 ,,	—	,,	3 months hard labour and once whipped.
R. E. -	13	Stealing lead -	18 Mar.	—	,,	3 months hard labour and once whipped.
C. M. -	12	Ditto -	18 ,,	—	,,	3 months hard labour and once whipped.
J. B. -	30	Stealing straw -	22 ,,	1853: 15 Mar.	Sessions	3 months hard labour.
H. P. -	14	Stealing turnips	22 ,,	15 ,,	,,	2 ,, ,,
E. D. -	8	Stealing clothes, &c.	23 ,,	—	Summarily.	3 months.
B. C. -	8	Ditto -	23 ,,	—	,,	3 ,,
C. A. -	21	Vagrancy -	8 Apr.	—	,,	3 months hard labour.
T. G. -	53	Ditto -	9 ,,	—	,,	1 ,, ,,
T. J. -	15	Stealing lead -	18 ,,	2 Apr.	Assizes -	2 ,, ,,
W. R. -	29	Poaching -	18 ,,	—	Summarily.	3 months hard labour or 5*l.* fine, and 10*s.* costs.
I. K. -	19	Leaving service	20 ,,	—	,,	21 days hard labour.
J. U. -	14	Stealing a bell -	21 ,,	—	,,	6 weeks hard labour, once whipped.
E. E. -	17	Leaving service	25 ,,	—	,,	1 month hard labour.
T. W. -	31	Ditto -	25 ,,	—	,,	14 days hard labour.
T. B. -	15	Ditto -	27 ,,	—	,,	14 ,, ,,
B. J. -	21	Assault -	29 ,,	—	,,	1 month or 20*s.* fine, 7*s.* 6*d.* costs.
T. H. -	27	Ditto -	3 May	—	,,	1 month or 20*s.* fine, 7*s.* 6*d.* costs.
			Females.			
E. W. -	16	Robbing her master.	1853: 22 Mar.	1853: 15 Mar.	Sessions	2 months hard labour.
E. H. -	18	Stealing butter	27 Apr.	—	Summarily.	6 weeks ,,
P. S. -	16	Vagrancy -	2 May	—	,,	1 month ,,
S. W. -	37	Assault - -	3 ,,	—	,,	14 days or 10*s.* fine, 7*s.* 6*d.* costs.

HORSELEY :—House of Correction. 2d May.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
W. J. -	18	Stealing wearing apparel.	1852: 21 June	1852: 5 Aug.	Assizes	9 cal. mos. hard labour.
C. W. -	19	Stealing a duck	1 Dec.	1853: 2 Apr.	,,	4 ,, ,,

HORSELEY—House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1853:	1853:		
E. P.	17	Stealing a 5*l.* note	14 Feb.	15 Mar.	Sessions	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
A. V.	13	Stealing one half-sovereign.	—	21 „	Petty Sessions.	2 „ „
J. W.	48	Breaking windows.	14 Mar.	—	Summarily.	2 calendar months hard labour or pay 18*s.* 6*d.*
J. P.	44	Pound-breach	21 April	—	„	6 weeks imprisonment.
J. A.	16	Ditto	20 „	—	„	14 days imprisonment.
S. H.	31	Assault	25 „	—	„	2 calendar months imprisonment or pay 5*l.*
L. B.	43	Using threatening language.	23 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. imprisonment or find sureties.
			Females.			
			1853:	1853:		
H. G.	30	Vagrancy	2 Feb.	—	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. T.	53	Stealing flour	12 Mar.	15 Mar.	Sessions	4 „ „
C. B.	26	Stealing silver spoons.	3 April	2 Apr.	Assizes	2 „ „
A. L.	12	Stealing money	21 „	—	Petty Sessions.	1 „ „

LAWFORD'S GATE :—HOUSE OF CORRECTION. 28th June.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1852:	1853:		
J. P. A.	51	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	14 July	—	Summarily.	12 calendar months.
E. P.	20	Larceny	—	4 Jan.	Sessions	6 „ „
J. W.	24	Assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty.	—	15 Mar.	„	4 „ „
T. B.	22	Ditto	—	15 „	„	4 „ „
E. W.	21	Ditto	—	15 „	„	4 „ „
			1853:			
W. W.	50	Rogue and vagabond.	20 May	—	Summarily.	3 „ „
C. L.	73	Stealing vegetables.	26 „	—	„	6 weeks.
J. M.	33	Breach of the game laws.	28 „	—	„	3 calendar months.
P. H.	46	Leaving children chargeable.	2 June	—	„	3 „ „
S. W.	19	Assault	9 „	—	„	2 „ „
H. C.	22	Stealing underwood.	23 „	—	„	14 days.
J. H.	17	Leaving family chargeable.	24 „	—	„	1 calendar month.
C. C.	30	Nonpayment of poor rates.	28 „	—	„	3 calendar months.

LITTLE DEAN:—House of Correction. 29th June.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
M. M. -	27	Stealing beans -	1853: 2 April	1853: 2 Apr.	Assizes	4 mos. imprisonment, hard labour.
T. M. -	37	Ditto -	2 „	2 „	„	4 mos. imprisonment, hard labour.
T. B. -	23	Assaulting police	2 „	2 „	„	3 months hard labour.
R. H. -	33	Leaving his family	16 „	—	Summarily.	3 „ „
C. G. -	45	Selling spirits without licence.	6 May	—	„	3 months hard labour, or pay 50*l.*
C. J. -	46	Leaving family -	30 „	—	„	2 months hard labour.
J. B. -	40	Ditto -	13 June	—	„	2 „ „
W. C. -	33	Want of sureties	16 „	—	„	1 mo., or find sureties.
J. A. -	15	Leaving service	22 „	—	„	10 days hard labour.
W. H. -	50	Stealing fish -	27 „	—	„	7 „ „
			Females.			
E. M. -	19	Disorderly in workhouse.	1853: 3 June	—	„	1 month hard labour.
E. D. -	25	Assault -	27 „	—	„	14 days hard labour.

DOLGELLY:—County Gaol and House of Correction. 2d August.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
J. K. -	30	Stealing clothes	1851: 9 Sept.	1851: 17 Oct.	Sessions	12 mos. imprisonment hard labour, the last month solitary.
J. D. -	25	Ditto - -	9 „	17 „	„	12 mos. imprisonment hard labour, the last month solitary.
W. O. -	24	Ditto - -	9 „	17 „	„	12 mos. imprisonment hard labour, the last month solitary.
G. C. - -	43	Ditto - -	1852: 8 June	1852: 2 July	„	2 mos. imprisonment hard labour.
J. H. - -	57	Aggravated assault.	19 „	2 „	„	2 mos. imprisonment hard labour.
R. G. - -	31	Vagrancy -	23 July	—	Summarily.	1 mo. imprisonment hard labour.
			Female.			
E. O. -	29	Stealing butter	1852: 18 May	1852: 22 July	Assizes	4 mos. imprisonment hard labour.

MONTGOMERY :—County Gaol and House of Correction.
5th August.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
R. P.	44	Forgery	1851: 2 Aug.	1852: 8 Mar.	Assizes	1 year's hard labour.
T. E.	42	Embezzlement	1852: 8 Mar.	8 „	„	1 „ „
G. H.	30	Stealing a brass furnace.	7 April	8 Apr.	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. E.	65	Stealing silver spoons.	17 „	1 July	„	1 calendar month and 1 week.
J. H.	17	Stealing a pair of shoes.	19 May	1 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
E. H.	51	Embezzlement	28 „	1 „	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour,
T. M.	18	Stealing wearing apparel.	1 June	1 „	„	7 years transportation.
J. S.	22	Ditto	1 „	1 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
R. S.	25	Ditto	22 „	1 „	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. W.	21	Stealing lead	14 July	17 „	Assizes	6 „ „
H. O.	41	Want of sureties	21 May	—	Summarily.	3 calendar months.
W. B.	38	Assault	18 June	—	„	2 „ „
R. A.	30	Ditto	1 July	—	„	2 „ „
M. J.	25	Ditto	7 „	—	„	2 „ „
J. L.	50	Want of sureties	12 „	—	„	6 „ „
R. P.	30	Assault	20 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
R. H.	25	Vagrant	21 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
G. B.	22	Assault	21 „	—	„	6 calendar months.
R. O.	20	Stealing peas	31 „	—	„	14 days hard labour.
J. B.	25	Vagrant	31 „	—	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
E. A.	21	Wilful damage	4 Aug.	—	„	1 „ „
E. B	19	Want of sureties	4 „	—	„	28 days.
			Female.			
M. M.	18	Stealing peas	1852: 31 July	—	Summarily.	14 days hard labour.

HAVERFORDWEST :—County Gaol and House of Correction.
4th September.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
H. T.	24	Unlawfully cutting.	1851: 17 Oct.	1852: 9 Mar.	Assizes	1 year's hard labour.
G. S.	41	Obtaining money under false pretences.	1852: 15 Jan.	9 „	„	9 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. S.	65	Having in his possession Naval stores, the property of Her Majesty.	20 „	9 „	„	18 calendar months imprisonment.
G. L.	21	Stealing rope	4 Feb.	9 „	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. R.	47	Sheep-stealing	16 „	9 „	„	9 „ „
P. E.	32	Stealing a heifer	24 „	9 „	„	6 „ „
J. L.	27	Sheep-stealing	9 Mar.	9 „	„	12 „ „
W. N.	26	Ditto	9 „	9 „	„	15 „ „

HAVERFORDWEST—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1852:			
J. J.	20	Housebreaking	19 Apr.	29 June	Sessions	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
D. G.	38	Stealing corn	29 June	29 „	„	4 „ „
J. M.	25	Burglary	14 May	24 July	Assizes	15 years transportation.
J. P.	28	Breach of the peace.	31 „	—	Summarily.	1 year's imprisonment, or find sureties.
G. C.	23	Vagrancy	5 June	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
G. S.	21	Ditto	5 „	—	„	3 „ „
J. L.	24	Breach of the peace.	15 „	—	„	1 year's imprisonment, or find sureties.
W. J.	43	Stealing lead	2 July	2 July	Sessions	3 calendar months imprisonment.
W. M.	24	Stealing a watch	2 „	2 „	„	3 „ „
C. E.	54	Assault	17 „	—	Summarily.	2 calendar months, or pay 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
J. R.	19	Stealing money	17 „	24 „	Assizes	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. W.	63	Stealing flannel	19 „	24 „	„	9 „ „
J. E.	39	Assault	31 „	—	Summarily.	2 calendar months, or pay 4*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*
W. R.	22	Breach of contract.	12 Aug.	—	„	6 weeks hard labour.
T. W.	21	Stealing apples	16 „	—	„	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. W.	40	Vagrancy	1 Sept.	—	„	1 month hard labour.
T. W.	30	Breach of contract.	„ 4	—	„	1 „ „
W. W.	23	Vagrancy	4 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. N.	21	Ditto	4 „	—	„	3 „ „
		Females.				
			1851:	1851:		
E. P.	41	Stealing corn	17 Feb.	7 Mar.	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
			1852:	1853:		
M. G.	17	Stealing straw	19 July	24 July	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
A. G.	17	Ditto	19 „	24 „	„	3 „ „
A. J.	9	Stealing money	4 Sept.	—	Summarily.	1 month's imprisonment.

PRESTEIGN:—COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION, 6th August.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
		Males.				
			1851:	1851:		
J. G.	19	Stealing a watch	10 Sept.	16 Oct.	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour
			1852:	1852:		
G. M.	34	Stealing sheepskins.	10 Mar.	24 Mar.	Assizes	6 „ „
W. O.	32	Ditto	10 „	24 „	„	6 „ „
E. O.	39	Stealing a grindstone.	15 June	1 July	Sessions	3 „ „
T. J.	28	Stealing a razor	30 July	5 Aug.	Assizes	2 months hard labour.
J. A.	45	Assault on a child	3 Aug.	5 „	„	2 years hard labour.
J. W.	24	Stealing onions	29 July		Summarily.	6 weeks hard labour.
		Female.				
			1852:	1852:		
M. A. P.	20	Stealing money	30 June	1 July	Sessions	6 months hard labour.

TAUNTON:—County Gaol and House of Correction.
23d December.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
B. I.	36	Abominable crime	1850: 22 July	1850: 7 Aug.	Assizes	2 years and 6 mos. hard labour.
P. J.	19	Forgery	1851: 1 May	1851: 7 Aug.	,,	2 years hard labour.
B. I.	24	Stealing shoes	8 July	7 ,,	,,	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
D. G.	37	Embezzlement	22 ,,	7 ,,	,,	18 ,, ,,
F. H.	54	Receiving, &c.	1852: 5 Jan.	1852: 12 Jan.	Sessions	12 ,, ,,
D. I.	22	Stealing trowsers	5 Feb.	23 Mar.	,,	12 cal. mos. hard labour, 3 mos. separate.
H. C.	23	Robbery from the person.	1851: 14 Aug.	30 ,,	Assizes	12 cal. mos. hard labour
H. J.	23	Attempting to steal.	1852: 3 Apr.	29 June	Sessions	6 ,, ,,
M. T.	44	Assault, &c.	22 June	29 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
G. I.	25	Housebreaking	19 Apr.	29 ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
C. R.	25	Breaking a barn, &c.	27 ,,	29 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
S. I.	22	Stealing a coat, &c.	4 May	29 ,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
B. S.	40	Stealing yarn	23 June	29 ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
T. T.	27	Stealing a watch, &c.	28 ,,	29 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
P. J.	24	Stealing cloth	29 ,,	29 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
P. I.	34	Stealing a butt of bees.	12 July	4 Aug.	Assizes	12 ,, ,,
K. I.	21	Assault, &c.	28 Apr.	4 ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
M. J.	23	Ditto	12 July	4 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
G. A.	28	Riot, &c.	2 Aug.	4 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
W. J.	24	Ditto	2 ,,	4 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
N. T.	20	Stealing ducks	9 ,,	19 Oct.	Sessions	3 ,, ,,
W. J.	25	Ditto	9 ,,	19 ,,	,,	3 ,, ,,
B. R.	22	Stealing combs	11 ,,	19 ,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
I. I.	30	Ditto	11 ,,	19 ,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
W. J.	32	Uttering base coin.	14 ,,	19 ,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
P. H.	16	Assaulting a constable.	23 ,,	19 ,,	,,	18 ,, ,,
B. I.	17	Assault with intent to steal.	27 ,,	19 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
B. I.	18	Stealing a pair of overalls.	21 Sept.	19 ,,	,,	3 ,, ,,
H. C.	34	Stealing flour	24 ,,	19 ,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
K. G.	19	Stealing apples	28 ,,	19 ,,	,,	3 ,, ,,
E. I.	21	Stealing hares, &c.	2 Oct.	19 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
C. T.	24	Breaking a barn, &c.	2 ,,	19 ,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
T. I.	42	Stealing gingerbread.	2 ,,	19 ,,	,,	3 ,, ,,
M. W.	30	Stealing a spade	6 ,,	19 ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
D. I.	28	Stealing fish	16 ,,	19 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
T. I.	20	Ditto	16 ,,	19 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
M. W.	45	Stealing milk	28 Sept.	25 ,,	,,	1 cal. mo. hard labour, and transported 15 years.
P. E.	18	Stealing from the person.	23 June	29 June	,,	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. S.	23	Stealing wood	6 May	5 July	,,	6 ,, ,,
H. I.	19	Stealing a purse, &c.	13 Aug.	26 Oct.	,,	6 ,, ,,
L. W.	24	Housebreaking	9 Feb.	23 Mar.	,,	15 ,, ,,
D. D.	18	Vagrancy	13 Oct.	—	Summarily.	3 ,, ,,
D. B.	26	Trespass	14 ,,	—	,,	3 ,, ,,
H. W.	52	Game	23 ,,	—	,,	2 ,, ,,
H. C.	26	Ditto	23 ,,	—	,,	2 ,, ,,

TAUNTON—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1852:	1852:		
N.W.	43	Assault	26 Oct.	—	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. and 2 cal. mos. imprisonment.
B.I.	17	Trespass	28 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
B.J.	15	Ditto	28 „	—	„	2 „ „
L.E.	32	Game	30 „	—	„	3 „ „
D.J.	52	Vagrancy	3 Nov.	—	„	3 „ „
M.T.	42	Trespass	9 „	—	„	2 „ „
P.I.	19	Game	17 „	—	„	6 weeks hard labour.
P.W.	21	Vagrancy	20 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
B.S.	28	Bastardy	23 „	—	„	6 weeks imprisonment.
N.G.	18	Trespass	25 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
T.W.	18	Ditto	25 „	—	„	2 „ „
T.G.	19	Ditto	25 „	—	„	2 „ „
G.G.	21	Vagrancy	25 „	—	„	3 „ „
C.G.	60	Larceny	26 „	—	„	1 „ „
D.I.	25	Game	27 „	—	„	10 weeks hard labour and find sureties.
W.W.	33	Ditto	27 „	—	„	10 weeks hard labour and find sureties.
L.W.	21	Assault	30 „	—	„	2 months imprisonment.
S.C.	26	Game	30 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
G.H.	17	Ditto	2 Dec.	—	„	6 weeks hard labour.
G.I.	21	Assault	4 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
O.S.	57	Vagrancy	6 „	—	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
H.I.	25	Ditto	6 „	—	„	3 „ „
S.A.	32	Assault	6 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. imprisonm[t].
S.I.	44	Ditto	6 „	—	„	2 „ „
V.J.	45	Vagrancy	8 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
M.R.	56	Ditto	8 „	—	„	3 „ „
B.R.	30	Disorderly servant	9 „	—	„	2 „ „
Q.C.	24	Game	9 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour, and find sureties.
B.T.	22	Ditto	9 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour, and find sureties.
C.W.	39	Stealing turnips	11 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
S.J.	19	Assault	14 „	—	„	14 days imprisonment.
B.A.	60	Vagrancy	14 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
S.R.	28	Trespass	14 „	—	„	14 „ „
L.T.	49	Vagrancy	16 „	—	„	1 week's hard labour.
S.E.	63	Stealing turnips	16 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
B.I.	29	Trespass	22 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
B.L.	41	Receiving stolen property.	5 Jan.	6 Jan.	Sessions	12 „ „
W.R.	57	Stealing brass	8 Sept.	25 Oct.	„	Transported 10 years.
L.C.	15	Stealing from the person.	6 Oct.	25 „	„	Transported 7 years.
		Females.				
M.A.	31	Receiving stolen property.	1 May	9 July	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
N.B.	23	Stealing apples	21 Sept.	19 Oct.	„	4 „ „
C.S.	29	Stealing turnips	2 Dec.	—	Summarily.	21 days hard labour.
C.H.	23	Ditto	2 „	—	„	21 „ „
S.H.	36	Ditto	2 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
C.C.	19	Ditto	14 „	—	„	14 days hard labour.
L.S.	24	Stealing fat	12 Aug.	25 Oct.	Sessions	7 years transportation.

SHEPTON MALLET :—House of Correction. 7th September.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
J. C.	20	Housebreaking	1851: 1 Apr.	1851: 1 Apr.	Assizes	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. H.	25	Ditto	1 „	1 „	„	18 „ „
G. H.	20	Ditto	1 „	1 „	„	18 „ „
J. H.	18	Bestiality	6 June	7 Aug.	„	2 years hard labour.
W. S.	20	Manslaughter	5 „	7 „	„	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
A. D.	30	Cutting and wounding.	7 Aug.	7 „	„	18 „ „
E. P.	26	Horse-stealing	15 „	20 Oct.	Sessions	18 „ „
G. S.	19	Sheep-stealing	30 „	20 „	„	18 „ „
J. B.	39	Housebreaking	4 Oct.	20 „	„	12 „ „
J. S.	35	Horse-stealing	3 Sept.	20 „	„	12 „ „
J. D.	22	Stealing bacon	23 Dec. 1852:	1852: 12 Jan.	„	12 „ „
J. R.	18	Game	24 Feb.	—	Summarily.	11 „ „
J. W.	18	Stealing a watch	13 Jan.	23 Mar.	Sessions	10 „ „
W. L.	21	Housebreaking	9 Feb.	23 „	„	15 „ „
C. Y.	17	Stealing wood	9 „	23 „	„	6 „ „
H. B.	20	Stealing a shirt	10 „	23 „	„	6 „ „
G. L.	30	Stealing lead	16 „	23 „	„	6 „ „
A. E. S.	21	Ditto	16 „	23 „	„	6 „ „
J. S.	17	Housebreaking	23 „	23 „	„	6 „ „
W. C.	27	Stealing pigs	10 Mar. 1851:	23 „	„	12 „ „
W. H.	28	Stealing a watch	14 Aug.	30 „	Assizes	12 „ „
W. D.	34	Stabbing	16 Sept. 1852:	30 „	„	6 „ „
R. C.	22	Housebreaking	30 Jan.	30 „	„	12 „ „
A. H.	22	Ditto	21 Feb.	30 „	„	6 „ „
S. S.	24	Stealing handkerchiefs.	27 „	30 „	„	6 „ „
J. B.	21	Stealing lambs	4 Mar.	30 „	„	12 „ „
G. C.	19	Burglary	20 „	30 „	„	12 „ „
R. H.	17	Ditto	20 „	30 „	„	6 „ „
J. M.	26	Stealing a watch	24 „	30 „	„	8 „ „
J. D.	25	Uttering base coin.	26 „	30 „	„	8 „ „
S. M.	24	Bestiality	29 „	30 „	„	18 „ „
G. W.	27	Stealing cotton print.	29 „	30 „	„	12 „ „
R. H.	37	Sureties of peace	18 Apr.	—	Summarily.	12 calendar months.
C. C.	28	Housebreaking	27 „	29 June	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. L.	19	Stealing a boat	1 May	5 July	„	3 „ „
W. S.	38	Stealing a watch	19 „	5 „	„	12 „ „
J. B.	27	Stealing lead	24 „	5 „	„	3 „ „
J. W.	19	Ditto	24 „	5 „	„	3 „ „
D. A.	18	Stealing ducks	3 June	5 „	„	3 „ „
S. W.	18	Ditto	3 „	5 „	„	3 „ „
H. H.	62	Embezzlement	4 „	5 „	„	12 „ „
T. D.	30	Stealing brass	12 „	5 „	„	3 „ „
G. B.	15	Stealing lead	14 „	5 „	„	6 „ „
C. H.	18	Stealing a tarpaulin.	23 „	5 „	„	3 „ „
J. G.	31	Stealing leather	25 „	5 „	„	9 „ „
J. G.	17	Stealing money, &c.	2 July	5 „	„	6 „ „
W. T.	21	Assault	25 „	5 „	„	6 „ „
G. M.	32	Stealing a rabbit	2 Apr.	4 Aug.	Assizes	6 „ „
F. H.	22	Cutting and wounding.	22 May	4 „	„	18 „ „
C. W.	26	Burglary	22 „	4 „	„	12 „ „
W. J.	19	Stealing a sheet	22 July	4 „	„	3 „ „
R. N.	23	Stealing wood	23 „	4 „	„	6 „ „
T. D.	42	Stealing money	26 „	4 „	„	12 „ „
G. B.	30	Stealing velvet	27 „	4 „	„	12 „ „
A. B.	17	Stealing money	27 „	4 „	„	3 „ „

SHEPTON MALLET—House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. H.	61	Stealing an iron bar.	1852: 4 Aug.	1852: 4 Aug.	Sessions	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. C.	20	Riot	4 „	4 „	„	4 „ „
J. F.	18	Ditto	4 „	4 „	„	4 „ „
E. R.	20	Riot, &c.	4 „	4 „	„	4 „ „
G. C.	25	Ditto	4 „	4 „	„	6 „ „
J. W.	25	Ditto	4 „	4 „	„	6 „ „
J. S.	37	Breaking windows.	19 June	—	Summarily.	2 „ „
G. T.	38	Leaving his family.	21 „	—	„	3 „ „
J. H.	68	Stealing wood	22 „	—	„	3 „ „
G. B.	27	Vagrant	23 „	—	„	3 „ „
J. C.	23	Destroying game	9 July	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour, and find sureties.
S. V.	40	Sureties	14 „	—	„	12 calendar months.
J. S.	19	Trespass on lands	26 „	—	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. T.	20	Ditto	26 „	—	„	2 „ „
W. W.	26	Sureties of peace	28 „	—	„	3 calendar months.
J. K.	20	A disorderly apprentice.	29 „	—	„	3 mos. hard labour.
C. D.	18	Assault	4 Aug.	—	„	5 weeks.
W. F.	18	Ditto	6 „	—	„	2 calendar months.
J. D.	18	Absconding from a Union-house.	10 „	—	„	2 cal. mo. hard labour.
F. H.	13	Stealing lead	18 „	Under the Juvenile Act.		1 cal. mo. hard labour and whipped.
W. W.	45	Stealing potatoes	18 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
J. C.	32	Ditto	18 „	—	„	21 „ „
J. M.	30	Assault	23 „	—	„	2 calendar months.
B. K.	15	Stealing iron, &c.	23 „	Under the Juvenile Act.		1 month's hard labour.
G. L.	19	Stealing apples	23 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour
W. W.	33	Breaking windows.	24 „	—	„	2 „ „
W. T.	32	Assault	24 „	—	„	3 calendar months.
J. S.	59	Absconding from a Union-house.	24 „	—	„	3 weeks.
E. Y.	17	Stealing fruit	24 „	—	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
J. S.	43	Vagrant	26 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
C. L.	54	Ditto	26 „	—	„	21 „ „
L. C.	40	Leaving his family.	27 „	—	„	1 calendar month.
A. C.	47	Ditto	27 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
E. R.	21	Misbehaviour in Union-house.	31 „	—	„	21 „ „
J. R.	24	Ditto	31 „	—	„	21 „ „
L. T.	29	Leaving his family.	31 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. C.	32	Stealing onions	1 Sept.	—	„	1 „ „
R. H.	21	Leaving his family	2 „	—	„	1 „ „
T. B.	27	Cruelty to a horse	3 „	—	„	14 days hard labour.
M. H.	17	Damaging a door	6 „	—	„	3 weeks hard labour.
D. H.	24	Assault	6 „	—	„	21 days.
G. G.	20	Ditto	6 „	—	„	10 „
E. V.	18	Ditto	7 „	—	„	6 weeks.

Females.

H. C.	22	Stealing money	1851: 21 Aug. 1852: 5 Jan.	1851: 20 Oct. 1852: 6 Jan.	Sessions „	12 cal. mos. hard labour. 12 „ „
M. B.	56	Stealing drapery				
A. P.	43	Stealing turkeys	21 June	29 June	„	12 „ „
E. W.	17	Stealing yarn	14 „	29 „	„	6 „ „
H. L.	17	Stealing gin	25 May	29 „	„	4 „ „
S. W.	26	Stealing a shift	7 „	5 July	„	4 „ „
H. M.	17	Stealing 2 pairs of boots.	17 „	5 „	„	3 „ „
M. W.	23	Receiving a stolen watch.	20 „	5 „	„	6 „ „

SHEPTON MALLET—House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1852:	1852:		
M. B. -	33	Stealing a coat -	24 June	5 July	Sessions	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. B. -	27	Obtaining goods, &c.	24 „	5 „	„	6 „ „
S. A. -	50	Stealing meal -	2 Aug.	4 Aug.	Assizes	6 „ „
A. T. -	35	Housebreaking -	4 „	4 „	„	4 „ „
R. C. -	23	Leaving her bastard child.	4 „	—	—	1 „ „
E. S. -	15	Stealing a pair of stockings.	25 „	Under the Juvenile Act.		1 „ „
S. C. -	58	Cruelty to a horse	30 „	—	—	2 „ „

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EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV. SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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[IV.] 1853.

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REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

London, February 24, 1853.

My Lord,

I beg to submit to your Lordship the Eighteenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the District of Scotland.

During the past year I have visited nearly all the prisons in the district, (including those in Orkney and the Hebrides,) while those of the larger class I have seen several times, and, with a very few trifling exceptions, found them as usual, in exceeding good order and ably managed, the rules for their government being generally very regularly enforced, as far as the means at the disposal of the different keepers permit.

The numbers committed to the prisons of Scotland during the year ending June last amounted to 27,384, being an increase of 1,439 on the year preceding.

It is difficult to account for such an increase taking place during a period when employment was plenty and provisions cheap. I can only ascribe it, as in previous Reports, to the fact that the increased prison accommodation so long preparing has not yet been brought to work; and though important changes have been made in the discipline of the Scotch prisons during the year, they had not been brought into operation at the period embraced in the returns.

To understand the nature of the changes just referred to, it may be necessary that I explain what the Scotch prisons were until now.

In my several annual Reports since I was appointed Inspector of the district in 1847, I felt it my duty to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State the defective system of dealing with the criminal population of Scotland,

for at that time the law did not permit a thief or a vagrant to be sentenced to hard labour, nor a juvenile offender to be whipped; all of them were necessarily sent to prison, where they could not fail to discover that the labour was much less and the comforts much greater, than most of them were accustomed to out of prison; and thus, while a first offence sent many a one to prison whom a stringent system of discipline might have cured, the undue comforts of the prison more generally tended to make them confirmed criminals.'

The Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 27., which passed in 1851, at length invested the judges and the magistrates with the authority so long needed—that of awarding hard labour sentences, in all cases, and the whipping of boys not exceeding 14 years of age.*

The passing of this Act having enabled the Directors of the General Prison Board to place the prisons of Scotland on a system of discipline more consistent with the welfare of the community, they immediately proceeded to consider the measures best calculated to give it effect; but as the different plans which suggested themselves, required information, it was towards the close of last year before the new rules were sanctioned and ordered to be enforced. They are shown in detail in the Fourteenth Report of the General Prison Board, and therefore it is only necessary for me to state generally that they consist of—

1. An extensive use of crank machinery.
2. Picking dry oakum to an extent that will make it amount to hard labour.
3. " Instead of being furnished with the hammock or bedstead, all convicted criminal prisoners, excepting any whose age or infirmities would, in the opinion of the governor and surgeon, render it unsafe, shall for the first month after conviction, or for the whole period of sentence where the duration of sentence is less than one month, each be required to sleep on a wooden guard bed, a sufficient quantity of covering

* An Act which I conceive might very beneficially be extended to all under 18 years of age.

being allowed for warmth, and which in a properly heated prison need not exceed two blankets and a rug. After the first month, such prisoners as shall have conducted themselves properly in all respects are to be allowed the usual beds and bedding; but the retention of this privilege shall in each case be dependent on the prisoner's conduct."

It will be seen by the separate reports on the county gaols of Durham and Carlisle, that wooden guard beds had been several months in use in both establishments for the sleeping of summarily convicted criminal prisoners sentenced to periods of confinement not exceeding one month; and that while no objection has been taken to the practice, the governors of the two prisons are so satisfied that the system will prove beneficial, that they desire to see its operation extended, as in Scotland, to all convicted criminal prisoners. I ought to add, that prior to the adoption of this system in any prison in the district, the General Prison Board had taken the opinions of the eminent medical advisers of the Board, that the system was in no respect calculated to injure the health of the prisoners.

In Scotland the system is scarcely yet in full operation, so that it would be premature to remark on its working; but as the reformatory system of discipline had (in this district, at all events,) in a great measure failed in its expected results, after many years experience, in which everything that humanity could suggest and a liberal expenditure procure, to give effect to its operation, had been honestly tried, and it at length became manifest that the welfare of the community required a very different system—one in which every attempt to reclaim the criminal should continue unrelaxed, but that such system required its leading feature to be of a strong deterring character, similar to that recently adopted by the General Board; not that this or any other system will probably relieve the prisons of old offenders, but I expect it will materially diminish the numbers of those who are not yet wedded to crime.

These measures, however, cannot be expected to exercise their full influence on the inmates of such prisons as have not sufficient accommodation to carry them out in all their

integrity. The new buildings at Ayr and Kilmarnock are nearly ready, but those at Glasgow and Paisley are still far from it. The Perth County Board is preparing plans for an extensive addition there. The female prison at Edinburgh, about which some stir was made two years ago, still remains unaltered. The same with the prison at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and to these must be added Dundee and Stirling, prison accommodation being much wanted in both.

There is one point connected with this subject which I propose to suggest for the consideration of the General Board, viz., the expediency of closing the prisons for the night at 8 o'clock instead of 9. Taking for example the prison at Inverness, which, with a daily average of only 26 prisoners during the last year, cost 73*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for gas-light, a considerable portion of which was expended between 8 and 9, an hour which, as I learn from the governors of the principal prisons in Scotland, the prisoners are mostly lolling in idleness, except occasionally one or two who have not completed their tasks, and a few others occasionally reading; but there are probably not more of them really profiting by that leizure hour with gas-light, than perhaps the number of officers required to be in attendance upon them; while therefore the hour would be no loss to the prisoners, and a considerable saving in expense, it would be an immense boon to the warders to have it for their own convenience and relaxation, as at present they are obliged to leave their homes at half-past 5 in the morning and do not return until half-past 9 at night, so that a married warder can never see his children unless in their sleep. In short, their present situation is both irksome and heartless, and they would be found to perform their duty with much more energy and cheerfulness were the proposed alteration sanctioned.

I have several times visited the general prison at Perth, and always found every department in the best possible order.

The juvenile class there continues to be a very interesting feature in that establishment, and has numbered a daily average of 30 boys during the past year.

This class of prisoners had for some years been subjected to the same discipline as the adults in the general prison, when, in 1847, Sir George Grey, in consequence of some information he had received, instructed me, on my appointment, to take an early opportunity of inquiring into the condition of these boys, which I did, and had no hesitation in believing that the discipline was telling injuriously, mentally and bodily, on many of them; and as the governor and surgeon concurred with me in that opinion, I recommended a system of relaxation, which, under Sir George Grey's direction, was adopted by the General Board, and by its Directors amended and improved, from time to time, until it has arrived at, what I venture to think, is as near perfection as may be.

Formerly these boys were remarkable for their relaxed frames, and uniform sullen, downcast look, which seemed an index of the mind within, for anything tending to a good purpose was at war with their natures; they took their tasks and their lessons as punishments which must be submitted to for a season, and they were eventually discharged, morally and physically unfit for anything but thieving.

The class, under its present system, seems no longer constituted of the same materials, for the boys now show the frank, manly bearing of health and good feeling, while a spirit of emulation stimulates all they do, whether at work, at their lessons, or at exercise; and their good order is perhaps unexampled, a month having lately passed without a single offence being recorded.

It is not the order maintained by the dread of punishment, but the spirit of order in which the heart is enlisted, by strict discipline being enforced with kindness and advice.

The condition of this class furnishes a lesson of useful instruction to the community; for what is done with these boys in prison might be better and cheaper done before they are sent there, where, however well-disposed they may become, the difficulty of finding employers for them, with their lost reputations, places an almost insurmountable barrier against their return to honesty.

While, therefore, the ragged and industrial schools are doing much towards the prevention of juvenile crime, I

must continue to repeat that an important edifice is still wanting, and that each county or union of counties ought to have an establishment where neglected children may be cared for without sending them to prison, and that a separate portion of such establishments should be set apart, during a probationary period, for the reception of juveniles who have been in prison, and show an earnest desire to amend.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very obedient
humble servant,

JOHN KINCAID.

IV. SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN PRISON.

[Inspected July 16, 1852.]

PRESENT in confinement :—

West Prison	-	30 male criminals.
East Prison	-	14 male criminals.
„	-	39 female ditto.
„	-	7 male civil prisoners.
„	-	2 female ditto.
Total	-	92

There were no complaints requiring notice.

The daily average number in confinement during the past year amounted to 80, being a decrease of 12 on the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, the several wards clean, and the personal appearance of the prisoners satisfactory.

The general health in both prisons seems to have been good, and there had been no deaths. There had, however, been six births within the prison in the course of the year.

The Reverend Daniel Baxter continues to discharge the duties of chaplain with his usual zeal and ability. The education of the prisoners seems to be very carefully attended to, and the progress they make satisfactory.

I regret to find that since my last visit a considerable reaction has taken place in the commitment of juvenile offenders. In my previous report I showed that the diminution had been so gradual and extensive as to be a subject of congratulation, but during the past year, as Mr. Baxter remarks in his quarterly report for December, "It is painful to witness and record, quarter after quarter, the alarming increase of juvenile delinquency in a city where so much is done to suppress and prevent it." The governor also reports on the same subject, "that there has been a considerable increase of juvenile delinquents, for which I cannot well account; of those not exceeding twelve years of age there had been 24, while in 1851 there were only 8; of those aged 13, 14, and 15 there had been 61, while in

Scotland. Aberdeen Prison.

the previous year there had been only 8; of these 61, 10 formed one batch, taken for stealing apples from a garden, and who were all in employment at the time; they were soundly whipped and discharged, and only one of them has since been convicted."

There had been a decrease in the number of commitments to the different prisons in the county during the year 1852, as compared with the previous year, the decrease amounting to 38 males and 28 females, arising from a diminution of the cases of assault and breaches of the peace; but there had been an increase of cases for robbery and theft.

The governor states that upon the whole the general conduct of the prisoners had been good, and that about one third of the punishments were inflicted for not completing tasks at crank-machines; some of the juvenile prisoners also had made themselves very troublesome.

A few days previous to my inspection, a convict named James Scott, employed in blacksmith's work, attempted to escape from the West Prison, having cut a hole in the door of his sleeping cell, and opened the lock of it and the stair-case door with false keys which he had made; he then got on the roof of the prison, from which he endeavoured to descend by means of hammock lashings, but was detected by the night watchman and secured.

The County Board inquired into the case, and ordered the three warders to be dismissed and replaced by others. The two blacksmiths shops have since been dismantled by order of the General Board.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Picking oakum	26	1
Weaving	5	–
Shoemaking	3	–
Needlework	–	16
Knitting	–	19
Cooking	1	1
Making pipeclay	1	–
Crank-machine	1	–
Imprisoned for periods not exceeding 10 days	3	1
Untried, under examination	3	1
Sick	1	1
Total	44	40

The provisions continue to be supplied by contract, and the work for the prisoners, as well as the clothing and bedding, purchased by the governor at the best market; he settles his

accounts annually with the clerk of the Prison Board, the vouchers and accounts being previously examined by a professional accountant.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	1	$10\frac{6}{7}$
Average amount of earnings - -	3	2	6
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	17	19	3

The cleanliness and good order of every department reflected great credit in the management of the governor and the matron, Mr. and Miss Chalmers.

The governor has since furnished me with the following statistical report on the state of crime in the county of Aberdeen, for the year 1852.

TABLE I.

PRISONS.	Civil.		Criminal.			Civil and Criminal.			Daily Average Number.
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Both.	Males	Fem.	Both.	
Aberdeen - -	60	3	406	201	607	466	204	670	$88\frac{178}{365}$
Peterhead -	–	–	47	25	72	47	25	72	$3\frac{217}{365}$
Huntly - -	–	–	33	6	39	33	6	39	$1\frac{852}{365}$
Fraserburgh -	–	–	15	1	16	15	1	16	$\frac{22}{365}$
Total - -	60	3	501	233	734	561	236	797	$92\frac{185}{365}$

TABLE II.

Male criminals committed in 1851 -	539		
„ „ 1852 -	501		
Decrease - -	38	= 7°	per cent.
Female criminals committed in 1851 -	261		
„ „ 1852 -	233		
Decrease - -	28	= 10·7	per cent.
Total decrease -	66	= 8·3	per cent.

TABLE III.

Male criminals committed in 1849 -	609		
„ „ 1852 -	501		
Decrease - -	108	= 17·7	per cent.
Female criminals committed in 1849 -	402		
„ „ 1852 -	233		
Decrease - -	169	= 42°	per cent.
Total decrease -	277	= 27·4	per cent.

Scotland. — Aberdeen Prison.

"In endeavouring to account for this remarkable decrease, particularly amongst the females, it is necessary to look at the tables of offences for these respective years, when it will be found that the numbers committed for assaults and breaches of the peace were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Both.
In 1849 - -	328	218	546
„ 1852 -	166	70	236
Decrease -	162	148	310

"It thus appears that the decrease which has taken place has been almost entirely upon these two offences, which are of a kindred character, and which, generally, proceed from the same source, namely, intemperance. It is, therefore, reasonable to infer, that during the last three years drunkenness has been less prevalent than formerly; and this, to a certain extent, may be attributed to there having been steady employment for all who were able and willing to work; and although the wages may not have been high, yet, from the low price of provisions, a decent and comfortable maintenance could be earned, while there was little left to be spent in dissipation.

TABLE IV.—Ages of Criminal Prisoners committed during the year.

	12 years and under.	13, 14, and 15.	16 and 17.	18, 19, and 20.	21 years and upwards.	Total.
Males - - -	23	57	39	53	329	501
Females - -	1	4	10	34	184	233
Total - -	24	61	49	87	513	734
Committals in 1851 -	8	38	52	111	591	890
Increase in 1852 -	16	23	—	—	—	—
Decrease in 1852 - -	- -	- -	3	24	78	66

"The above table certainly gives an unfavourable view of the state of juvenile delinquency during the past year, and for which it is somewhat difficult to account. A considerable number of the young persons imprisoned were in employment, and, it is believed, were led astray by associating with older companions. Thus one gang of 10, all of whom were at work, were convicted of stealing apples from a garden, and, under the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament, were soundly whipped and discharged. Another gang of 5, whose ages ranged from 12 to 17, were convicted of stealing a dressing-case from an open bedroom window close upon the street. A third gang of 5 (three of whom had been previously convicted) had abstracted a watch, &c. from a public-house, and were whipped and imprisoned. And a fourth gang of 3 were detected pilfering gooseberries. Several of these were the children of respectable parents,

and are not likely to return again to prison; and it is hoped that the discipline administered will have a deterring effect on some of the others. It is, however, evident that, notwithstanding the great good which has been done by our industrial schools, and such like institutions, there are still a good many neglected young persons who have not yet been brought under their salutary influence.

Scotland.

Aberdeen Prison.

TABLE V.—State of Education of Criminal Prisoners.

	Could Read.			Could Write.			Superior Education.
	None.	A little.	Well.	None.	A little.	Well.	
Males	84	287	126	215	259	23	4
Females	52	144	37	163	70	–	–
Total	136	431	163	378	329	23	4
Centesimal proportion	18·5	58·7	22·2	51·5	44·8	3·1	·6
Ditto in 1851	21·8	54·4	23·6	53·	44·1	2·7	·2

"It appears from the above table that the proportion of those committed in 1852 who could not read at all, was upwards of 3 per cent. less than in 1851. Of the 136 who had got no education, 116 were committed to the prison of Aberdeen; and of these 24 males and 22 females had been imprisoned before for short periods; while 47 males and 23 females were new offenders. Of these last, 29 males and 15 females were charged with theft, and 16 males and 3 females were under 16 years of age.

TABLE VI.—Residence of Criminal Prisoners.

	Numbers who have passed the greater part of life in						Total.
	Town of Aberdeen.	County of Aberdeen.	Other parts of Scotland.	England.	Ireland	Abroad	
Males	217	112	114	15	25	18	501
Females	124	46	33	7	3	233	
Total	361	158	147	15	32	21	734
Centesimal proportion	49·2	21·5	20·	2·	4·4	2·9	100
Ditto in 1851	44·8	20·9	26·1	1·6	4·1	2·5	100

"As noticed before, there has been a large decrease this year of the number of persons committed for assaults and breaches of the peace; but there has been a considerable increase of cases of robbery, theft, uttering base coin, and poaching. The coiners were all, with one exception, Irish; and they disposed of their base money while travelling the country with white-iron wares. The poachers were

Scotland. Aberdeen Prison.

of a different class—the most of them being farm servants and labourers; and it is much to be regretted that such persons engage in a pursuit which too often tends to idleness and demoralizing habits.

"There were 6 births in the Aberdeen prison during the year. Two females were removed to the infirmary on sick certificates, but recovered, and completed their periods of imprisonment. 1 girl was liberated by the High Court of Justiciary, as it was considered that her life would have been endangered by prolonged confinement. 18 males and 1 female were sent to the general prison at Perth; 7 male and 9 female convicts were transmitted to Millbank prison; and 2 male convicts were removed to the Government prison at Wakefield, by warrant of the Secretary of State.

"AL. W. CHALMERS,
Governor of Aberdeen Prison."

"*Aberdeen,*
28th January 1853."

Aberdeen Police Cells.

ABERDEEN POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected July 16, 1852.]

I found these cells in their usual good order, 2 of them only were occupied, by cases just brought in.

Huntly Prison.

HUNTLY PRISON.

[Inspected July 16, 1852.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison building was in good order; the different wards, bedding, &c. were clean, and the grounds neatly kept.

There had been no change of any kind in the management.

ARGYLESHIRE.

Inverary Prison.

INVERARY PRISON.

[Inspected August 3, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

14 male criminals.
6 female criminals.
1 civil prisoner.

Total - 21

They made no complaints.

Average daily number in confinement, 17, being 1 more than the year preceding.

There had been no alterations in the prison buildings, which were in good order.

Scotland.

Inverary Prison.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

There had been no change in the chaplain's duties; he visits the prisoners in their cells once a week, and preaches on Sundays; an additional supply of books for the use of the library was purchased by him in March last, by direction of the Local Board, but there is no regular system established for guarding them from damage by detecting prisoners guilty of that offence.

The keeper reported that the general conduct had been good throughout the year.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Net making	10	–
Teasing oakam	2	1
Knitting	–	3
Sewing	–	2
Idle	3	–
	15	6

The provisions are purchased from Glasgow, and the materials for clothing bought, and made up at Inverary. The accounts are settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	19	2
Average amount of earnings	1	14	2½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	17	3	3

The general appearance of everything was creditable to the keeper and the matron.

AYRSHIRE.

Ayr Prison.

AYR PRISON.

[Inspected October 21 and 22, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

58 male criminals.
20 female criminals.
6 male debtors.

Total - 84

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year amounted to 78, being a decrease of 8 on the year preceding.

Scotland. Ayr Prison.

The extensive addition preparing for this prison had not been completed at the time of my visit, but is expected to be fit for occupation in January.

The general health of the prisoners had as usual been good, although there had been 1 death. Dr. Whiteside continues to perform the duties of surgeon with his usual zeal.

The chaplain, the Rev. P. C. Gardner, remarking on the educational progress of the prisoners, states that—

"They observe the utmost decorum and respectfulness. The rapid progress which they make in reading, writing, and arithmetic would astonish our most experienced educators, and the analysis which they usually can give of the books they have read shows that they read with much care and attention.

"The number of juvenile prisoners has been alarmingly great during last quarter (June) and in almost every individual case; the children had been left to look after household affairs, while the parent was abroad working or begging for them."

The governor reports that the general conduct had been good; and though the punishments recorded are numerous, (provoked by the crowded state of the prison, which facilitates communication between the prisoners,) they are nearly all of a trifling character.

Four juvenile offenders had been whipped since June, apparently with the happiest results, for no juvenile prisoner had since been committed.

The governor suggests that if the same mode of treatment were extended to adults, it would not be found misapplied; I so far agree with him that I should be glad that the law was made to embrace offenders under 18 years of age.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	14	–
Mat-making	5	–
Teasing oakum	13	1
Miscellaneous	9	–
Cleaning and jobbing	11	6
Sewing	–	7
Flowering	–	5
Netting	–	1
Debtors	6	–
	58	20

The provisions continue to be supplied by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	6	7¾
Average amount of earnings	4	0	3
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	9	19	8

Scotland.
Ayr Prison.

I found everything in the best possible order, and the foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management of the governor and matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kissock.

Largs Prison.

LARGS PRISON.

[Inspected August 6, 1852.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, but 4 had been discharged that morning.

The prison building was in good repair, but the boundary wall is not secure. There had been one escape since last inspection, during the absence of the keeper.

The surgeon visits twice a week when there are prisoners, and once when there are none; the general health had been good.

The Rev. J. Kinross, the parish minister, is kind enough to attend gratuitously when there are prisoners.

The keeper reported that the general conduct had been good, but he has no book in which punishments are recorded.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled quarterly. The clothing and bedding are supplied from the prison of Ayr, but no female clothing has yet been provided.

Irvine Prison.

IRVINE PRISON.

[Inspected October 22, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—1 male and 1 female prisoner, the latter, a child 10 years old, was charged with stealing a goat.

There were 20 prisoners shut up in this place on the night of the 19th instant, 4 of which made their escape, and some of the others might have done the same had they felt so disposed.

Two of the four cells which the building contains, might be considered secure with a resident officer, but the other two are not. On the night in question one of the secure cells was occupied by 2 females, the remaining 18 male prisoners were necessarily distributed in the other three cells; and as no precaution had been taken, and there being no resident officer, the result was as might have been expected.

I brought the circumstance under the notice of the General Prison Board, and recommended that it should be discontinued as a prison, though I consider it fit for police purposes.

Scotland.

Kilmarnock Prison.

KILMARNOCK PRISON.

[Visited October 21, 1852.]

The police cells, which had been some considerable time occupied as a temporary prison, were obliged to be abandoned on the 14th of July last, in consequence of a flood, which endangered the lives of the keeper as well as the prisoners, and they were with much difficulty removed to a place of safety by the activity of the keeper, Mr. Geddes.

As the new prison is not ready for the reception of prisoners, all commitments have since been sent to the prison at Ayr.

On looking through the new prison building, I found that several essential points had not been carried out as intended, and I brought the defects under the notice of the General Prison Board, who have since been taking steps to have them remedied.

BANFFSHIRE.

Keith Prison.

KEITH PRISON.

[Visited July 16, 1852.]

I found the prison door locked, the keeper and the matron being absent at the time, so that I had not an opportunity of examining anything, but I was informed by some of the neighbours that there was no prisoner in confinement.

Banff Prison.

BANFF PRISON.

[Inspected August 28, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

14 male criminals.
2 female criminals.

Total - 16

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 14, being an increase of 1 on the preceding year.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the different wards clean, as well as the general appearance of the prisoners.

There had been no change of any kind, either in the buildings or in the management of the prison. The same surgeon, the same chaplain and teacher, appear to carry out their respective duties correctly.

The keeper reported that the general conduct has been good.

Scotland.

Banff Prison.

The cooking is still done by contract; the cost of dietary at per week per head had been 3*s.* 4*d.*, except those committed for periods not exceeding 10 days, which is 2*s.* 4*d.* per week. I must still continue to repeat that it would be a great saving if the cooking was done in the prison.

The following are the usual employments of the prisoners :—

Shoemaking.	Stone-breaking.
Mat-making.	Excavating rock.
Tailoring.	Picking oakum, hair, and wool, &c.
Shirt-making.	
Knitting.	Washing and cleaning.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	10	$2\frac{3}{4}$*
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	8	$9\frac{2}{4}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	12	10	$2\frac{2}{4}$

The general appearance of everything was as usual very creditable to the keeper and the matron.

Cullen Prison.

CULLEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 28, 1852.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement since June last, and only 12 since the 1st of January; 10 of them were for breaches of the peace and assaults.

The cells still smelt very damp.

The keeper receives the same allowance as formerly for dieting the prisoners, namely, 6*d.* a day per head, for which he gives to all of them the second-class diet.

The accounts are settled quarterly.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Greenlaw Prison.

GREENLAW PRISON.

[Inspected April 9, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

19 male criminals.
1 female criminal.

Total - 20

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 14, being a decrease of 4 on the preceding year.

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* This sum, here quoted by the mistake of the clerk of the County Board, should have been 8*l.* 13*s.* $5\frac{1}{12}$*d.*

Scotland.

Greenlaw Prison.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but had undergone no alterations

The general health had been good, and the surgeon, Mr. Criuickshank, had visited regularly twice a week.

There were two attempts at suicide last month, but they did not appear to be occasioned by their imprisonments, and it seemed very doubtful whether one of the two really intended it; the other made an opening in a vein in his elbow with a steel pen. He was shortly to be tried at Jedburgh, and the extraordinary excuse he made for attempting his life, was, his anxiety to prevent the witnesses against him obtaining their expenses.

The chaplain, the Rev. J. Walker, visits the prisoners in their cells regularly every Wednesday, and preaches every Sunday.

The parochial teacher attends 4 nights a week for 2 hours, to give instruction to the prisoners, and their educational progress seems satisfactory.

The governor reports that the general conduct had been good; the punishments recorded were few and trifling.

There had been one escape, on the 22d January last, but he was re-taken 8 days after. He had been employed in cleaning in the passage, and the lock of the main door seems to have been insecure, unknown to the governor; and once outside the prison, the insecurity of the airing yards facilitated his escape over the boundary wall.

On the day of inspection I met the sheriff substitute by appointment at the prison, and suggested some alterations which I conceived would render the prison secure, and which he undertook to recommend to the County Board, and I am glad to find by a subsequent report that the alterations have been adopted.

Since my visit, an assistant keeper has been appointed, at a salary of 45*l.* per annum.

The governor reported that the general conduct had been good.

The chief employments here are:—

Sand-beating.	Sewing.
Net-making.	Shoemaking.
Mat-making.	Teasing oakum, &c.

The provisions continue to be furnished by contract, and the clothing and bedding purchased. The accounts are settled annually.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	2	11½
Average amount of earnings - - -	0	12	0¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	26	3	0½

Scotland.

The general appearance of the prison, the cleanliness of the bedding, clothing, &c., reflected credit on the governor, Mr. Johnson; his wife the matron was ill in bed, and her daughter was performing her duties.

Greenlaw Prison.

DUNSE PRISON.

Dunse Prison.

[Inspected April 9, 1852.]

There was 1 male criminal in confinement, sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.

The prison building was in good order, but the keeper reported that the heating apparatus does not work well.

The cells, clothing, bedding, &c. were clean.

The surgeon visits once a week, and the parish minister, the Rev. Anthony Riddle, is kind enough to visit once a week gratuitously.

The keeper says he is allowed 1*d.* a meal for convicted prisoners, and 1½*d.* for those unconvicted, and that he gives them three meals a day.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

WICK PRISON.

Wick Prison.

[Visited July 23, 1852.]

There was only 1 male prisoner, a deserter.

The number in confinement during the year had been 68, being an increase of 8 on the preceding year.

There had been no change of any kind, either in the buildings or in the management.

The chief offences for which the prisoners are committed here are for assaults and breaches of the peace.

The usual employments are net-making, picking oakum, sewing, and making stockings.

The general health of the prisoners had been very good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

There had been no change in the chaplain's duties.

The keeper stated that the general conduct had been good. It was highly creditable to the town of Wick that the gaol should have been empty, though a contested election had only closed the day before.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	6	9	3
Average amount of earnings - - -	1	16	9
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	26	0	10

The governor, Mr. Osborne, seems very zealous and well qualified for his duties.

Scotland.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Alloa Prison.

ALLOA PRISON.

[Inspected August 19, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

5 male criminals
2 female criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 9

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year amounted to 16, being a decrease of 5 on the year preceding.

An extensive addition was being made to the prison at the time of my visit, which prevented anything like a regular inspection; but in the works going on I observed a good many things which, if not altered, would materially interfere with the working of the prison, and immediately brought them under the notice of the General Prison Board, who communicated the same to the Local Board, and I am glad to find that the suggested alterations had since been made.

In the quarterly Report for December 1852, I find that all the works have since been completed, but the new portion of the building was still too damp for occupation.

The general health had been good.

The chaplain had resigned in May last, and a successor had not been appointed at the time of my visit.

The general conduct had been good.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - - -	5	8	9½
Average amount of earnings - - - -	2	0	11½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	23	14	10½

The prison was in as good order as, under existing circumstances, could be expected.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

DUMFRIES PRISON.

[Inspected October 16, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

36 male criminals.
5 female criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 42

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year amounted to 49, being a decrease of 7 on the year preceding.

The new prison now being completed was legalized for the reception of prisoners in June last; it forms the south side of Buccleugh-street, immediately opposite the County Court House, to which there is a communication from the prison through a tunnel under the street.

The prison is a single oblong building five stories high, running east and west; the only opening to the street is the entrance door; all the cell windows face to the rear, which, being to the south, have the full benefit of the sun.

The chapel, the hospital, two debtors rooms, two water-tanks, and two waterclosets, are on the fifth or upper story, while the cook-house, provision stores, coal-cellar, washhouse, two bath-rooms, two reception cells, two punishment cells, and eight ordinary cells for confinement, form the basement floor; the rear of which is a sunk story below the level of the street.

The main door of the prison enters at once on the second story, which contains the governor's office, matron's room, and closet, the warder's room, eight cells and a watercloset for males, as also four cells and a wash-house for females.

On the third story there are nine cells, and a watercloset for males; four cells, and a watercloset for females; the governor's parlour and kitchen, with a store between them; and there are the same number of cells respectively on the fourth story, together with the governor's two bed-rooms, and a closet between them.

Altogether there are 46 cells for criminals; namely, 32 for males, and 14 for females, all of the following dimensions:— 11 feet long, 6 feet 10 inches broad, and 9 feet 10 inches high.

In the space behind the prison, there are 6 airing yards, 4 for males, and 2 for females.

The chapel door being a close one, and the chapel having been so fitted up that the prisoners are placed between the

Scotland. Dumfries Prison.

door and their officers, which is unsafe, I recommend that two panels should be taken out of the door, and replaced with iron grating, to enable the officers outside to see what is going on within.

The governor complains that the situation and construction of the punishment cells enable a disorderly prisoner to disturb the whole prison; and as there can be no hope of reducing such characters to reason so long as that is the case, I recommend that one efficient punishment cell should be made out of the two, by building up the door of the outer one, and making the entrance to it through the other, and having double doors to both cells; the one next the corridor might be used as a lumber-room. The window of the punishment cell should be blocked up, and the cell ventilated by tubes above the reach of the persons confined in it, and carried a sufficient distance outside to prevent the noise being heard unless in a very subdued shape.

The force-pump, which supplies the prison with water, and worked by male prisoners, is placed in the wash-house intended for the use of the females, which is very inconvenient; and if continued in the prison it ought to be removed to another cell; but probably the town would supply the prison with water at such a reasonable rate as to make it desirable to save the expense of its removal.

The chaplain visits the prisoners once a week in their cells, and has a regular service on Sundays; but there has been no teacher since the present governor came into office, in October 1850. The governor himself gives some instruction to the juvenile prisoners; but I must beg to suggest that some more satisfactory arrangement should be made for the education of the inmates.

The general health was reported to have been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly carried out.

The general conduct was reported to have been good, and the punishments comparatively few. The governor says he has no irons for the refractory prisoners, and I therefore recommend that some should be supplied for his use, as in some cases they are indispensable.

The number of juvenile commitments have very much diminished since the ragged schools came into operation in Dumfries.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Mat-making - - -	17	—
Teasing oakum - - -	13	3
Watch, cleaning, &c. - -	1	—
Coopering - - - -	1	—

Scotland.

Dumfries Prison.

	Males.	Females.
Cooking	2	—
Washing and mending	—	2
Not employed	3	—
	37	5

The provisions are supplied by contract; the clothing purchased at the best market; and the accounts are settled quarterly. The clerk of the Local Board pays for everything except the prisoners work, which is managed by the governor.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	9	4⅙
Average amount of earnings	2	10	8⅔
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	11	19	1

The appearance of every department of the prison was highly creditable to the governor and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

EDINBURGH PRISON.

Edinburgh Prison.

[Inspected July 14, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

307 male criminals.
335 female criminals.
10 male civil prisoners.
1 female civil prisoner.

Total - 653

There were no complaints deserving notice.

The total number of prisoners in confinement during the year had been 6,702, being an increase of 457 on the year preceding. The daily average number had been 608.

The prison buildings appeared to be in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

The following were the distribution of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Distribution.	Males.		Females.
	East Wing.	West Wing.	Centre Division.
Separate	94	24	24
In cells with two	—	164	218
In class-rooms	—	31	—
Sick in hospital	4	—	—
Females occupying a portion of the large front cells in the centre division, in parties of 3 and 4 in each cell	—	—	94
	98	219	336

Scotland.
Edinburgh Prison.

It will be seen by the foregoing distribution that the want of proper accommodation in the female prison, so often reported, is as much felt as ever; but I have been unable to learn that the plan mentioned in my last Report as being in preparation has progressed further, which is much to be regretted, seeing that out of 3,176 females committed here during the year, 874 of them were for the first time.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been very good, and free from any prevailing disease, though some of the cells are considered too small, and their construction does not admit of a thorough ventilation. In May last, a prisoner named Patrick Gallacher, under sentence of transportation for seven years, committed suicide by suspending himself by his handkerchief.

The surgeon's duties continue to be zealously and efficiently performed by Dr. Simson.

The chaplain's department appears to have been conducted in the usual satisfactory manner, though I regret to observe by some of the reports that the chaplain himself has been prevented giving his usual amount of personal attendance on account of severe indisposition. The following shows the usual routine duties of himself and assistants during the past year:—

Means of Religious and Moral Improvement employed on behalf of the Prisoners.

On Sabbath.

Divine services and classes—

One service in east divison.
One service in centre division.
Four services in west division (one in each flat).
One address in small prison.
One class of boys in east division, taught by assistant chaplain (governor present).

Other days of the week.

Divine services —

One service to debtors on Thursday morning.
One service in centre division daily.
One service in hospital of ditto, on Friday.
One service in west division class-room daily.

Classes, taught by assistant chaplain—

One class in east division on Wednesday.
Two classes in west division on Tuesday and Thursday respectively.

Visiting—

Daily in each building, by chaplain and assistants.

Library—

Bible and Catechism in each cell. Other books from a well-appointed prison library are changed weekly, and supplied as nearly as possible to suit the capacity of readers.

Secular education—

Male and female teachers teach the following branches daily; viz., *reading, writing, and arithmetic;* and a competent female warder is partly employed in assisting the female teacher.

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good, and that nothing had occurred to require especial notice. The punishment-book showed about the usual number of entries, but the great majority of them were for trifling offences, chiefly for neglecting to complete their tasks.

The governor, Mr. Smith, continues to remark with much satisfaction on the diminished numbers of the juvenile class of prisoners, which he attributes to the favourable operation of the ragged and industrial schools; and expresses his belief that it would be "wise, beneficial, and truly economical, for Government to afford a large measure of support to such establishments;" and he has furnished me with the following tables in illustration thereof, together with an extract of a letter he had addressed on that subject to Dr. Bell, the secretary to the Edinburgh original ragged and industrial schools.

RETURN of JUVENILES under 14 years of age, committed to the prison of Edinburgh for six years, ending 24th December 1852.

Dates.	Total Commitments.	Juveniles.	
		Total Commitments.	Centesimal Proportion.
1847	5,734	315	5·6
1848	5,536	204	3·7
1849	5,709	165	2·9
1850	4,855	63	1·3
1851	5,869	56	0·9
1852	6,110	57	0·9

NUMBER of PRISONERS between 14 and 16 years of age, committed to the prison of Edinburgh during the last five years.

Dates.	Total Commitments.	Numbers between 14 and 16 years of age.
1848	5,536	552
1849	5,709	440
1850	4,855	361
1851	5,869	227
1852	6,110	270

Scotland. Edinburgh Prison.

"You will perceive that during the past year the ragged and industrial schools have maintained their ground, so far as this is indicated by the commitments to prison of juveniles under 14 years of age. The commitments of that class are still under 1 per cent. of the total number of commitments; and for every *five* children of that tender age committed to prison six years ago, there is now only about *one*. This is matter of great thankfulness; but it is clear, from the per-centage of juveniles for the last three years, that the beneficial influence of the existing schools in preventing juvenile crime is not now progressive, and has probably attained its maximum. This calls for an extension of the ragged school system. Only a small part of the work has yet been done, and it will not be completed until every neglected and miserable child has been educated for both worlds.

"There is a small increase in the commitments of lads from 14 to 16 years of age. The number, however, is not half what it was five years ago."

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

Employment.	Males.	Females.
Weaving	14	–
Shoemaking	10	–
Tailoring	7	–
Net-making	3	–
Carpentry	1	–
Mat-making	23	–
Teasing oakum, hair, &c.	179	111
Washing and cleaning	12	24
Crank-machine	5	–
Sewing	–	84
Knitting	–	41
Cooking and baking	–	4
Miscellaneous	50	51
Sick in hospital	2	4
Not working	11	17
	317	336

Chief kinds of industrial labour—

Net-making.	Tailoring.
Weaving.	Picking wool.
Mat-making.	Picking oakum and hair.
Sewing.	Washing.
Knitting.	Stone-breaking (part of the year).
Shoemaking.	

Means of hard labour—

Seven-crank machines,* and picking oakum, according to rule.

* 24 additional crank-machines ordered.

Scotland.

Edinburgh Prison.

The provisions continue to be supplied by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.—

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	4	1
Average amount of earnings - - -	1	18	0$\frac{7}{10}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	9	1	7$\frac{1}{10}$

The following is the abstract from the annual account of the receipt and consumption of provisions for the year ending the 30th June 1852 :—

Number of breakfasts - -	222,026
„ dinners - -	217,654
„ suppers - -	222,026
661,706 -	Cost, 1,959*l.* 5*s.* 11$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*

"Cost of one day's provisions for one prisoner (or three meals) throughout the year, 2*d.* and about a half farthing more.

"Cost of one week's provisions for one prisoner (or 21 meals) throughout the year, 1*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* and $\frac{69}{100}$ of a farthing more."

I have great satisfaction in complimenting Mr. Smith, the governor, on the excellent management of this important prison, every department of which evinces the untiring zeal and ability with which the various duties are uniformly discharged.

He expressed himself in general well satisfied with the zeal and efficiency of his subordinate officers, as did the matron, Miss Aitkin, of the female warders under her charge.

EDINBURGH LOCK-UP PRISON.

Edinburgh Lock-up Prison.

[Inspected July 24, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

2 females.

The prison building was in good repair, and the cells in good order ; but, as I have frequently reported, it is a dark, unwholesome, and unsatisfactory place of confinement, and I should be glad to see its inmates transferred to the police building, where so many good cells are generally empty, for the present lock-up prison would answer for police purposes on occasions of emergency.

EDINBURGH POLICE CELLS.

Edinburgh Police Cells.

[Inspected July 24, 1852.]

I found only two of the compartments occupied, by persons brought in during the night All the cells were clean and in good order.

Scotland.

ELGINSHIRE.

Elgin Prison.

ELGIN PRISON.

[Inspected July 18, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

11 male criminals.
4 female criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 17

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 10, being 2 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different wards clean.

The prisoners had been very healthy, and there had been no change in the surgeon's duties.

The same chaplain and teacher continued to carry out the duties of their departments with their usual zeal. The prison library is well supplied, and the books well taken care of.

The governor reported that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good.

The chief employments are—

Mat-making.	Dressing plaids.
Sack-making.	Knitting.
Picking oakum.	

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	6	6	1¼
Average amount of earnings - - -	4	4	9
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	21	10	0¾

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the clothing and bedding purchased. The accounts are settled annually.

Every department of the prison was in the best possible order, reflecting credit on Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, the keeper and matron. Their son, John Rutledge, jun., had been appointed warder in the place of one who had been temporarily employed.

The two police buildings, mentioned in my last report as being in the course of erection at the outer gate, have since been completed and occupied.

Forres Prison.

FORRES PRISON

[Inspected July 18, 1852.]

It is highly creditable to this town, containing about 4,000 inhabitants, to report that there has not been a prisoner in the gaol since July 1850.

The cells, &c. were all in good order.

FIFESHIRE.

CUPAR PRISON.

[Inspected November 3, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

27 male criminals.
12 female criminals.
3 male civil prisoners.

Total - 42

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 52, which is 8 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, the general appearance of the prisoners cleanly, as also the different wards and bedding. There had been no alteration in the prison buildings since last inspection.

The general health of the prisoners seems to have been remarkably good, and the surgeon's duties regularly carried out by Dr. Grace.

The duties of chaplain and teacher continue to be discharged by Mr. Heron.

I observe that he visits the female cells to give instruction to the inmates, unattended by a female officer, which is irregular; and I therefore beg to recommend that his duties as teacher be confined to the male prisoners.

The matron expresses herself willing to instruct the females, and is, I think, quite competent to the task.

The governor reports that the general conduct has been very good: there had only been 18 punishments during the year, and none of them of a serious character.

The following were the sentences and employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. sentenced to 12 months - -	–	4	4
„ 3 months, and under 12 -	4	2	6
„ 60 days, and under -	15	6	21
No. untried - - - - -	8	–	8
Debtors - - - - -	3	–	3
Total - -	30	12	42

Scotland.

Cupar Prison.

How employed.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weaving and winding	12	1	13
Shoemaking	1	–	1
Mat-making	1	–	1
Teasing ropes	8	–	8
Sewing	–	3	3
Knitting	–	5	5
Crank	1	–	1
Untried and sick, not working	2	1	3
Cleaning, cooking, and washing	2	2	4
Total Criminals	27	12	39

The provisions are furnished by contract, and all other stores purchased at the best market. The keeper settles his accounts monthly with the clerk of the County Prison Board, producing his vouchers.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	1	4
Average amount of earnings	4	9	2
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	12	10	9

Every department of the prison was in the best possible order, and reflected great credit on Mr. Cook and Miss Webster, the governor and the matron.

FORFARSHIRE.

Forfar Prison.

FORFAR PRISON.

[Inspected November 4, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

21 male criminals.
2 female criminals.
3 male civil prisoners.

Total - 26

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 18, being 6 more than the year preceding.

The extensive additions to this prison were opened on the 29th January last. A full description of the prison, as it now stands, was given in my Seventeenth Report.

A good many of the cells are still damp, and some portion of the prison is still in an unfinished state, which I should be glad if the means were afforded to have completed; for in their present state they impair the efficiency of the discipline

Scotland.

Forfar Prison.

which this prison, when completed, is so admirably calculated to carry out.

The health generally has been good. There has been one attempt to commit suicide by a male prisoner, who suspended himself with a hank of yarn from the loom at which he was working, but was discovered in time to prevent the completion of the act.

The surgeon's duties are regularly carried out by Dr. Smith.

The chaplain's duties have also been most zealously discharged by the Rev. Henry Stuart.

The governor reported that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good; and I observed that the recorded punishments were few and trifling.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	18	8¼
Average amount of earnings - - - -	5	4	6
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	21	3	4½

All the supplies are furnished by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

The staff of the prison now consists of a male and female warder, in addition to the governor and matron, who seem well qualified for their duties.

Dundee Prison.

DUNDEE PRISON.

[Inspected November 3 and 4, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

86 male criminals.
86 female criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 174

Of the above number there were in	Males.	Females.
separate confinement - - -	80	14
Number confined, 2 in each cell - -	8	72

They made no complaints deserving notice.

The average daily number in confinement for the year ending June was 194, being 15 less than the previous year; and the subsequent return for the quarter ending December 1852, shows a still further reduction, as the greatest number at one time did not exceed 186.

There had been no alteration in the prison buildings, and the general appearance of the different wards and cleanliness of the prisoners, were alike satisfactory now as during my previous visit in April last.

The general health has been very good, and the surgeon's duties very zealously performed by Mr. Aitkin.

Scotland.

Dundee Prison.

The Rev. Thomas Stirling, the chaplain of the prison, continues to conduct his duties with zeal and ability. In his last quarterly report for the year, he remarks with satisfaction on the more extensive mode of irksome employment about to be introduced in the prison, more particularly in its operation among the female prisoners, remarking—

"That these inmates have certainly been allowed too long to live at ease, and to enjoy far more than they either deserve or even endeavour to procure when at liberty; indeed, the female prison may be looked upon rather as an hospital for recruiting the health of those wretched creatures who are sentenced to short periods of confinement, and thus preparing them to return with renewed vigour and alacrity to their former evil ways and doings."

The teacher's duties seem to be very efficiently carried out; the prison library consists of upwards of 530 volumes, and the daily average in use is about 200. The governor remarked, that the prisoners evince a great desire for reading, and take good care of the books.

The general conduct was reported to have been good, though punishments recorded were numerous, but generally not of a serious character.

The governor remarks in his last report, that the hard labour by teasing oakum is now in full operation, and that 4 additional crank-machines had been ordered; that 12 of the guard beds authorized by the General Board are now in use, and that he has reason to think that these appliances will reduce the number of committals; mentioning that out of 40 boys who had been sent to the prison to be whipped since the 8th of March last, only 2 have come a second time, which he considers a strong argument in favour of that mode of dealing with juvenile delinquents.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Male Crim.		Fem. Crim.
Weaving	21	Sewing	20
Teasing	33	Knitting	10
Shoemaking	1	Teasing	31
Tailoring	4	Cleaners	2
Rope-cutting	3	Mending	2
Cleaners	4	Shoebinding	1
Gardening	1	Washing	5
Winders	12	Cooking	2
Bookbinding	1	Idle	8
Idle	2	Sick	5
Sick	2		
Crank-machine	4	Total	86
Total	88		

Scotland.

Dundee Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	16	11¾
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	0	7¼
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	8	10	8¼

The provisions and clothing are furnished by contract, and the accounts settled monthly. The general expenditure is regularly audited once a year.

It will be remarked to the credit of the governor, that the net cost per head, after deducting earnings, is the lowest of any prison in the district.

With the system of penal discipline about to be introduced, we may reasonably expect some reduction in the number of committals, but on the female side it cannot be hoped that their numbers will be so reduced as to make the present female prison what it ought to be for carrying out the objects of imprisonments; it is therefore very desirable that the Local Board should consider the necessity of an addition to that prison, as also the erection of a chapel, which no prison of this size ought to be without.

Every department of the prison reflected credit on the management of Mr. Mackison, the governor, and Mrs. Anderson, the matron, and they expressed themselves generally well satisfied with their subordinate officers.

Montrose Prison.

MONTROSE PRISON.

[Inspected April 14, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

14 male criminals.
4 female criminals.

Total - 18

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 17, being 4 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but the keeper complains that a new steam saw mill outside the boundary wall, fills the airing yard with steam in westerly winds to an extent that renders it unfit for use.

The health in the prison has been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly discharged by Dr. Smith.

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties, which continue to be zealously discharged by the Rev. John Edwards. The prison library is in good order, and the prisoners who can read are regularly supplied from it.

Scotland. Montrose Prison.

The keeper reported, that the general conduct had been good, and the punishments recorded were comparatively very few.

The general employments here are—

Teasing oakum,	Mat-making.
Shoemaking.	Netting, &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing and other supplies purchased at the best market; the accounts are settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	12	7¼
Average amount of earnings - -	4	1	8½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	16	7	8¹¹

Every department of the prison was in excellent order, and reflected great credit on Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the keeper and matron.

Arbroath Prison.

ARBROATH PRISON.

[Inspected April 14, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

2 male prisoners.

They made no complaint.

The daily average number during the year was 5, being 1 less than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair, and the cells clean; but, as before reported, its situation renders it unsafe and unsatisfactory, and it is to be hoped that all prisoners requiring to be put under discipline will be sent to Forfar.

There had been no alteration either in the surgeon's or the chaplain's duties; there had been very little sickness, and nothing in the chaplain's or surgeon's reports requiring special observation.

The keeper reported that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good.

The provisions and stores are purchased by the keeper, and his accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
The average cost of prison diet per head -	6	1	11¼
Average amount of earnings - -	3	4	2½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	29	0	8¹⁰

The usual occupations are—teasing oakum, winding and balling twine, sewing, &c.

The keeper and matron seem well qualified for their duties.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

HADDINGTON PRISON.

[Inspected November 2, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

7 male criminals.
10 female criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 18

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year was 21, being 7 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the prison grounds very neatly kept ; the outbuildings mentioned in my last report, for providing a bath and wash-house, together with additional accommodation for stores, had been completed, and prove a great relief to the prison.

There has been no alteration in the surgeon's duties, and the general health seems to be remarkably good.

The duties of chaplain and teacher have been conducted as previously reported without any alteration.

The governor reported that the general conduct had been good.

It is satisfactory to find that the measures adopted by the County Board, to keep the county free from vagrants has had the desired effect, for the numbers in confinement continue to be unusually low.

The usual employments here are—basket-making, making bee hives, and sewing.

The bread is supplied by contract, but all the other supplies purchased at the best market, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	16	2¾
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	13	6
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	13	13	10

The appearance of every department of the prison as usual reflected great credit on Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, the governor and the matron.

Scotland.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Inverness Prison.

INVERNESS PRISON.

[Inspected July 20 and 22, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

15 male criminals.
8 female criminals.
4 male civil prisoners.

Total - 27

The only complaint made was by a debtor named William M'Kinnon, which will presently be noticed.

The average number in confinement during the year was 26, being 7 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the several wards very clean, as well as the personal appearance of the prisoners.

The only alteration in the buildings since last inspection were, that bells had been provided for the different cells, and a watercloset for the use of the civil prisoners.

The health in the prison had been remarkably good, there having been only 5 cases of sickness during the year ending December 1852, and none of a serious character.

The surgeon's duties are zealously discharged by Dr. Fraser.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties nor in those of the teacher; both of which seem very satisfactorily conducted. The library is well supplied with books, and the chaplain, Mr. Mackenzie, reports that it has been used to a considerable extent, and the books well taken care of.

The governor stated that the general conduct of the prisoners had been very good, and I observed that the punishments recorded had been few in number, and mostly trifling in character.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	4	–
Winding	1	–
Mat-making	5	–
Teasing oakum	2	–
Making wool bags	1	–
Untried (not working)	–	–
Joiner's work	1	–
Sewing	–	1
Knitting	–	3
Netting	1	–

Scotland.

Inverness Prison.

	Males.	Females.
Washing	–	2
Cooking	–	1
Civil prisoners (not working)	2	–
Tailoring	2	–
Nursing	–	1
Total	19	8

The governor remarks that the crank-machines had now been in use two years, during which period 19 individuals had been subjected to that labour, and not one of the parties had been re-committed, which he considered a satisfactory proof of its deterring effect.

With regard to juvenile crime in that district, he states that the number committed during the year was 26, of which number, 14 were under 14 years of age, and 11 of these were whipped; that the greatest number of these young criminals were committed for thefts, and their crimes could generally be traced to the profligacy of their parents; but he is of opinion that juvenile delinquency will diminish in that quarter, as the whipping has already had a beneficial effect, seeing that none who had been subjected to it had been re-committed, and that a ragged school had now been established in Inverness.

There is no cell having a fire-place in the female portion of this prison; I therefore beg to suggest that one of the largest of those cells should be furnished with one for the use of females having infants, for I find that the thermometer last winter frequently showed the temperature to be as low as 46. The keeper also suggests, in a report subsequent to my visit, that it would be a great convenience if the vacant piece of ground lying between the Castle and the boundary wall of the prison, (and through which prisoners are taken to the court-house,) were made accessible for the bleaching and drying of prison clothing, &c.; as it is already enclosed with a wall 15 feet high, I see no objection to the suggestion being acceded to, unless there are windows bearing upon it which would render it unsafe or objectionable.

I have already alluded to the complaint made by Wm. M'Kinnon, a debtor confined in this prison, who stated that he had been allowed aliment when first committed, but that it was withdrawn on the 21st November 1851, and withheld until the 3d January 1852, a period of six weeks, and that he was during the whole of that time supported by his fellow-prisoners, who, he says, shared with him "their own meagre and scanty pittance, without which he must have starved."

The reason for the giving or the withholding of aliment to debtors in prisons does not come within the province of the

Scotland. Inverness Prison.

inspector; and I, therefore, only felt at liberty to inquire whether the complainant was allowed the option which is provided for debtors under the terms of rule 103 of the prison regulations,—namely, whether he was permitted to perform the same quantity of work as that required of criminal prisoners; or if he declined working, that he might have the prison food by paying for it, which I was assured by the governor had been the case, and therefore any inconvenience he experienced by not taking advantage of the rule was his own act.

In fact, any prisoner stating that he was in danger of being starved in a Scotch prison in the present day, unless by his own choice, is an absurdity; for independent of the staff of prison officers at all times within hearing, there is not a day in which he might not appeal to the chaplain, the surgeon, or one or more of the magistrates.

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the materials for clothing purchased and made up in the prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	9	10
Average amount of earnings	9	14	2½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	16	9	8½

The average amount of earnings in this prison is as usual highly creditable to the management; for with a very few exceptions, it is double the amount earned by most others in the district.

The governor complains that the expenditure for gas tells seriously to his disadvantage in comparing his accounts with the expenditure in other prisons; for with an average daily number of 26 prisoners, the cost of gas during the year ending June last was 73*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

This expenditure for so small an average of prisoners certainly seems excessive, and naturally induces the inquiry for what purpose the prisons are kept open until nine at night, a subject noticed in my general letter.

Every department was in the best possible order. Mr. Kerr, the governor, is zealous and intelligent, and he expresses himself well satisfied with his subordinate officers.

Lochnamaddy Prison.

LOCHNAMADDY PRISON.

[Inspected July 28, 1852.]

This is a new small prison, opened in May 1848, and legalized for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, under a condition, that convicted prisoners,

sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding 60 days, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the county prison at Inverness.

It contains 4 good cells, 12 feet long, 7 broad, and 10 feet to the crown of the arch. There is a bath-room, a kitchen, a bed-room, and small closet, for the use of the keeper.

The prison forms a portion of the same building with the court-house, which, like the few other houses on the island, is detached, and its situation is good.

There is no store-room, nor any water-closet or privy, either to the prison or the court-house; and I must respectfully recommend, that a water-closet should be provided for the use of the prison officers, and so placed as to be accessible to the sitting magistrate. I would also beg to recommend, that some provision be made for store room, the expense of which need be but trifling.

The boundary wall is only 8 feet high, and, consequently, it would be unsafe to leave a prisoner there, unattended by an officer, for a moment.

At the time of my visit, the keeper was absent, conducting prisoners to Inverness; but there were no prisoners in confinement.

The chaplain, the Rev. D. MacDonald, of the Established church, is very regular in his attendance, and preaches on Sundays in the court-house when there are five prisoners.

There was no appointed surgeon at the time of my visit, but I observe, by a subsequent report, that the duty has been undertaken by Mr. MacDonald of North Uist.

There had been only 12 prisoners since January last, and no punishments since 1849.

The keeper, David Robertson, has a salary of 40*l.*, and his wife, the matron, 10*l.*

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled quarterly, charging what they cost. Milk is supplied to the prisoners when it can be had, but in winter it is very scarce.

FORT WILLIAM PRISON.

[Inspected August 2, 1852.]

There was only 1 male prisoner in confinement, and he made no complaint.

The ground in front of the prison was being enclosed, which will be a great improvement; the other alterations completed, were a store and a coal-cellar in the angle on the east side of

Scotland.

Port William Prison.

the yard at the back of the building, and a new heating apparatus had been erected, which did not work well in the first instance, but is now found efficient, and it is to be hoped that it will have the effect of drying the western cells, which are still damp.

The general health in the prison appears to have been good.

The surgeon, Mr. Crichton, states, that in consequence of the extent of fever in the district during the March quarter requiring his frequent visits in the country, his weekly visits to the prison were not so regular as he could have wished.

The chaplain, the Rev. Archibald Cleck, seems to have been regular in the discharge of his duties.

The keeper reported that the general conduct had been good.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and his accounts are settled quarterly. The clothing is supplied from Inverness.

The keeper and the matron seem both very zealous, and well qualified for their duties.

Portree Prison.

PORTREE PRISON.

[Inspected July 29, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

1 male criminal.
1 female criminal.

Total - 2

They made no complaints.

There had been no alteration in the prison building, which was in good repair, but the upper cells still damp.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

There had been no clerical visitor of any kind since last inspection.

The keeper states that the behaviour of the prisoners is generally very good, and there had been no punishments.

Provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing from Inverness. The accounts are settled quarterly.

Everything was clean and in good order.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON.

[Inspected October 18, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

9 male criminals.	
8 female criminals.	
Total -	17

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 22, being 1 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings, with the exception of the room in the tower, were in good repair, but the roof of this room, which is covered with asphalt, is in a very bad state, and water comes in at various places. The different wards were clean and in good order, but it is a very unsatisfactory prison in its arrangements. I found a convicted female, as usual, employed in the kitchen, which is the only kitchen the governor has for his family use, and she is necessarily mixed up with his young family, besides placing her in a position ruinous to the discipline of the prison; for she sees everyone coming into the prison and everyone going out; also, having, with the usual acuteness of a convicted prisoner, a thorough knowledge of everything going on inside, which she can have no difficulty in communicating to the other prisoners. I must, therefore, again respectfully, but very earnestly request the attention of the County Board to the necessity of some arrangement being made to preclude a prisoner being employed in the building of the governor's house.

There had been no change in the discipline or management of the prison.

One female had been liberated on account of sickness; but, with that exception, the prisoners had been very healthy, and the surgeon's duties had been regularly carried out.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties.

The keeper reported that the general conduct had been good, and the punishments recorded were few and trifling.

The keeper states that since the order for whipping came into operation, the commitments of juvenile offenders had greatly diminished; for since the 23d March last, when 3 juveniles where whipped, there had been no further committals of that class of offenders; and he has no hesitation in saying that whipping has had a very beneficial effect.

Scotland.

Kirkcudbright Prison.

The following are the usual employments of the prisoners :—

Weaving.	Picking oakum.
Winding.	Flowering.
Shoemaking.	Cooking, washing, &c.
Basket-making.	

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	12	7½
Average amount of earnings - -	2	2	8½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	12	18	11½

The provisions and clothing are purchased at the market price, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

No alteration has been made in the airing yards to render them more secure.

Everything was very clean, and creditable to the management of the governor and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

[Visited October 17, 1852.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, nor had any change been made either in the prison or its management. The building was in good order, and the cells, clothing, &c. very clean.

The keeper, in a report subsequent to my visit, states that the damp appears to come through the gable since the late severe weather, and that it would be required to be pointed with lime as soon as the weather will permit.

LANARKSHIRE.

Glasgow Prison.

GLASGOW PRISON.

[Inspected August 13, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

Divisions.	Civil.		Criminal.				Total.		
			Untried.		Convicted				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both
North Prison - - -	24	2	91	42	233	228	348	272	620
South Prison - - -	–	–	–	–	104	–	104	–	104
United Prisons - - - -	24	2	91	42	337	228	452	272	724

Distribution of Criminal Prisoners.

Number in Separation.	Number in Twos.	Number in Threes.	Number in Class Rooms.	Total.
218	406	33	41	698

Number of Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.

	Fit for Removal.	Unfit for Removal.	Total.
Males - -	54	1	55
Females - -	–	7	7
Total - -	54	8	62

The prisoners made very few complaints, and none requiring notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year was 651, being 5 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but the ground flats of the east and west wings are not altogether free from dampness. The extensive new wing already reported as likely to be fit for occupation in the early part of this summer, has, I regret to say, made comparatively little progress towards completion; the architect, it appears, had not been bound to complete the building within any given time, and would seem as if he were making a convenience of it. I took an opportunity, in October last, of bringing its unaccountable delay under the notice of the General Prison Board; and also recommended that their architect should be instructed to inspect and report its condition.

In the meanwhile the officers are labouring under the usual disadvantages of attempting to maintain order and enforce discipline in the present crowded buildings.

The only alteration introduced in the management since last inspection is in the classification of the prisoners, now numbered 1, 2, and 3.

1st class, includes offenders convicted twice, or oftener, for theft or fraud, or once of theft, with a previous conviction of assault, and *vice versa*, or thrice for assault.

Scotland.
Glasgow Prison.

2d class, offenders convicted the first time of theft or fraud.

3d class, includes first and second offences of assaults, breaches of the peace, desertions of wife or children, begging, &c.

There had been seven deaths during the year, but the general health had been good, and the surgeon's duties attended to by Dr. Gibson, with his usual zeal and ability. In one of his reports he states, that in consequence of the repeated complaints of prisoners predisposed to pulmonary ailments, of the injurious effects upon their health from the condition of the atmosphere in the large class-room of the south prison, arising from the teasing of white or untarred ropes, he was obliged to recommend its suspension, which was attended to by the governor.

In his December report he states, that two cases of fever had occurred in the prison; that one of them assumed a very virulent and infectious character, but which happily was not productive of any pernicious results. He alludes to this case for the purpose of pointing out the danger of treating such cases in their cells, as at present, exposing the whole building to infection, and urging the necessity of some separate portion of one of the buildings being set aside as an hospital for the treatment of such cases, or other emergencies, such as the occurrence of an epidemic. In the propriety of such an arrangement I fully concur, and hope that when the new building comes into operation, and when the general arrangements are being made for the proper working of the prison under its altered circumstances, that this suggestion will not be lost sight of.

The Rev. John Reid continues to conduct the chaplain's duties with his usual zeal and ability. His reports do not show any material change in the routine of his duties, which usually occupy from five to six hours daily, except on Saturdays, when he is engaged at home preparing for the Sabbath.

The instruction of the prisoners seems to be very satisfactorily attended to both on the male and female side. The prison library is in constant demand, and the books, generally speaking, in good order.

The governor reports that the general conduct has been good.

It is worthy of remark, that Glasgow is one of the few large towns in Scotland in which the number of juvenile offenders has not considerably diminished.

Scotland.

Glasgow Prison.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Weaving	29	—	29
Winding	2	48	50
Tailoring	5	—	5
Carpentry	3	—	3
Blacksmith's work	7	—	7
Hackling	7	—	7
Teasing oakum, hair, &c.	171	19	190
Sewing	—	86	86
Veining	—	8	8
Knitting	—	40	40
Mat-making	5	—	5
Crank-machine labour	1	—	1
Cooking, baking, and washing	11	9	20
Hard labour	19	11	30
Mending and darning	6	8	14
Sick, not working	11	6	17
Untried, not working	90	1	91
Short sentences, not working	7	3	10
Miscellaneous	54	31	85
	428	270	698

The provisions and principal stores continue to be furnished by contract, and the materials for prison employments are purchased by the governor. The accounts are checked and rendered quarterly, and after examination by a member of the committee, are confirmed by his signature.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	9	2$\frac{3}{4}$
Average amount of earnings	2	10	1$\frac{3}{4}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	10	13	5$\frac{1}{2}$

Every department of the prison was in the best possible order, reflecting great credit on the governor, Captain Mullens, of whose zeal and ability I continue to entertain a high opinion ; and he expressed himself well satisfied with the zeal of the matron, and with the general efficiency of the subordinate officers.

Hamilton Prison.

HAMILTON PRISON.

[Inspected October 27, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

30 male criminals.
8 female criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 39

They made no complaints.

Scotland.

Hamilton Prison.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 41, being 1 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the different wards, as well as the general appearance of the prisoners, satisfactory.

There had been no change in the management since last inspection; only 1 juvenile prisoner had been committed, sentenced to be whipped under the late Act; he had been twice so sentenced, but the surgeon did not consider him, the first time, in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment, and he merely underwent the imprisonment portion of his sentence for 30 days.

He was committed the second time on the 16th September 1852, sentenced to 20 stripes and 20 days, or 30 days imprisonment; that on the 2d October he received 20 stripes in the usual way. The keeper states that he said he was 17 years of age, and that he had the appearance of being of that age, and was not at all like boys of 14, to which age such punishments are restricted by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 27.

The prisoner's name was James Shaw, a native of Portree in Skye, and he was tried at Airdrie by the justices of the peace there.

The keeper shows that prisoners sentenced to periods of from ten days to two months, though fed upon the first or lowest of the three rates of diet, with very few exceptions, improve in weight.

The general health had been very good, and the surgeon's duties regularly carried out by Dr. Wharrer.

The Rev. W. Patrick continues to discharge the duties of chaplain and teacher.

The keeper reports that the general conduct has been good.

The chief employments are:—

Weaving.	Shoemaking.
Teasing hair.	Tailoring.
Teasing oakum.	Sewing, &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the other stores purchased by the keeper, whose accounts are settled quarterly, producing his vouchers.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	15	8
Average amount of earnings - -	2	10	6
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	13	18	2

The keeper, William Hatton, appears to be a very zealous intelligent officer, and every department of the prison was in the best possible order.

AIRDRIE PRISON.

[Inspected October 28, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

6 male criminals.
9 females criminals.

Total - 15

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 23, being 2 more than last year.

The alterations mentioned in my last report have now been completed, and the following are the important changes which have rendered this a very efficient secure prison :—

STATEMENT of additions and alterations made in the prison of Airdrie, county of Lanark, from the date of last inspection (8th March 1851) up to 28th October current.

" Formerly, in going to the airing yard, the prisoners required to pass out of the prison building into the yard, which, in a small prison like this, having sometimes only one male officer, was attended by considerable risk. The former entrance has been built up, and one opened within the main gate of the prison building ; thus, in passing to and from their exercise, the prisoners are not now taken out of the prison at all.

" The whole of the cells in the prison are now heated by Perkins' patent apparatus.

" An oakum shed has been erected in the prison yard.

" A new shed for keeping the prisoners own clothes has also been built.

" A building has been erected in the north-west corner of the prison yard, containing a keeper's house, matron's room, washing-house and store for provisions. The upper part of what was formerly the keeper's house has been converted into three cells for female prisoners, which, together with the cell formerly occupied by the matron, makes an addition of four cells to the female department.

" The keeper's former kitchen has been fitted up as a warder's room, the warder's wife taking charge of the key of the main gate in the prison building.

" What was formerly the washing-house has been made into a reception cell, by building up the entrance from the yard and opening one within the prison.

" Iron gratings have been placed over the windows of two cells situated immediately above the prison office, and also on the window of the cook-house, which were formerly not protected in any way.

" A bar of inch-and-quarter iron has been placed horizontally in the centre of each of the ground-flat cell windows, making them doubly secure."

Scotland.
Airdrie Prison.

The apprehension of danger arising from fire in the store, mentioned in last report, has been removed by making the cells underneath, fire-proof, removing the oakum and other combustible matter, taking down the gas-pipe, and prohibiting lighted candles, &c. from being taken therein.

A porch has been erected, which encloses the small entrance gate in the boundary wall.

A book is now kept in the prison, which, at the end of each quarter, is signed by the clerk to the Middle Ward Committee of the Prison Board, certifying that the quarter's accounts have been paid.

Miss Margaret M'Gill, from Glasgow prison, has been appointed matron, vice Miss Wright resigned.

Number of prisoners, and how employed, at the date of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Teasing oakum	4	3
Knitting	–	2
Cooking	–	1
Washing	–	1
Winding	–	1
Cleaning	1	1
Not working	1	–
	6	9
Total	15	

The general health has been very good, and the surgeon's duties regularly carried out by Mr. Robertson.

The chaplain's duties seem also to have been very zealously discharged by the Rev. J. Campbell.

The keeper states that the general conduct has been very good.

An untried female made her escape whilst the prison was undergoing alterations, but the windows have since been properly secured.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	19	4½
Average amount of earnings	1	16	2½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	19	15	6½

The arrangement and cleanliness of every department of the prison reflected credit on the management of the keeper, Mr. Sinclair.

NAIRNSHIRE.

Scotland.

NAIRN PRISON.

Nairn Prison.

[Visited July 18, 1852.]

There was 1 female prisoner in confinement.

The total number committed during the year was 31.

The prison building was in good repair, and everything very clean.

The general health and general conduct had been good, and nothing had occurred requiring notice.

The provisions and other stores are purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly.

ORKNEY.

KIRKWALL PRISON.

Orkney Prison.

[Inspected July 24, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

2 male criminals.
1 female criminal.

Total - 3

They made no complaints.

This continues to be an unsatisfactory prison, though probably equal to the present requirements of the island, for the prisoners committed to it are few in number, and their offences rarely of a very serious character.

The prison building is not in very good repair, but the lower cells may now be considered secure, the doors and windows since my last visit having been better secured; and the boundary wall was being heightened to prevent persons outside communicating with the prisoners.

The total number confined during the year had been 29, and the greatest number at one time 4. The daily average was 2. The keeper says they are generally very well behaved.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The chaplain generally visits once a week, and converses with the prisoners in their cells, He had, however, been some weeks absent at the time of my visit.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing purchased; the accounts are settled quarterly.

The cleanliness and good order of everything was highly creditable to the keeper, Mr. Bruce.

The chief employments are teasing oakum and knitting stockings.

Scotland.

Paisley Prison.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

PEEBLES PRISON.

[Inspected April 7, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

16 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 11, and the total number of committals 77, being 20 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair.

The general health had been very good ; there had been no case of illness since October last. The surgeon, Dr. Renton, visits regularly twice a week.

The chaplain visits once a week, and converses with the prisoners in their separate cells, but does not visit on Sundays.

The general conduct had been good ; there were only five trifling punishments during the last six months.

Among those in confinement were 6 males committed as far back as October last, and still waiting for trial (upwards of five months). They have all made considerable progress in education, though 5 of them could neither read nor write when they entered the prison.

The chief offences for which persons are committed here are for assaults, poaching, and thefts ; and the chief employment is mat-making.

The diet is furnished by contract, and the clothing and bedding purchased at the best market, the accounts for which are settled quarterly ; the keeper's own accounts are settled once a month.

Every department of the prison was clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Foster.

PERTHSHIRE.

Perth County Prison.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

I have several times visited this prison in the course of the year, and found it always in the same good order, but the cells so crowded as to preclude the possibility of enforcing any discipline beyond that of good order ; and, what is worse, the tried and untried are sometimes obliged to be lodged in the same cells.

The average daily number in confinement has been 93, which is 3 less than the year preceding ; but a subsequent

report shows that in the year ending 31st December 1852, the daily average had increased to 100.

The governor remarks that it is difficult to account for such an increase taking place in a county where crime of a daring character has but rarely occurred, the usual charges being for petty thefts and breaches of the peace; a number of such cases having undergone from 40 to 50 re-commitments, which shows how little the present confinements in this prison are of a deterring character.

I am glad, however, to report that the County Board have at length entertained the question of making a suitable addition to the present buildings, and some time ago submitted for my opinion a plan for that purpose, which, after careful examination, I reported to the chairman of the County Board, suggesting various alterations, which I believe are at this moment under the consideration of their committee.

I regret to find that juvenile delinquency has not abated in this city, although schools of industry and other philanthropic means have been employed for its suppression.

Two prisoners have died during the year from diseases caught prior to admission, and cases of sickness within the prison have been rather numerous. The surgeon's duties have been regularly attended to by Dr. White.

The Rev. Peter Thomson performs the duties of chaplain and teacher with his usual zeal, and the progress of the prisoners under his instruction appears to be very satisfactory. He states that the library books are much read, and the books generally well taken care of. The library is well supplied.

The gevernor reports that the general conduct has been good, though a great many trifling punishments are recorded, which appear to have been provoked by the crowded state of the prison.

The following are the usual employments of the prisoners:—

Males.	Females.
Linen and cotton-weaving.	White leam-sewing.
„ „ yarns-winding.	Shirt-making.
Tailor work and shoemaking.	Veining and other common sewing.
Sheep-net knitting.	Stocking-knitting.
Fishing-net knitting.	Oakum-teasing.
Hair and wool teasing.	Cooking and washing work done for the whole of the prisoners, and other domestic duties for the prison use.
Flax and rope teasing.	
Oakum-teasing	
Joiners work.	

The provisions are furnished by contract; the clothing and bedding purchased at the best market, and the accounts settled quarterly.

Scotland.

Perth County Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	13	3
Average amount of earnings - -	3	8	4½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	8	14	8½

As already stated, every department of the prison reflected credit on the management of the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson.

DUMBLANE PRISON.

[Visited August 21, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

10 male criminals.
3 female criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 15

The average daily number during the year has been 6, being 1 less than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good order, and the different wards very clean.

A civil prisoner named M'Farlane complained of not being allowed aliment by his incarcerating creditor ; but as that question did not come within the scope of my interference, I could only refer him to the provisions of rule 103, if he had no other means of subsisting himself.

The surgeon's duties are regularly performed by Mr. Douglas, and his reports show that there has been no case of sickness in the prison during the past year.

There is no chaplain to the prison. Mr. Calder, the Free Church schoolmaster mentioned in my last report, attends to give instruction three times a week, for an hour each night, and reads and prays with the prisoners on Sundays.

The prison library is well supplied, and the books generally well taken care of.

The keeper states that he had occasion to punish 1 prisoner four times, by stoppage of food, but with that exception the general conduct had been good.

The supplies here are by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	19	8½
Average amount of earnings - -	2	0	0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	23	8	2½

The keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Laing, seem well qualified for their duties.

RENFREWSHIRE.

PAISLEY PRISON.

[Inspected August 12, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

96 male criminals.
57 female criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 154

They made no complaints requiring notice.

The new wing, mentioned in last report, is not yet fit for occupation, so that the prisoners remain crowded in the old building in a very unsatisfactory manner.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 111, being 9 more than in the year preceding.

The surgeon's duties had been regularly attended to by Dr. Paton, and the health of the prisoners seems to have been remarkably good, although there had been 3 natural deaths, and 1 untried prisoner committed suicide, (he had been frequently before in prison). The surgeon urges the necessity of renovating the drains of the old prison to guard against the chances of being visited by an epidemic.

The chaplain, Mr. Smith, continues to carry out the duties of chaplain and teacher with his usual zeal; he states that the library books are very much read, but with the plurality of prisoners in a good many of the cells, there is a difficulty of getting them well taken care of.

The governor states that the general conduct has been good. Of the numbers in confinement during the year, he states that about 40 per cent. had been in this prison before, many of them very frequently; and though 443 out of the total of 797 who were said to be there for the first time, he is confident that more than half of them had been in other prisons; he remarks on the evil results of short sentences, that they are sent there some of them 10, and some upwards of 20 times, that they become hardened and reckless, lost alike to shame or of amendment, and remarks,—

"That until such time as our prisons cease to be used as mere lock-up houses for drunken and disorderly characters, who form so large a portion of our prison population, where their treatment and fare is, in most cases, far superior to what such persons obtain outside, little hope can be reasonably indulged that the number of criminals will be materially decreased. Of the class above referred to, I have seen one person sent 13 times in one year, and another three times in one month. Many of this class have exceeded 50 times in prison, and some more than 100 times. If such persons are to be sent to prison,

Scotland.

Paisley Prison.

the imprisonments should be of such a nature as to make them, at least, not desirous to come back."

And he remarks with satisfaction, that the commitments of juvenile offenders continues to decrease, the number committed during the present year being 55 per cent. less than in 1849, and 35 per cent. less than the year preceding; and he considers it a favourable feature, that the decrease of this year is entirely of those committed for the first time, which he attributes to the operation of the industrial schools, as the decrease has been gradual ever since these schools came to fair working order, affording a satisfactory proof how much easier it is to prevent crime than to reform the once made criminal.

The following are the offences for which prisoners were committed during the last two years:—

Offences.	1851.			1852.			Increase in 1852.	Decrease in 1852.
	Males.	Fem.	Both.	Males.	Fem.	Both.		
Murder	–	–	–	3	3	6	6	–
Assault with intent	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	1
Assault and robbery	8	4	12	6	1	7	–	5
Theft	181	153	334	215	149	364	30	–
Forgery	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–
Fraud	12	7	19	16	6	22	3	–
Assault	122	17	139	115	18	133	–	6
Disorderly	125	45	170	90	85	175	5	–
Soldiers	5	–	5	5	–	5	–	–
Other offences	59	9	68	66	16	82	14	–
Total	514	235	749	519	278	797	60	12

Four juvenile offenders had been sentenced to be whipped, and none of them have since been re-committed.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weaving	22	–	22
Winding	4	2	6
Shoemaking	4	–	4
Tailoring	3	–	3
Sewing	–	29	29
Knitting	–	4	4
Net-making	10	–	10
Picking cotton, &c.	39	2	41
Cooks and sweepers	6	5	11
Sick	2	7	9
Net-working	6	8	14
Total	96	57	153

Scotland.

Paisley Prison.

The different supplies for the use of this prison are furnished by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	6	10½
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	7	6½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	10	13	2¼

Every department of the prison was in the best order that the nature of circumstances permitted, under the able management of Mr. Bird, governor, and Miss Thomson, the matron.

Greenock Prison.

GREENOCK PRISON

[Inspected August 4, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

16 male criminals.
18 female criminals.

Total - 34

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement had been 34, being 6 more than the year preceding.

The prison building is in good repair, but the ventilation is imperfect.

The general health had been good, though 1 female prisoner died of pulmonary disease.

The surgeon's duties had been regularly performed by Dr. Spiers.

The Rev. D. Brochie continues to perform the chaplain's duties, in which there has been no alteration ; he states that the library is in general request, and the books well taken care of, but they are getting the worse for the wear. In one of his reports he makes the following observation :—

"I think the prison rather comfortable for prisoners. The hard work is very easy ; I feel, therefore, that confinement is not felt as a punishment, and some who are not near so comfortable when out of prison may be tempted to commit small offences to get back again."

The keeper reports the general conduct to have been good ; he states that a number of juvenile males had been privately whipped, and none of them had since returned to the prison ; there is nevertheless, a slight increase in the number of juveniles committed.

The chief employments here are—

Teasing oakum and hair.	Knitting.
Mat-making.	Sewing, &c.

Scotland.

Greenock Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	6	3½
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	8	5½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	12	14	4½

The keeper's accounts for salaries and furnishings are settled quarterly, and his work account settled once a year.

The keeper, Mr. Love, seems very zealous in the discharge of his duties, and every part of the prison was in good order.

Port Glasgow Prison.

PORT GLASGOW PRISON.

[Inspected August 9, 1852.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison building was in good order, except that some of the skylights were out of repair, and not very secure; they had better be looked to. Everything was clean, and creditable to the keeper.

Pollockshaws Prison.

POLLOCKSHAWS PRISON.

[Inspected August 11, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

1 male criminal.

He made no complaint.

The prison building was in good order, and the cells clean. The only alteration since last inspection is that the prison is now supplied with water.

The health was reported to have been good, and that the surgeon visited twice a week; but there is no record of his visits kept in the prison, and the sick register shows no entry since 1849.

The parish minister, the Rev. D. M'Intyre, is kind enough to visit gratuitously when there are prisoners.

The provisions are purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly.

ROSS-SHIRE.

Dingwall Prison.

DINGWALL PRISON.

[Inspected July 21, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

13 male criminals.
7 female criminals.

Total - 20

They made no complaints.

Scotland.

Dingwall Prison.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 8.

The prison buildings were in good repair, except the boundary wall, which was rent in several places.

There had been a total change in the staff of this prison since last inspection. The keeper and the matron had succeeded to the charge of the prison at Dumfries, and were succeeded here by J. K. Macdonald, and his wife, as matron.

The chaplain and the surgeon had both died. Dr. Ross has been appointed surgeon, and visits once a week; but I have not been furnished with any of the usual quarterly reports, either from him or the parish minister, the Rev. — Sutherland, who is appointed chaplain.

The general health is reported to have been very good, as was also the general conduct. There had been only 2 punishments during the year.

The keeper was absent on a visit to Stornaway prison, but I was informed that the provisions and clothing here are purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly, nominally, but they are not generally paid until six weeks after. I alluded to the inconvenience of this arrangement in my last report.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	6	14	2
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	7	8
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	30	8	8

This, it will be remarked, is the most expensive of the prisons of Scotland.

Everything was remarkably clean and in good order.

Stornoway Prison.

STORNOWAY PRISON.

[Inspected July 27, 1852.]

There was only 1 male criminal in confinement, committed for 60 days, he could not speak a word of English.

The prison building was in good repair, but the two end cells are still damp.

The general health seems to have been good, and the surgeon visits twice a week when there are prisoners.

The chaplain had only visited the prison eight times since December last.

The keeper said the general conduct was good, and there had been no punishments.

Everything was clean and in good order.

The keeper had been employing prisoners at net-making, but he found a difficulty in getting it sold.

Scotland.

Cromarty Prison.

CROMARTY PRISON.

[Inspected July 23, 1852.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement since the 15th July, and only 5 during the year.

The prison building was in good order and clean, and there had been no alteration of any kind since last inspection.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Jedburgh Prison.

JEDBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected March 19, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

14 male criminals.
4 female criminals.

Total - 18

There was only one complaint, which will be presently noticed.

The buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration since my last visit.

The daily average number in confinement during the year had been 27, being 3 less than the preceding year.

The chief kind of offences for which prisoners had been committed were petty thefts, assaults, and vagrancy.

The general health had been good, only 5 cases having been entered in the register of sickness during the year, and those were slight and of short duration; the aggregate number of days requiring medical treatment had been only 194.

The conduct had been generally good; only one case occurred in which handcuffs were used.

The complaint before adverted to, was from a prisoner sentenced to four months imprisonment, namely, that he had not seen the chaplain and teacher for nearly a week; on inquiry I found his statement incorrect. The teacher had only omitted visiting him two days, and that omission had arisen from his having been removed from his usual cell while it underwent the process of whitewashing. There had been during the year only 11 prisoners sentenced to periods coming within the rule to receive instruction; but the teacher, it appears, often extends instruction to those sentenced for shorter periods.

Since my last visit a commodious poor-house has been erected in the town, and put in operation. It is also satisfactory to learn that strenuous efforts have been making to extend the benefits of a sound education to the poor children of this district.

Scotland.

Jedburgh Prison.

The governor, in his quarterly report, subsequent to my visit, states that an untried male prisoner had committed suicide; it appears that the unfavourable impression which the unfortunate man entertained of the probable result of his trial led to the commission of the rash act.

In his report for the quarter ending September 1852, the governor states that a considerable decrease in the daily average number of prisoners had taken place, which he partly ascribes to the good state of trade, the pressing demand for agricultural labourers during the previous two months, and the great aversion manifested by prisoners of all grades towards crank labour; and he believes the latter to be the most prominent cause of the decrease alluded to, which appears to be verified by the fact that the diminution in the number of re-committals which took place was in the class of prisoners so employed.

Four juveniles had been committed for trial in December, two of which had been previously committed, and, as usual, on their return to prison, they exhibited no symptoms of dismay or disquietude, and appeared before trial quite reconciled with the confinement; not so, however, after conviction, as they were subjected to the operation of whipping; they since appear much humbled, and to entertain new ideas of prison discipline.

One additional crank-machine has been ordered for this prison; and since prisoners have been subjected to this description of labour for offences against prison discipline, instances of punishment for such offences have very materially diminished.

The duties of chaplain and teacher continue to be carried out by the Rev. William Scott with his usual zeal and ability. He states that the library books have been much read and well taken care of, and that the progress made in their education by most of the prisoners is in general very satisfactory.

The provisions and staple articles are contracted for, and the clothing purchased. The accounts are audited and settled annually.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	8	7¾
Average amount of earnings - -	3	15	0¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	16	1	7¾

Every department of the prison was in the best possible order, reflecting great credit to the management of Mr. and Mrs. Meikle, the governor and matron, and he expressed himself satisfied with the efficiency of his subordinate officers.

Scotland.

Hawick. Prison.

HAWICK PRISON.

[Inspected March 19, 1852.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The general health seems to have been good, and the surgeon visits regularly once a week; the parish minister, the Rev. J. M'Rae, is kind enough to visit the prisoners occasionally gratuitously.

The general conduct was reported to have been good.

A male prisoner, named William Miller, escaped on the 11th November, through the insecurity of the yard; the privy, by the roof of which he got over the boundary wall, has since been removed, but there are several other unsafe places, and no prisoner ought to be permitted to be in the yard, unless very closely attended.

In a report subsequent to my visit (31st December 1852) the keeper states that the wall facing the west of the late erection is very much damaged, and suggests that it be either pointed or plastered with Roman cement, and that the bottom of the wall of the ashpit be lowered a foot or eighteen inches, which will make the yard more secure.

I found everything within the prison clean and satisfactory.

The keeper purchases the provisions, and settles his accounts quarterly; the clothing and bedding are supplied from Jedburgh.

Kelso Prison.

KELSO PRISON.

[Inspected April 8, 1852.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement for a month past.

The prison building was in good repair.

The keeper had made an outside drain, which has relieved the cells from the dampness formerly complained of.

The surgeon, Dr. Wilson, visits regularly, whether there are prisoners or not, but there is no clerical visitor, nor had any one else visited the person for a year, except the governor of Jedburgh gaol.

The keeper purchases the provisions, and charges what they cost, and the clothing and bedding are supplied from Jedburgh; the accounts are settled quarterly.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

SELKIRK PRISON.

[Inspected August 18, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

4 male criminals.
1 female criminal.

Total - 5

They made no complaints.

The total number committed during the year was 85.

The general health had been good, and no deaths ; the keeper informed me that the surgeon visits regularly twice a week ; but he had no book in the prison to which I could refer, and he himself was not at home.

There had been no change in the chaplain's duties ; he visits every Monday, and converses with the prisoners separately in their cells, but performs no duty in the prison on Sundays.

The general conduct had been good, and only 4 trifling punishments recorded since January last.

The prison building appeared in good repair, but had undergone no alteration of any kind ; no provision has yet been made for the bathing and washing of the prisoners,—it is still done in a tub outside the prison, in the open air, and which cannot be used in winter without endangering the health of the prisoners. I have repeated this from time to time in previous reports, and must again earnestly urge the necessity of making some provision for the cleanliness of the prisoners at all seasons, on which their health so much depends.

There are other alterations very much required for the better security and discipline of the prison, which the keeper is prepared to point out, and though the prison is both unsatisfactory and unsafe in its present state, I think it may be made an efficient place of confinement for the usual average number confined there, at no great expense, and I would therefore beg to recommend the County Board to take the opinion of the architect of the General Board how it could be best improved, and at what cost.

The keeper, Henry Harrison, was appointed on the 2d January last, with his wife as matron; they seem both well qualified for their duties.

The provisions and clothing are purchased by the keeper at the best market ; he has not yet had any accounts settled, but

Scotland. Selkirk Prison.

says he understands the settlement is to be quarterly; he certifies the accounts, and they are to be paid by the clerk of the County Board.

Everything was clean and in good order.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Stirling Prison.

STIRLING PRISON.

[Inspected March 26 and July 7, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

75 male criminals.
32 female criminals.
5 male civil prisoners.

Total - 112

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 109, being 9 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different wards and cells clean; but no alteration had been made to effect anything like a separation between the male and female departments. Everything continues in the same crowded and unsatisfactory state, precluding the possibility of enforcing any discipline; besides, in the event of a neglect or oversight on the part of a warder, leaving everything open to serious outrage, as shown in the report of the governor for the quarter ending December 1852, (subsequent to my visit):—

"Robert Hetherington, a male warder, left unlocked during the night the door of a cell containing two male prisoners, one of whom, after the prison officers had gone to bed, and were fast asleep, came down on the iron pillars supporting the galleries from the top flat to where the females are kept, and finding the female warder's door unfastened, he entered unperceived by her, she being asleep; and having got the key of the female cells, opened at least three of them, in each of which were confined from two to four prisoners; after having passed some time in conversation with the inmates, he locked the door, carried back the key to the warder's room, returned to his cell the way he came down, and was found in his room in the morning. Miss Logan, the matron, having told me what had taken place during the night, I inquired into the circumstances of the case, and having found them to be as stated above, I suspended the male warder from his office, and reported the whole matter to the clerk of the Local Prison Board. A committee having examined carefully every one connected with the affair, thought it was proper the warder should be dismissed."

The foregoing occurrence shows what I had endeavoured in my several reports for years past to impress on the County Board, the absolute necessity of some change being made to effect a perfect separation between the sexes in this prison; showing, in fact, that the females ought to be lodged elsewhere, as the accommodation is insufficient for the male prisoners alone.

There had been one death, but the general health had been good.

There had been no change in the duties of the chaplain and teacher, the Rev. James Anderson, who states that many of the prisoners had made great progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic; yet, as far as he can perceive, none have improved in a moral and spiritual point of view; and he has little hope that they would, so long as the prison continues in its crowded state. "Whatever impression may be made by means of the Word, either read or heard, it is quickly effaced by the intercourse of the prisoners with one another; it were much to be wished that they could be kept in separate cells."

He states that the library books are much used, but that they cannot be protected from damage in the crowded state of the prison.

The governor reports that the general conduct has been good, except on the part of some of the convicts sentenced for transportation, who behaved very ill.

There were only 27 males and 13 females, under 17 years of age, committed here during the year ending December 1852.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of my last inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	6	–
Winding	2	–
Shoemaking	3	–
Net-making	7	–
Mat-making	2	–
Sewing	–	33
Teasing oakum, wool, and hair	54	2
Sick, and unable to work	2	2
Cooking, washing, cleaning, &c.	5	6
Untried, not working	3	–
Civil prisoner, not working	1	–
Total	85	43

The provisions and stores are chiefly supplied by contract, and the accounts checked monthly, and handed to the clerk of the County Board for payment.

Scotland.

Stirling Prison.

The governor's own accounts are settled quarterly with the treasurer.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	4	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Average amount of earnings - -	2	3	$0\frac{6}{4}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	9	16	$1\frac{3}{4}$

The net cost per head, after deducting earnings, is among the lowest in the prisons of Scotland A similar remark was intended in my Seventeenth Report, but by a typographical error it was stated to be the *largest* instead of the *lowest.*

Every department of the prison reflected credit on the management of the governor, Mr. Campbell, who is a zealous, indefatigable officer ; and he reported favourably of Miss Logan, the matron, and the subordinate officers generally.

Falkirk Prison.

FALKIRK PRISON.

[Visited August 11, 1852.]

This prison continues in its usual dilapidated and unsatisfactory state, and I cannot discover that any preparation is making towards commencing the new building, which was reported two years ago as being about to be built on ground which had been purchased for that purpose.

The apartments in the present building were in as good order as the nature of such a miserable place would admit.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Wigtown Prison.

WIGTOWN PRISON.

[Inspected October 19, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

4 male criminals.
3 female criminals.

Total - 7

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year had been 6, being 1 less than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good order, although some of the upper cell windows still admit damp. There had been no change of any kind. The airing yard was still used as a store for prisoners work, instead of for the purpose intended ; I earnestly recommend that these stores should be removed

so as to permit the airing yard to be used for airing, as the boundary wall is not sufficiently secure to permit a prisoner to be left there unless closely attended.

The general health seems to have been very good, and there had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties.

The keeper states that the general conduct had been good, and I observed that the punishments recorded had been few and trifling.

The prison seems to be seldom visited by members of the Local Board, which is to be regretted, for the keepers of small prisons require the moral support of frequent inspections by those in authority, to enable them to keep everything as it ought to be.

The provisions are purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	6	1	0
Average amount of earnings - -	3	3	7
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	20	16	4

Everything was clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, who are ably assisted by their daughter, who still gives her services gratuitously.

The grounds in front of the prison had been very much improved.

STRANRAER PRISON.

[Inspected October 19, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

4 male criminals.
1 female criminal.

Total - 5

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement was 14, being 4 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the several wards clean. The only change was that the ground in front of the prison had been railed in and much improved, and the corner of the north-west boundary wall had been raised about 2 feet higher for about 12 feet on each side of the angle.

The general health had been good, but there was 1 death in the month of December from epilepsy, to which the individual had been subject from his youth.

The duties of chaplain continue to be performed by the Rev. W. M. Simpson, without any change in the detail; there

Scotland.

Stranraer Prison.

is still no arrangement for giving instruction to the prisoners, and although the keeper does occasinally give lessons, it is not expected of him.

There had been only 3 juvenile prisoners under 14 years of age received into this prison during the past year; the introduction of industrial schools in this locality has greatly diminished juvenile crime.

The provisions and clothing are purchased by the keeper at the best market, and the accounts, after having been vouched by him, are paid quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	1	4
Average amount of earnings - -	2	16	9½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	15	10	0

The different departments of the prison were clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle.

PRISONS OF ENGLAND

ATTACHED TO

THE DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CARLISLE COUNTY GOAL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected March 13 and October 15, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

On the first visit:

63 male criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 65

On the second visit:

92 criminals.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 94

There were no complaints on either occasion entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 94, being 7 less than the year preceding.

The total number committed during the year had been 604.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different cells, clothing, bedding, &c. all very clean.

The general health had been good, and no deaths. There had been one attempt at suicide, as was supposed, from the dread of transportation.

There had been no alteration in the duties of the chaplain or the teacher; the former stays about 3 hours in the day in prison, and the education seems conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

The matron continues to instruct the females as before.

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good.

England.

Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

There had been only 12 juvenile offenders committed during the year.

On the 13th of May last, wooden guard-beds, with sufficient covering, were introduced for the sleeping of summarily convicted prisoners sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The governor, in his report to me on their working, dated 15th December following, states that he is well pleased at their introduction,

"As the prisoners thoroughly detest them, and that it is to be hoped they will be the means of rendering the prison exceedingly uncomfortable; and I should be glad to see all convicted prisoners placed upon them for a more lengthened period than one month."

He thinks they are disliked by the female prisoners, if possible, more than by the males.

He also remarks on the operation of the crank-machines, that it has had a good effect in checking re-committals.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per annum	4	5	1
Average amount of earnings	1	7	$7\frac{11}{47}$
Annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings	19	7	9

The governor remarks that the cause of the earnings being so small is, that very little remunerative labour is carried on; the system here is to punish all offenders and check crime.

I regret to have to repeat that the weighing of prisoners has not yet been resumed.

The following were the employments on the last day of inspection :—

	Males.			Females.			Total, both sexes.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Total.	Adults.	Juveniles.	Total.	
Tread-wheel	13	–	13	–	–	–	13
Oakum picking	22	–	22	–	–	–	22
Cranks	2	–	2	2	–	2	4
Shoemaking	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Cleaning	7	–	7	4	–	4	11
In cook-house	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
In wash-house	–	–	–	3	–	3	3
Sewing and knitting	–	–	–	2	1	3	3
Labouring	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
In punishment	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sick	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Mothers with children	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Debtors, unemployed	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
Total	51	–	51	12	2	14	65

Every department of the prison was, as usual, in the best possible order, reflecting great credit on the management of the governor, Mr. Reding, who stated that he was well pleased with the zeal and ability of the matron, as well as the subordinate officers. England.

CARLISLE POLICE CELLS. Carlisle Police Cells.

[Visited March 13, 1852.]

I found the 6 police cells here in the usual excellent order.

There were 3 males in confinement who had just been locked up.

WHITEHAVEN LOCK-UP PRISON. Whitehaven Lock-up Prison.

[Visited October 16, 1852.]

Since my last visit a most substantial new lock-up has been erected here, containing six cells 14 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 10 feet high, provided with the necessary appliances for warming and ventilating, together with excellent accommodation for the keeper, 2 back yards, with waterclosets, &c.

There were no prisoners in confinement, and the adjoining walls and buildings were yet in an unfinished state, so that the efficiency of the working of the new building has not yet been fairly tested.

There were one or two alterations which I pointed out to the chief magistrate, Mr. Hamton, that I should have liked had been made, had the plans been submitted to me before the building was completed; but it is, nevertheless, a lock-up which does great credit to the town of Whitehaven, for no expense has been spared to make it substantial and complete.

DURHAM COUNTY.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION. Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

[Inspected September 4, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

217 male criminals.
36 female criminals.
24 male civil prisoners.
1 female civil prisoner.

Total - 278

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different cells and wards clean.

England.

Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 260, being an increase of 34 on the year preceding, which the governor accounts for by saying that the prisoners generally had been sentenced to longer periods of confinement.

The total number committed during the year had been 1,936.

The following alterations have been made in the building in 1852 :—

A large airing yard for the female prisoners.

A stone wall built between the male and female airing yards.

An area for the accommodation of the visitors to the male criminal prisoners.

A cross wall built near the cook-house.

A new entrance through the central hall to the south wing.

A new staircase in the south wing.

A new entrance to the female prison, and the old one built up.

The old building near the tread-wheel, an old pump-house and cistern pulled down, and a new large cistern fixed on the top of the prison to supply the whole prison with water.

The fifteen cells on the roof of the female prison, mentioned in my last report, have now been certified as fit for occupation ; and the attic floor of the south wing of the male prison is about being prepared for the accommodation of juvenile prisoners.

The only change in the discipline of the prison is, that wooden guard-beds, with sufficient covering, instead of hammocks had been introduced for the sleeping of summarily convicted prisoners sentenced to one month's imprisonment. They came into operation on the 5th September 1852, and the governor, in his report to me of their working, after three months of its experience, states,—

" As far as I can judge, the plan works well, as lessening the comforts of the prison; it does not at all affect the health or spirits of the prisoners. Vagrants don't care much about them, as they are used to lie on all kinds of places, but sailors and mechanics complain much of the hardness of the bed. I think the plan is likely to prove useful as well as deterring, and I really see no reason why it should not be extended to all classes of convicted criminal prisoners for the first month ; and after that period I think the boards with a mattress ought to be the proper bed, and hammocks only allowed when ordered by the surgeon."

There had been 4 deaths and 1 attempt at suicide in the course of the year, but the general health of the prisoners had been good.

Mr. Shaw, the surgeon, continues the duties of that department with his usual zeal and ability.

The chaplain, the Rev. George Hans Hamilton, in his annual report, shows, that while the population of this county increases at the rate of about 9,000 persons annually, there has been a decrease of 59 in the number of commitments during the year; and as the decrease has been gradual during the last four years, he considers it as indicating a tendency to permanent improvement.

He remarks on the causes of crime, that drunkenness and idleness, arising as a general rule from ignorance, have been the cause of the great majority of the offences summarily determined; that,—

"Out of 1,787 prisoners, 546 never attended a day-school, and 801 were never at a Sunday-school; 450 attended school for two years or less; 753 had been at school for terms varying from two to ten years, and these 1,200 who had been at school left it on an average at the age of $11\frac{1}{4}$ years.

"The instruction afforded in the prison chapel and schools, I am happy to say, has been more highly valued by the prisoners, and the attention they have given appears to have increased in proportion as the separate system has been extended. No change has taken place in the mode of conducting the daily services, nor the school system, during the year, except that boys are now kept entirely apart from men."

The decrease in the number of juvenile committals this year has been 18; on that subject the chaplain remarks,—

"That boys cannot now corrupt each other during their imprisonment, and that relapses into crime are frequently prevented by adopting proper measures to insure the return of young persons to their homes upon their discharge from gaol: this is illustrated by the following table, showing the result of communications made to the parent or other nearest relation of 279 prisoners who were under age during the past year:—

"Special answers from parent or relative	-	28
"Answers containing money to take discharged prisoners home	-	21
"Met by parent or relative on their discharge at the time and place named in "chaplain's circular"	-	158
"Total number of successful communications with the parents or relatives of juvenile prisoners	-	207
"Returned through "dead letter office"	19	
"Unnoticed by parent or relative	55	
"Failed	-	72
"Total number of letters sent	-	279."

Nothing can exceed the zeal and judgment with which Mr. Hamilton labours in the duties of his department, and

England.

Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

there is but one point in his arrangements, the propriety of which I feel called on to question; that is, he requires all prisoners sentenced to 14 days and upwards to attend school, an indulgence which I conceive should not be extended to any one under a six weeks sentence, for it is but little they can learn in so short a time; and punishment being the primary object of imprisonment, short sentences cannot be too stringently dealt with; but if they are to be allowed an hour at school in addition to their attendance in chapel, it destroys the penal purpose of their imprisonments; and so far as the objects of justice are answered, they had better not have been committed, for it only teaches them that they may have more comfort for less work in prison than out of it.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males.	
Weaving and mat-making	23
Teasing rope for oakum	91
Tread-wheel, pumping water	18
Masons labourers	25
Cleaning the prisons	12
Joiners	2
Masons	2
Washing prisoners clothes	3
Tailoring	5
Shoemaking, and repairing prisoners shoes	6
Cooking for prisoners	3
Cutting fuel	2
Attending fires and stoves	5
Teasing coir rope for mats	6
Whitewashing prisons	2
Working in the garden	5
Sick, and their attendant	3
Riddling cinders	1
Solitary, not employed	3
Total	217

Females.	
Knitting	12
Sewing	8
Washing and cleaning	5
Teasing rope for oakum	9
Not employed	2
Total	36

Male civil prisoners, not employed	24
Female civil prisoners, not employed	1
Total	25

The provisions are furnished by contract; the clothing purchased, and made up in the prison; and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head, during the year, was	3	19	9¾
Average amount of earnings	5	0	2
Annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings	13	4	4¼

The foregoing averages, I need not repeat, are highly creditable to the management of Mr. Green, the governor; and every department of the prison reflected credit on him, as well as Mrs. Johnson, the matron; and they expressed themselves satisfied generally with their subordinate officers.

GATESHEAD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 5, 1852.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The building was in good repair, and had undergone no alteration since my last visit.

The different cells were clean.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected February 10, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

69 male criminals.
14 female criminals.
4 male civil prisoners.
1 female civil prisoner.

Total - 88

They made no complaints.

The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year had been 91 $\frac{293}{365}$, being 4 more than the year preceding.

The total number committed during the year was 453.

The greatest number committed at one time was 114; the least number 63.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different wards and cells very clean, as well as the personal appearance of the prisoners.

The following alterations had been made since last inspection, to wit:—

England.

Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction.

The large rooms in basement of the gaol have been divided into separate cells, as have also the large rooms in the female prison; by which alterations there is now accommodation for the separate confinement of 11 prisoners on the female side, 45 in the gaol, and in the house of correction, 34; making in the whole, 89; all of which have been certified by me as fit for separate confinement, under the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 15.

The general health in the prison appears to have been remarkably good; there had been no deaths nor attempts at suicide.

The surgeon, Mr. Horn, seems to be regular in the discharge of his duties; his salary includes the supplying of medicine to the prisoners.

There had been no change in the duties of the chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Finch; and the education of the prisoners seems very zealously attended to.

The governor reports the general conduct had been very good; 1 boy had been whipped by sentence of the magistrates for general bad conduct in prison; 244 punishments were recorded, but 141 of them was stoppages of food for trifling offences.

The returns show that out of 483 criminals who passed through the prison during the year, 133 gained in weight, 147 neither gained or lost, and 203 lost weight.

The following Table exhibits the several countries of which the criminal prisoners were natives:—

England	277	France	2
Ireland	112	Austria	2
Scotland	55	America	1
Wales	4	Total	453

All the supplies are furnished by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison dietary per head, including extras ordered by the surgeon	4	16	4¾
Average amount of earnings	2	17	9
Annual cost per head, including pensions to officers, and all expenses except building and alterations, and not deducting earnings	17	10	9¼

The labour-shed with its machinery still continues to work very satisfactorily, and the employments are the same as shown in my last report.

A new matron, Miss Sparke, had been appointed since last inspection, who also undertakes the duty of teaching the females.

This prison continues in the highest state of discipline, and reflects great credit on the management of the governor, Mr. Clough, and he reported favourably of the efficiency of his subordinate officers.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected February 9, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

104 male criminals.
32 female criminals.
8 male civil prisoners.

Total - 144

They made no complaints deserving notice.

The average number in confinement during the year has been 115, being 2 more than the year preceding.

The total number committed has been 922, being 47 less than in last report.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the wards and cells clean ; the alterations and additions during the year are a new wash-house, a laundry, and drying-room, which have added greatly to the convenience of the establishment.

The general health appears to have been very good, though 2 females had died, the one caused by having set her clothes on fire, and the other of fever ; there had been 1 attempt at suicide, which did not prove fatal, by a person who had been committed to prison at the instance of his wife, for want of sureties to keep the peace.

The surgeon's duties have been regularly carried out by Mr. Greenhow, assisted occasionally by his son, who is not a member of any college of surgeons as required by the rules, but who I understand is eminently qualified for the purpose.

Mr. Greenhow's salary includes the supply of medicine to the prisoners, but I was surprised to find that the officers of the prison are neither entitled to his advice or medicine gratis ; I feel assured that it never could have been contemplated by the Prison Committee, that the officers residing in prison were not to have the benefit of medical advice and medicine, the same as the prisoners, seeing that their sicknesses are almost invariably caused by exposure in the discharge of their duties ; I therefore beg to recommend this matter to the favourable consideration of the Prison Committee.

The chaplain, the Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh, was appointed in March last, and is very zealous in the discharge of his duties.

England.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

The teacher, who is also master tailor, and acts as clerk while in chapel, seems also very zealous in the discharge of his duties. The library is well supplied, and the books kept in better order than before.

The general conduct has been improved by bringing into use the 13 larger cells which have been certified as fit for separate confinement, and in which the most refractory prisoners are confined. It is to be regretted that there are not more of them, for beyond this the discipline, which is only that of good order, must remain as before, until a radical change is made in the prison accommodation, which I was unable to learn there is any present intention of doing; for, until then, no prisoner can be committed here who will not go out a worse character than when he came in; and as there is so much material at the disposal of the authorities, and plenty of room within the boundary walls, the making one efficient wing for separate confinement need cost comparatively little, and the expense will be amply repaid by the results. The following extract from the surgeon's journal, dated 7th January 1853, strongly points out the expediency of making some change:—

"I visited and carefully inspected every prisioner in the gaol and house of correction. The prison is free from any cause of illness, though the unusually crowded condition of the prison is not favourable to the continuance of the health of the inmates, and should any epidemic occur in the neighbourhood, it is not improbable that, from this circumstance, much hazard might be incurred."

The number of juvenile committals have rather decreased this year as compared with last, but since 1838 there has been an increase of 100 per cent., which must in a great measure be attributable to the condition and want of due discipline in the prison.

One youth, named Williams, had been whipped twice in August last, for prison offences, in resisting the officers of the prison.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Breaking stones	24	–
Beating sand	1	–
Teasing oakum	41	7
Shoe or clog making	2	–
Tailoring	4	–
Cutting wood	1	–
Washing	2	3
Cleaning prisons	11	1
Sewing	–	6
Repairing stockings	–	2

	Males.	Females.
Cooking	–	2
Knitting	–	4
Sick	4	1
Under punishment	2	–
Unemployed	17	4
Total	109	30

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing purchased, and made up in the prison; and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head per annum	5	11	7
Average amount of earnings	1	19	0¼
Annual cost per head, including all expenses except building, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings	22	10	1½

I must again respectfully beg the attention of the Prison Committee to the comparative expenses of this and the neighbouring prison at Durham.

I have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability of Mr. Thompson, the governor; and he reports favourably of his subordinate officers generally.

MOOTHALL COUNTY GAOL.

[Inspected February 11, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison building was in good repair, and the cells clean. They had undergone no alteration, but the keeper informed me that a coke stove had been ordered by the magistrates to be placed in each of the small cells, so as to enable them to be occupied at this season of the year when required.

The late keeper died since last inspection, and the present one, John Howarth, one of the wardens of Morpeth prison, succeeded to the charge on the 6th of May 1852; he states that he is allowed 4*d.* a day for each prisoner, for which he furnishes them three meals daily; he seems well qualified for his duties.

ALNWICK PRISON.

[Inspected February 10, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

1 male.
1 female.

Total - 2

These 2 persons had been confined since the 8th without a

England.

warrant, and after a hearing yesterday before the magistrates were remanded without a warrant.

There is no distinction here between the prison and police cases, they occupy the same cells.

I pointed out to the clerk of the peace for the county, that such an arrangement was contrary to rule; and he undertook to bring under the notice of the visiting justices the necessity of separating a portion of the building for police purposes, with a separate entrance from that of the prison.

The prison building was in good repair, and the different wards clean.

The number of persons committed during the year had been 23 males and 10 females. The greatest number at any one time had been 4.

The health had been very good; there had been no deaths, and very little sickness.

The columns of the sick register not being regularly filled up, I recommended that this should be done, and that the book should be confined to the registering of cases of sickness; that the surgeon, instead of inserting his weekly visits in it, should have a separate book for that purpose. The surgeon seems very regular in entering his attendance.

There is no chaplain to the prison, nor any clerical visitor, unless specially asked for by a prisoner.

The general conduct had been good.

I observed an iron bedstead in one of the cells, which a disorderly prisoner might very easily pull to pieces; a fixed wooden bed would better answer the purpose, and at less cost.

The diet is purchased by the keeper, ordering it of the tradesmen, who send their accounts for settlement quarterly to the clerk of the peace. The clothing is furnished from Morpeth.

Everything was clean, and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Nichol.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Police Cells.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE POLICE CELLS.

[Visited February 9, 1853.]

These cells seem all in very good order, and had undergone no change.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected October 14, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

11 male criminals.
2 female criminals.
1 poor male civil prisoner.

Total - 14

They made no complaints.

The average number in confinement during the year had been 13, being 7 less than the year preceding.

The total number committed during the year was 173, being 53 less than in 1851.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different wards and cells clean, but they had undergone no alteration of any kind.

This prison continues in as perfect a state, under the able management of the governor, as it can be under its imperfect construction; and it is much to be regretted, that with such an abundance of material at command, and plenty of room within the boundary wall, some arrangements are not made to have a few cells prepared for the confinement of prisoners under the separate system.

The building in the old debtors yard offers peculiar facilities for the preparing a sufficient number of such cells at a very trifling cost; several of the cells already there appear only to require being made more secure to make them fit for the purpose.

If a sufficient number of cells for separate confinement were prepared, I would recommend the abolishing the tread-wheel as well as the day rooms, for they both lead to irregularities and contaminations. The crank-machine in separate cells would be found a much more efficient and deterring employment; for with so few officers in the prison, the employments in the day rooms and on the tread-wheel can never be so closely supervised as they require to be, and will thus continually afford the means of hatching all manner of mischief.

A desperate attempt to escape was made on the 18th of August last by 2 prisoners, the one a convict under sentence of 7 years transportation, and the other under sentence of 12 months imprisonment. It was at the hour of opening, at six in the morning, when the warder seems imprudently to

England.

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

have unlocked the door of both cells, when the 2 prisoners fell upon him and no doubt would have murdered him, had the governor not come timely to his assistance.

In a prison where there are only 2 male officers, it ought to be a standing rule that the one who goes inside to unlock should have no key in his possession except the one of the cell doors, and that he shall not unlock a second prisoner until the first has been removed to a place of security; had this rule been observed, the chances are that the outrage would not have been committed.

The general health in the prison appears to have been very good, and no deaths.

There had been no change in the chaplain's duties.

The governor states that, with the exception already mentioned, the general conduct had been good.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Tread-wheel	4	–
Grinding corn	2	–
Unemployed	2	–
Sick, &c.	–	1
Cooking	1	–
Washing and cleaning	1	1
Mat-making	1	–
Weaving	1	–
	12	2

The provisions are supplied by contract; the accounts settled quarterly, and the settlement vouched in the prison cash-book.

	£	s.	d.
The average cost of diet per head per annum	5	6	6
Average amount of earnings	5	14	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Annual cost per head, including all expenses except buildings, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings	11	8	9

It is gratifying to remark that there has been a total absence of juvenile criminals during the past year, and that only 1 prisoner has been recommitted to this prison during the last two years.

Everything was in the best possible order, reflecting great credit on Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, the keeper and the matron.

KENDAL HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND BOROUGH GAOL.

[Inspected October 13, 1852.]

Present in confinement:—

14 male criminals.
3 female criminals.
2 civil prisoners.

Total - 19

They made no complaints.

Average number in prison during the year, 27¾.

The total number committed during the year, 266, being 39 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair; the different wards clean, as well as the general appearance of the prisoners.

The governor remarks, on the increased numbers during the present year, that it arises from tramps committing petty thefts, and cases of vagrancy; that a county police has been established in this district of the county, which makes the apprehension of offenders more certain.

The general health appears to have been very good; there had been no deaths nor attempts at suicide.

Mr. James Noble had been appointed surgeon to the prison on the 10th of April last.

There had been no change in the duties of the chaplain or the teacher.

The governor reports that the general conduct had been good, and the punishments recorded were but few.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	3	–
Mat-making	7	–
Teasing coir	2	–
Cleaning	2	–
Cooking	–	1
Knitting and sewing	–	2
Not employed	2	–
Total	16	3

The provisions and clothing are furnished by contract; the accounts settled quarterly, and regularly entered and vouched by the magistrates.

England.

Kendal House of Correction and Borough Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head per annum	5	3	8
Annual amount of earnings - - -	2	14	7
Annual cost per head, including all expenses except buildings, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings - - - - -	20	6	0

The general appearance of everything was highly creditable to the governor, Mr. Fawcett.

NINETEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

1853

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NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

III.—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

To the Right Hon. the VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c.

My Lord, Westbourne Street, 8th April 1854.

I beg leave to submit to your Lordship the Annual Report upon the Prisons visited by me in the Southern and Western District, being the Third Part of the Nineteenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

I beg to add, that, as Medical Inspector of Prisons, I have from time to time visited the several places of confinement of Convicts under probationary treatment.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
JOHN G. PERRY,
Inspector of Prisons.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

CORNWALL.

BODMIN—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

FEW alterations have been made in the prison since the date of the last report, nor is it desirable that money should be expended in the vain effort to improve this building, when it has been finally determined to replace it by one of better construction. That this change has become quite necessary has been so often repeated by the governor and chaplain in their reports to Quarter Sessions, that the following passages from the reports of those gentlemen are only needed to prove that their sentiments remain unchanged. In his report to the July Sessions, 1853, the governor observes,—

"In making my present report, I regret to be unable to give you a satisfactory account of the behaviour of the prisoners since the last sessions, but whilst the present system continues of associating them together in day rooms, the evils pointed out in my own report, as well as in that of the chaplain, at the last Michaelmas sessions, must be expected to follow; indeed it was only a week or two since that I felt it necessary to request a visiting magistrate would go into one of the female wards to admonish the inmates upon the gross depravity they had been guilty of the previous day, and for which I had been under the necessity of ordering the whole of them to be locked up in their respective sleeping cells for the remainder of the day; being unable to fix the offence upon any one of them in particular. And I am thus repeatedly prevented from punishing those who really deserve it, nor can I carry out discipline with proper effect, while the prison

remains in its present insufficient and imperfect condition, being inadequate to enable me to conform to the rules and regulations required by law."

In his report to the Michaelmas sessions, the chaplain remarks :—

"The association of prisoners tends much to their demoralization, and the contamination thereby following, presents a most serious obstacle to their reformation; and I feel it my bounden duty, as your chaplain, to call your most serious attention to the present pernicious plan of placing prisoners in such numbers together. It has long been my opinion that association of prisoners tends to encourage vice; but not wishing to bring the subject under your notice until experience had strengthened my views on this important point I have hitherto only slightly alluded to it in my former annual reports. I could give many instances of young men, who, in a thoughtless and unguarded moment, were led to the commission of some trifling offence, but were far from vicious on their first admittance into the prison, becoming from association with old offenders most hardened and abandoned characters."

The governor adduces the following proofs to the same effect :—

"In making my present report, I am happy to inform your worships that the number of criminal prisoners received into the prison during the year ending the 8th instant, is forty-seven less than during the year preceding; but I regret to be unable to report a corresponding reduction in the number of punishments inflicted for offences within the prison, which punishments have for the most part resulted from association; and whilst that baneful practice continues, I have no hope of maintaining the discipline of the prison with fewer punishments, nor will it, I fear be possible to guard effectually against attempts to break prison (a daring instance of which recently occurred, in which the prisoners contemplated the murder of the watchman); as plans and schemes are constantly being concocted to effect these and other unlawful objects, which it requires the utmost vigilance to avert. These however are not the only evils resulting from association, for in a moral point of view they are of far greater importance, of which the chaplain is fully impressed; and I am thus induced from time to time, to bring the subject under the consideration of your worships."

The tank and forcing pump alluded to as in course of construction at the time of the last report have been for some time completed, and afford a never-failing supply of excellent water, even at seasons when other springs ordinarily fail. This, with the construction of a drying closet, also an object of daily necessity, are the only changes which need be referred to in the class of repairs and alterations.

The prisoners present on the last day of inspection were the following (the sessions having only recently terminated, those for trial are of course few in number):—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	2	2	4
Convicted prisoners - -	77	23	100
Debtors - - - -	4	—	4
	83	25	108

The total number of prisoners confined in the last year will appear from the following table :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	7	8	15	3	1	4	10	9	19
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	22	9	31	3	—	3	25	9	34
Summarily convicted -	22	2	24	10	—	10	32	2	34
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	100	41	141	15	7	22	115	48	163
Rendered in court for trial	38	9	47	—	1	1	38	10	48
Summarily convicted -	199	76	275	30	13	43	229	89	318
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of Criminals -	390	145	535	61	22	83	451	167	618
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	6	1	7	—	—	—	6	1	7
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	45	1	46	—	—	—	45	1	46
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	441	147	588	61	22	83	502	169	671
Deaths in the course of the year - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners -	86	27	113	5	4	9	91	31	122
Debtors - -	12	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	12
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	67	25	92	6	2	8	73	27	100
Average daily number of Debtors - -	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Criminal prisoners in 1852 -	428	147	575	46	13	59	474	160	634
Debtors - - - - -	49	2	51	—	—	—	49	2	51

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix. Those of the debtors are shown in the following schedule :—

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Warrant.	Nature of Warrant.	From what Court issued.	Amount of Debt.	Sentence.
					£ s. d.	
J. G.	30	25 April 1853	Execution -	Exchequer -	25 8 6	7 Cal. mo. Imp., to be computed from the 17th day of May, 1853, being the time of making the vesting order.
W. S.	52	14 May „	Do.	Queen's Bench	145 19 4	
R. C.	39	22 June „	Exchequer process.	Exchequer -	300 0 0	
R. H.	29	15 Sept. „	Execution -	County Court at Camelford.	4 12 5	30 days Imp., from 26 Sept. 1853.

The prisoners, who were all examined by me privately, made no complaints.

The arrangements for personal ablution of the prisoners, and the other applicances of cleanliness are the same as described in the former reports, and nothing could exceed the perfectly clean and orderly state of everything about the prison, a circumstance the more deserving of notice from the difficulties which the inconveniently small size of the cells, and their close proximity, oppose to such arrangements.

The clothing and bedding are very sufficient in quantity, and the latter is very clean and of excellent quality. Sheets, however, have not yet been adopted, except for debtors and prisoners in the infirmary. I have already stated my confident opinion that economy, as well as cleanliness, would be promoted by their adoption, an opinion confirmed by universal experience in other prisons where the recommendation has been acted upon. The washing is chiefly done by the women, assisted occasionally by some of the men, who wash in their own airing yards. The drying closet works perfectly well, and as it will now be more easy to dry the sheets, one of the chief objections of the magistrates to their introduction will be removed. The drying of the woollen articles is much assisted by the use of the patent drying machine of Messrs. Manlove, Alliott, & Co. of Nottingham, which is worked with facility by two women ; and whose efficiency I can testify to from my own observation.

It was stated in the last report that untried prisoners were obliged to wear their own clothes before trial, and reasons were assigned why this custom should be discontinued, as conducing to the destruction of the clothes which

would become essential to the prisoners in seeking employment after their discharge. I understand that this rule has been partially relaxed in favour of those who ask for the prison clothing; but as they are not generally aware that they may have the option, there are few who benefit by the indulgence.

The only baths in the prison are those in the reception ward.

Punishment.—No prisoner was in punishment at the time of my visit, nor for three weeks previously. The punishments are generally mild, amounting to stoppages of a part of a meal, or of locking up in their sleeping cells for a few hours. It should be observed that nearly all are inflicted on account of those breaches of discipline which are the direct result of the close association of prisoners, an evil which the new buildings now in contemplation will in all probability remedy before long.

There is no labour performed, except that of the treadmill for men, and washing and needlework for women.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain performs two services on Sunday, with a sermon at morning service. Before the morning service all the prisoners attend school in their several wards, and read the lessons and psalms of the day to the schoolmaster and the officers of the wards. The chaplain goes about from ward to ward and examines the prisoners upon what they have been reading. This occupies one hour. At two p.m., after morning service and dinner, the prisoners return to school and are examined in the church catechism; prisoners of religious persuasions differing from the Established Church joining or not at their option. If they decline they can only remain in the same room, and occupy themselves in other reading, or go into the yards. On week days a selection from the liturgy is read, occupying about a quarter of an hour, after which the prisoners generally go to school, about twelve at a time in the school-room, and then to the treadmill. When the prison is ordinarily full the turn of each man who desires instruction comes round about three times a week for about an hour; but commonly the numbers are not more than sufficient to work the wheel, in which case they sometimes have no school instruction for weeks together. This is felt to be a great drawback to their improvement, for it often happens that prisoners are deprived of instruction just as they are begining to make progress, by which all the ground that had been gained is often lost. The schoolmaster is a very efficient man, and the magistrates, at the last Quarter Sessions, have acknowledged

his value by an increase of salary. The books and tracts for the use of prisoners are very varied in their subjects, and are not merely scriptural. They are distributed by the chaplain and schoolmaster according to their estimate of the capacity and acquirements of prisoners.

Health.—The surgeon states that the sickness in the gaol has been less than for several years past, the infirmary not having been occupied even by a single prisoner for a very long time. There has been no visitation of epidemic disease, and in this and every other respect the health of the prisoners is generally better than that of persons in the neighbourhood. The surgeon attributes this to the very abundant supply of water, and to the care that is taken to flush the drains once or sometimes twice a day. The water is now very good; the pump and tank alluded to in the last report being now in full operation. Diarrhœa is very rare in the prison. Most of the vagrants come in affected with itch, and covered with vermin. I have suggested the use of fumigation as a more ready and cleanly manner of treating the itch, than the inunction commonly in use.

The report of the infirmary warder contains a statement of the prisoners who stay away from the chapel service, by order of the surgeon, and of the new cases of sickness which the surgeon has not yet seen. This is shown to the chaplain and surgeon daily, when they make their visits, and directs them as to the prisoners to be especially visited. There has been one death in the year, the prisoner being a debtor, and very much advanced in life, and having been long confined to bed before his admission. One man has been pardoned on medical grounds, having become affected with consumption while in the prison.

It appears from the surgeon's journal that he is in the habit of recording in that book whether prisoners are free from infectious diseases at the time of admission; but no further fact is recorded from which the general state of the prisoner's health can be gathered; neither does the surgeon record his opinion as to the fitness of a person to perform the hard labour involved in his sentence. As the surgeon is the only officer who has any legal authority to interpose in exemption of the prisoner from labour, it is most important that his opinion of the prisoner's freedom from disease, and of his fitness for labour, should be distinctly and intelligibly recorded.

The prisoners from most of the boroughs of the county are received in this prison, payment being made by such boroughs only as do not contribute to the county rates. It will be seen by the subjoined table that Truro is the greatest contributor:—

CRIMINAL PRISONERS committed from Truro and other Boroughs in the last three Years, ending at Michaelmas respectively.

Boroughs.	1851.			1852.			1853.			Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Bodmin	9	2	11	9	4	13	18	6	24	48
East Looe	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2
Falmouth	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	3
Fowey	1	1	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	5
Launceston	26	16	42	19	12	31	7	10	17	90
Liskeard	12	5	17	10	8	18	23	8	31	66
Lostwithiel	6	–	6	2	1	3	6	1	7	16
Penryn	12	4	16	11	–	11	11	–	11	38
St. Ives	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	5
Saltash	1	–	1	9	–	9	–	–	–	10
Truro	36	25	61	25	18	43	44	20	64	168
Total	104	54	158	91	44	135	113	45	158	451

and the following cases of prisoners, whom I found in the gaol at my last inspection, will furnish curious but not very rare illustrations of the inefficacy of repeated prison punishments in deterring from the repetition of offences.

The women who are the subjects of these repeated commitments will have been maintained at the expense of the county, the one for six years and six months, the other for six years and nine months, since their first commitment in July 1845; and there is, probably, as little prospect of their keeping one month out of prison after the expiration of their present sentences, as there has been at any time during the whole of this long period.

CASE OF M. A. T.

1st committal by C. Carlyon, Esq., in July 1845, on a charge of stealing iron at Gwennap, and convicted at the summer assizes - - - - 3 c. m.

2nd committal by Wm. Williams, Esq., March 1847, wilful damage - - - - - 2 c. m.

3rd committal by a justice of Truro, July 1847, wilful damage - - - - - - 2 c. m.

4th committal by a justice of Truro, September 1847, wilful damage - - - - - 2 c. m.

5th committal by the justices of Truro, November 1847, wilful damage, 14 days, and for want of sureties to keep the peace, 12 c. m. (concurrent) - 12 c. m.

6th committal by the mayor of Penryn, November 1848, wilful damage - - - - 2 c. m.

7th committal by the justices of Truro, January 1849, wilful damage, 2 c. m., and for want of sureties to keep the peace, 12 c. m. (concurrent) - - 12 c. m.

8th committal by C. G. P. Brune, Esq., January 1850, wilful damage - - - - - 14 days
9th committal by the mayor of Penryn, March 1850, wandering and begging - - - - 1 c. m.
10th committal by the mayor of Truro, April 1850, for want of sureties to keep the peace - - 12 c. m.
11th committal by the mayor of Truro, May 1851, wilful damage - - - - - 2 c. m.
12th committal by the mayor of Penryn, July 1851, wilful damage - - - - - 2 c. m.
13th committal by the mayor of Truro, November 1851, common prostitute - - - 2 c. m.
14th committal by the justices of Truro, January 1852, common prostitute - - - - - 14 days
15th committal by the justices of Truro, February 1852, common prostitute - - - - 2 c. m.
16th committal by the justices of Truro, April 1852, common prostitute - - - - - 3 c. m.
17th committal by U. Tonkin, clerk, July 1852, common prostitute - - - - - 1 mo.
18th committal by the mayor of Lanson, September 1852, wilful damage - - - - - 1 c. m.
19th committal by a justice of Truro, January 1853, common prostitute - - - - - 3 c. m.
20th committal by E. Dix, clerk, and R. G. Bennet, Esq., August 1853, assault - - - - 21 days
21st committal by the justices of Truro, August 1853, rogue and vagabond, and for want of sureties, &c. 12 c. m.

CASE OF E. T.

1st committal by C. Carlyon, Esq., in July 1845, on a charge of stealing iron at Gwennap, and convicted at the summer assizes - - - - 3 c. m.
2nd committal by a justice of Truro, April 1847, wilful damage - - - - - 2 mo.
3rd committal by a justice of Truro, July 1847, wilful damage - - - - - - 2 c. m.
4th committal by a justice of Truro, September 1847, wilful damage - - - - - 2 c. m.
5th committal by the justices of Truro, November 1847, wilful damage, 14 days, and for want of sureties to keep the peace, 9 c. m. (concurrent) - 9 c. m.
6th committal by the justices of Truro, October 1848, common prostitute - - - - 1 c. m.
7th committal by the mayor of Penryn, November 1848, wilful damage - - - - 2 c. m.
8th committal by the justices of Truro, January 1849, wilful damage, 2 c. m., and for want of sureties to keep the peace, 12 c. m. (concurrent) - 12 c. m.
9th committal by C. G. P. Brune, Esq., January 1850, wilful damage - - - - - 14 days
10th committal by the mayor of Penryn, March 1850, wandering and begging - - - - 1 c. m.

11th committal by the mayor of Truro, April 1850, for want of sureties to keep the peace - - 12 c. m.
12th committal by the mayor of Truro, May 1851, wilful damage - - - - - 2 c. m.
13th committal by the mayor of Penryn, July 1851, wilful damage - - - - - 2 c. m.
14th committal by the mayor of Truro, November 1851, common prostitute - - - 3 c. m.
15th committal by the justices of Truro, March 1852, drunk, &c. - - - - - 3 c. m.
16th committal by the justices of Truro, July 1852, wilful damage, 2 c. m., and for want of sureties to keep the peace, 12 c. m. (concurrent) - - - 12 c. m.
17th committal by R. G. Bennet, Esq., August 1853, sleeping in the open air, &c. - - - 14 days
18th committal by the justices of Truro, August 1853, rogue and vagabond, and for want of sureties &c. 12 c. m.

The registers and account-books of the prison are very well and intelligibly kept, and present models well worthy of imitation in other persons, from the facilities of ascertaining at once all particulars connected with the expenditure. The checks on payments and the examination of vouchers are most careful and regular. The following abstract exhibits the expenditure and receipts of the prison in the year ending Michaelmas, 1853.

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Prison diet - -	818	4	10¾
Clothing and bedding -	214	6	11¼
Allowances to the sick	29	13	8
Fuel and light - -	226	16	0¾
Soap, and other cleansing materials -	54	18	0½
Cooking - -	49	8	0
Stationery and printing	48	14	5
Books - - -	5	6	2½
Rent and taxes -	8	15	1¼
Salaries and pensions -	1,180	8	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial -	77	9	10
Removal of transports -	44	4	6
Repairs and alterations	59	7	6¾
Sundries - -	85	16	3½
Total -	£2,903	9	6¾

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract -	64	17	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners - -	1	1	6
Amount received from the Treasury: —			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	527	4	8
For the removal of transports -	44	4	6
Other receipts - -	0	6	0
Total -	£637	13	8

Agreeably to the recommendation in the last report, the magistrates, at the Epiphany sessions, have granted uniform to the warders.

FALMOUTH BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SINCE the date of the last report upon this prison, in which it was my duty to point out, as I had also done in previous reports, the inadequate accommodation afforded by the prison for the very considerable number of prisoners who are occasionally committed to it, some slight alterations have been made, but they are quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the borough. Two rooms have been built for the purpose of being used as workshops, but the demands for sleeping accommodation have required them to be devoted to the ordinary purposes of living and sleeping-rooms, for which they are not at all suited. At the time of my last inspection, one of them was occupied by 3 men under sentence of 12 weeks' imprisonment for breach of the Merchant Seamen's Act, and the other by 2 women committed for trial at the Sessions. But the accommodation of the gaol is not to be considered as increased even to this amount, since one cell has been permanently separated from it for the purpose of a lock-up-house, having a distinct entrance from the street. The new rooms, being built upon the ground, are extremely cold, and as the roof is immediately overhung by a tree the smoking of the chimney of one of them renders that room almost uninhabitable, with reference to which circumstance, as well as for the security of the prison, I would suggest that the tree be cut down, either by the consent of the owner, or under the provisions of the "Highway Act." No other alteration has been made in this very inconvenient building.

The following prisoners were in confinement on the last day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summarily convicted - -	12	0	12
Remanded - - - -	3	0	3
For trial at sessions - -	0	2	2
	15	2	17

Nine of the convicted prisoners were under sentence of 12 weeks' imprisonment for having deserted their ships, or refused to sail in them, after having signed articles of agreement, the ground of their refusal having been the unseaworthiness of the ships, or the fact of their having on board an insufficient number of able seamen to work them with a due regard to the safety of the ships and crews. From the want of adequate accommodation, 6 of these men were lodged, at the time of my inspection, in two cells, each of which had only a single bed large enough for one individual, and the other 3 were obliged to be continually locked up in the damp and smoky room before alluded to.

It is necessary that I should again call attention to the great inconvenience to the service, as well as hardship to the prisoners, arising from the want of officers to overlook the prisoners, by which even the scantiness of the cell accommodation is rendered the more intolerable. The only officer who has any responsible charge of the prisoners also holds the situation of superintendent of police in the town, and as the insecurity of the prison is such that the prisoners cannot be trusted in the airing yards without being constantly watched by an officer, it follows that when this officer is engaged in any of the duties appertaining to his police appointment, the prisoners must be caged up in their confined cells until he has time to look after them. The remainder of the convicted prisoners, as well as those remanded, were smugglers, a class of offenders who make up, with those last alluded to, nearly all the commitments to this prison. Further particulars of these cases will be found in the Appendix.

The frequent occurrence of commitments under the Merchant Seamen's Act in this, and other sea-port towns, has led me to bring the subject under the notice of the Secretary of State in a special report, from a feeling that the administration of the law affecting merchant seamen is attended with an amount of hardship to that class of persons not contemplated by the legislature.

A very large number of merchant seamen are committed summarily to the prisons of seaport towns for refusing to proceed to sea after having signed articles of agreement, the ground of their refusal being, as stated above, the alleged unseaworthiness of their ships or the insufficient complement of "able seamen" among their crew. The first of these objections is in many cases notoriously well-founded, more especially at the present time, when the great and sudden increase of trade to the Australian colonies and elsewhere has led to many ships being taken up for services to the requirements of which they are quite unequal. With reference to the last ground of complaint on the part of the seamen, I am credibly informed that such is now the facility of finding persons anxious to work their passage to the several colonies, that a much greater proportion of these inexperienced persons than formerly are infused into the crews of most of the merchant ships, and that much danger is thereby incurred to the ships, and much increase of labour to the able seamen results, especially in the first weeks of the voyage, from the total inexperience of their shipmates. Whether the circumstances here alluded to may throw any light upon any of the numerous mischances that have occurred of late to merchant

ships, I am not qualified to judge, but I have the best reason to know that the prisons of several seaport towns in my district are continually filled with seamen committed under the circumstances referred to, the good characters of many of whom, obtained both in the navy and the merchant service, lead to the strongest presumptions in their favour. Persons well acquainted with the character and habits of sailors find it difficult to believe that men who have served many years with credit in the navy, and elsewhere, would be likely to sacrifice all the good opinion they have gained by inventing stories of the insecurity of ships, which being in harbour at the time might easily be inspected by a surveyor, on the part of the owner or agents, to the immediate confusion of such tales. Another circumstance which strongly contradicts the presumption of an evil design on the part of the sailors is, that they generally leave behind them property far exceeding in value the advances of wages which have been made to them; and one case has lately come to my knowledge, where a carpenter has preferred the loss of a chest of tools, of the value of 30*l.*, to the risk of losing his life by sailing a second time in a ship which had put into port on account of its unseaworthiness.

The above remarks apply to all prisons with which I am acquainted at seaport towns; but in the case of that which forms the subject of this report, peculiar hardship is inflicted on the prisoners by the closeness of confinement and the very defective accommodations.

The following table exhibits the number of commitments to the prison in the course of the last year:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853:

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial -	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
Summarily convicted -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial -	3	5	8	1	—	1	4	5	9
Transferred to other Governors for trial -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Rendered in Court for trial	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Summarily convicted -	51	2	53	1	—	1	52	2	54
Ditto, transferred to other Governors - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - -	6	2	8	—	—	—	6	2	8
Total of Criminals in 1853 -	69	11	80	2	—	2	71	11	82
„ 1852 -	81	13	94	1	—	1	82	13	95

There is no prison dress allowed. The bedding is very deficient in quantity. The means of personal cleanliness are very insufficient, and the ventilation of the prison as might be expected from its crowded state is very bad, the stench arising from the prison being plainly perceptible in the upper rooms of the Governor's house.

In every report upon this prison I have had occasion to mention that the law which requires the appointment of a chaplain to every prison is not observed, in that under consideration. Whatever may be the length of confinement of any of the prisoners, they are entirely dependent upon the voluntary visits of benevolent persons for any religious instruction or advice, neither have they the services of a schoolmaster. No labour or employment of any kind is given to the prisoners. No rules have ever been drawn up for the government of the prison, and very scanty records are kept of any of the proceedings; but I have ascertained that the expenses of its management in the last year are as follow:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	74	0	0
Clothing and bedding	5	0	0
Fuel and light	7	0	0
Soap, &c., washing	5	10	0
Salaries and Pensions	45	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	5	0	0
Removal of transports	16	0	0
Repairs and alterations	7	0	0
Total	£164	10	0

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	7	0
Amount received for fines	13	1	6
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	14	15	9
For the removal of transports, and to other prisons, for trial	21	0	0
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	23	2	6
	£72	6	9

The attendances of the magistrates, as recorded in their journal, are very infrequent; the following are all the entries in the two years preceding my last inspection:—

In 1852.	1853.
March 16th.	February 9th.
August 11th.	June 10th.
November 9th.	

PENZANCE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alteration has been made in this prison since the date of the last report. The accommodation therefore remains as defective as ever, untried and convicted prisoners of the same sex being placed together in the same division. No chaplain or schoolmaster has yet been appointed. A clergyman occasionally attends voluntarily, but there is no one whose duty it is to perform divine service in the prison, or converse with the prisoners, or afford them any secular instruction.

As in most other prisons where the remuneration of officers is not commensurate with the proper performance of their duties, the surgeon's attendances are not sufficiently frequent for the proper treatment of cases of disease. For instance, it appears that, on the 9th of August 1852, the surgeon visited the gaol and reported a woman affected with "noli me tangere," although this woman remained in prison until the 7th of September, she was never visited again. On the 11th of October of the same year, the governor sent for the surgeon to see W. M. who had bruised his hand in the treadmill; the injury is described by the former as a "smart jam," but notwithstanding that his hand was disabled for three weeks, the surgeon never came to the prison again until the 13th of December, when he attended on summons for another object. On the 10th of February 1853, the surgeon makes his next visit for the purpose of seeing W. H. who, as stated by him in the journal, was "suffering from a severe cut on the thumb and bite on the middle finger;" but it does not appear that he makes another visit until the 11th of April, when he is sent for to see R. R, who "has by his own carelessness caught his middle finger in the treadwheel whilst it was at work, and has caused a lacerated wound." He sees this patient again on the 13th and on the 28th of April, when he reports that "he is going on favourably and nearly well." After this he does not again visit the prison until the 1st of June, between which and the 22d of October only three visits are recorded.

It is my duty to call attention to another case, illustrative of the above remark, the particulars of which I extract from the journal. On the 27th of March 1852, A. P. is admitted into the prison, and on the 31st she is examined by the surgeon, who says, "P. appears to be of impaired intellect, but she must be watched to ascertain if she be not a malingerer." April 3rd the surgeon remarks, "A. P. appears to have a sound mind in a sound body." After this the surgeon does

not see her again until the 18th of April, when he is sent for by the visiting justices to determine whether she shall be put into solitary confinement on account of her disobedient and bad conduct. On this occasion he remarks, "I find that A. P. continues to be very troublesome and disobedient; I should recommend that she be punished to the extent of the law by solitary confinement, and bread and water." Notwithstanding this, the surgeon does not see her again until the 1st of May, when he remarks, "A. P. goes on in her bad habits, and has an idea that there is much interest taken in her out of doors, and that she will be discharged if she can persuade persons that she is mad. I am convinced of her sanity." His next visit is paid on the 13th of May, when he says, "I find P. yet very troublesome and filthy;" and on the 20th. his next visit, he says, "I find A. P. labouring under an affection of the head. Her speech is somewhat affected, but her mind is so far clear that she answers all questions correctly; her habits are so inveterately filthy that she * * *" Two days afterwards he observes, "A. P. refuses to speak to me, but about half an hour before I came she was not only able to talk freely, but was able to use abusive language to the other prisoners;" and on the 25th he writes as follows, "I find A. P. is able to talk to-day, but the bad and filthy habits are yet as confirmed as ever. Whether she be sane or not, there is a great deal of artfulness mixed with her general conduct. Her look and general appearance are becoming more idiotic." From the period of her admission to that time, being two months, A. P.'s name appears continually in the punishment book for repetitions of the same disobedient and dirty conduct and she is deprived of food and kept in solitary confinement for these offences up to the 26th of April, without being once visited by the surgeon; and it is not until the latter end of June, when she has become a furious maniac and attempted to smother one of her fellow prisoners, that the surgeon comes to the conclusion that she is insane. She was removed on the 27th of July to the Bodmin Lunatic Asylum, in a state of absolute imbecility and unconsciousness of everything around her, and died there on the 20th of August.

It is impossible to read the above narrative without coming to the conclusion that the subject of it was suffering from disease of the brain from the time of her admission, and the traits of conduct recorded by the surgeon, from time to time, furnish evidence of the progressive advance of that disease which led to her removal at last in a hopeless con-

dition to the asylum. Had this unfortunate woman been visited more frequently by the surgeon, it is hardly possible that the cause of the filthy habits, for which she was continually undergoing punishment, should have escaped detection.

The prison buildings were in good repair. An escape was effected some time ago by a prisoner, by forcing one of the bars of the grating covering the treadmill yard, but the fugitive was shortly retaken.

The treadmill furnishes the only description of labour performed by the prisoners, and it frequently happens, as at the time of my last inspection, that there is only one prisoner to work upon it. It is entirely unproductive.

The prisoners in confinement at the time of my last visit were as follows :—

	Males	Fem.	Total
Prisoners for trial - -	3	0	3
Summarily convicted - -	3	3	6

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the appendix.

The following table shows the number of prisoners committed in the course of the last year.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Summarily Convicted -	1	1	2	3	—	3	4	1	5
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for Trial - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Rendered in Court for Trial	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Summarily convicted -	17	8	25	2	—	2	19	8	27
Total of Criminals -	23	10	33	6	—	6	29	10	39
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	5	4	9	—	—	—	5	4	9
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3¼	¼	3½
Total of Criminals in 1852 -	23	16	39	14	—	14	37	16	53

The expenditure and receipts of the prison during the same period are shown by the following abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	22	2	9
Clothing and bedding	2	2	7½
Do. Do.	0	12	0
Medicines	0	5	0
Fuel and light	7	4	0
Do. do.	1	9	3
Soap	0	11	0
Do.	0	16	0
Stationery and printing	1	18	10
Furniture	2	8	2
Rent and taxes	8	0	8
Salaries and pensions	60	10	0
Repairs and alterations	13	6	7
Sundries	2	14	4½
Total	£124	6	3

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	23	2	6
	£23	2	6

HELSTONE BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison, as already stated in former reports, is contained in a small building behind the Union poor house, and consists of eight sleeping cells and two day-rooms, all on the ground floor. The cells are quite dark, and only supplied with air by means of holes over the doors. They measure seven feet in length by three feet six inches in breath. The day-rooms are ten feet by seven. One day-room and four cells, besides a punishment cell, are appropriated to prisoners of either sex. There are also four yards designed as airing-yards, but from a conviction of their insecurity, prisoners are never allowed to use them. At the time of my visit they were covered with weeds a foot high. The only exercise that can be taken by the prisoners is in a sort of passage or corridor, bounded on one side by the line of cells, and on the other by an open railing dividing it from the yards. No officer resides in or near the prison, the custody of the prisoners being vested in the town constable, who resides in a different part of the town. This person, when he is not engaged in other business, brings the meals to the prisoners, but as his other duties often prevent him from going to the prison, a lame old man in the adjoining workhouse carries the prisoners their meals on those

occasions, and as he cannot be trusted with the key of the inner door, a space is left over the door through which the food is conveyed to them.

In case of illness, no direct communication with the gaoler being possible, the prisoners communicate by a bell to the workhouse, by which circuitous means the gaoler is summoned if he can be found. No matron is appointed, but when a female prisoner is in confinement she is attended to by one of the old women in the workhouse. No clergyman has ever been appointed to do the duties of a chaplain, neither has divine service ever been performed in the prison, nor has a schoolmaster ever been employed. No surgeon ever visits the prison, but if a prisoner were taken ill a surgeon would be sent for to see him at the expense of the town council. One male prisoner was in confinement at the time of my last inspection, who had been there for nearly twenty weeks, for the greater portion of which he had been in entire solitude. This man was supplied with food in the manner above described, but was never visited by any person except by those who brought in his meals ; a bible and some religious tracts were on his table, but he confessed to me that he did not read them, but passed as much of his time as possible in sleep to get through the day. As this individual was only nineteen years of age and was possessed of considerable intelligence, it is lamentable to think of the opportunity neglected of improving his character during his imprisonment. This case appears to me to illustrate, very forcibly, the evil results of maintaining ill appointed gaols, which seem to answer no other purpose than that of furnishing an excuse for the maintenance of separate Quarter Sessions in towns in which the public advantage would be much more consulted by their abolition. That this is not an unusual occurrence the records of all the borough prisons of this county and several of those of Devonshire abundantly prove. A case occurred in Helstone gaol about a year before, in which a woman sentenced to eight months' imprisonment passed more than seven months of the time in entire solitude.

The following table shows the whole number of commitments in 1851, 1852, and three months of 1853.

BOROUGH OF HELSTONE.—List of Prisoners committed to the Borough Gaol.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
			1851.	1851.	
E. M.	24	Stealing brass cock	18 Feb.	31 Mar.	3 months imprisonment.
W. P.	22	Breaking windows	3 May	—	2 weeks „
W. P.	22	Do.	3 „	—	2 weeks „
H. M.	65	Stealing a counterpane	4 Aug. 1852.	8 Oct. 1852.	1 month's „
W. P.	42	Stealing copper boiler	14 Feb.	12 Apr.	1 „
J. D.	21				
P. T.	45	Keeping house of ill fame.	5 Apr.	12 „	8 „
G. L.	26	Stealing straw	4 June	5 July	1 „
W. P.	—	Picking pockets	Out on bail.	5 July	Acquitted.
A. C.	—		1853.	1853.	
C. V.	30	Breach of the peace, by insulting a person in the street.	3 May	9 May	„
M. H.	30	Stealing meat	3 „	9 „	1 month's imprisonment.
J. H.	17	Picking pockets	16 „	1 Aug.	Acquitted.
C. H. M.	19	Stealing a watch	4 June	1 „	7 years transportation.
W. T.	20	Breach of the peace	21 July	—	Discharged with a caution.

(W. P. was committed summarily; C. V.'s offence was insulting a person in the street; and W. T., the keeper informs me, was not tried by the jury, but brought into court and reprimanded.)

I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Secretary of State to these circumstances, and to recommend that until a sufficient prison be provided the magistrates of the borough be restrained from committing prisoners to this insufficient prison for any longer period than three days, except on remand, and that they be required to send all other prisoners to the county gaol; making such payment for their maintenance there as may be agreed upon.

SALTASH BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK UP HOUSE.

Since the date of the last report upon this prison, the recommendation therein offered, that the prisoners should be sent to the borough goal of Plymouth, instead of the county gaol of Bodmin as heretofore has been adopted, and the building is no longer used for any purpose except that of a lock-up-house: the inexpensiveness of the conveyance of prisoners across the Tamar leading to their immediate removal.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BRISTOL.—COMMON GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Several very useful alterations and additions have been made in and to this prison since the date of the last report, which may be here referred to. A large and very convenient cook-house has been built entirely by the labour of prisoners, in which, besides all the cooking operations being performed, the stores are all kept under lock, the store-keeper always opening his stores in the presence of the cook, by which an additional check is kept on the consumption of the several articles. A laundry and seven separate washing cells have been built, also by prisoners' labour, in connexion with the females' prison, at a cost for materials of about 97*l.* Three very good cells in the females' prison have been made by converting two wash-houses, now no longer required, to that use. This alteration, with the iron gates, and the apparatus of flues for ventilation, cost 30*l.* The old cook-house has been converted into a very commodious office and place for keeping the records of the prison. In addition to these completed improvements, a large and commodious chapel is now in the course of construction, which will be paid for entirely by the proceeds of prisoner's labour, chiefly in oakum-picking; the prisoners themselves contributing all the labour required in the construction. The chapel will be of the dimensions of eighty feet by fifty, and will afford accommodation for 220 prisoners in separate sittings. It will be lighted by nineteen large windows, and well ventilated. The object which immediately led to the building of the chapel was that of procuring more accommodation for prisoners within the other parts of the building; for as the old chapel will be made into a large store for general purposes, the relief afforded by this will enable the governor, who is himself the architect, to construct thirty more cells for prisoners from the old store-rooms. The old altar-screen of the church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, now in progress of restoration, has been transferred at a nominal price by the vicar and church-wardens to the governor, expressly that it should be erected in the new chapel. Another improvement, which I regard as of great value, and which should have been mentioned before, is the introduction of an organ into the chapel.

The following table shows the number of prisoners, of all denominations, committed in the last year:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year, ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	29	18	47	1	1	2	30	19	49
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	61	15	76	16	1	17	77	16	93
Summarily convicted	5	—	5	1	—	1	6	—	6
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	170	48	218	27	6	33	197	54	251
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	16	3	19	4	—	4	20	3	23
Rendered in Court for Trial	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Summarily convicted	31	2	33	1	—	1	32	2	34
Total of Criminals	319	86	405	50	8	58	369	94	463
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Admitted in the course of the Year	70	8	78	—	—	—	70	8	78
Total of Debtors and Criminals	393	94	487	50	8	58	443	102	545
Deaths in the course of the Year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic Prisoners in the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	97	26	123	18	7	25	115	33	148
Debtors	13	2	15	—	—	—	13	2	15
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	72	27	99	23	2	25	95	29	124
Average daily number of Debtors	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	7	7
Total of Criminals in 1852	346	93	439	63	14	77	409	107	516
„ Debtors „	53	—	53	—	—	—	53	—	53

The prisoners present on the last day of inspection were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	22	3	25
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - -	89	26	115
Debtors - - -	7	—	147
	118	29	147

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the appendix; those of the debtors are shown in the following table:—

Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court.	Sentence.
J. P. - -	42	26 Jan. 1854	Tolzey -	Unlimited.
G. J. J. - -	42	10 Nov. 1853	Do. - -	Do.
R. W. - -	56	28 Dec. 1853	Do. - -	Do.
T. H. P. - -	47	6 Oct. 1853	Exchequer -	Do.
C. R. M. -	49	11 April 1853	Do. -	Do.
J. P. - -	48	9 Jan. 1854	County Court	21 days imprisonment.
J. J. - -	45	18 Jan. 1854	Do. -	30 days imprisonment.

The prison was very clean and orderly throughout, except so far as the buildings in progress caused partial exceptions to the observation. The persons of the prisoners appeared as clean as their labour, which was generally oakum-picking, would allow. The prisoners, all of whom were questioned apart, made no complaints of any unnecessary severity exercised towards them. In my former reports I have spoken of the desirableness of offering to every prisoner, while awaiting his trial, a suit of prison clothing to save his own; a practice which seems to me no less just than it is expedient. I was glad to learn at my last inspection that a larger number of untried prisoners than formerly are clothed by the establishment; but it is still to be wished that the offer of the same relief should be made to all.

The various articles of food appeared to be of good quality. No alteration has taken place in the dietary, but the magistrates allow a pint of ale daily to each man employed in the buildings.

The duties required of the chaplain and the medical officer are the same as have been detailed in former reports. The schoolmaster is described as very efficient in the performance of his duties. It should be mentioned in connection with the medical department that there were no sick in the prison on the day of my inspection.

The following punishments for breach of prison discipline have been awarded during the past year :—

2 days, bread and water, dark cell	-	9
1 „ „ light cell	-	111
2 „ „ „	-	6
3 „ „ „	-	134
1 „ „ usual work	-	70
2 „ „ „	-	30
3 „ „ „	-	335
Loss of good conduct cards	-	2
Absence from chapel for refractory conduct therein		15
Loss of books for having destroyed them	-	2
3 days, bread and gruel, light cell	-	1
1 „ „ usual work	-	1
2 „ „ „	-	5
3 „ „ „	-	10
1 irons	-	1
Not to see their friends for three visiting days	-	2
Not to be visited by their friends without an order from a visiting justice	-	1
Kept without a Christmas dinner but allowed to have the usual diet	-	3
One day locked in cell with diet of class to which he belongs	-	2
Three days locked in cell with diet of class to which he belongs	-	11
Prisoners punished by the visiting justices for breach of prison rules	-	3
Total	-	754

Of the foregoing prisoners

56 have been reported once, making		56
29 „ „ twice „	-	58
21 „ „ 3 times „	-	63
13 „ „ 4 „ „	-	52
11 „ „ 5 „ „	-	55
17 „ „ 6 „ „	-	109
8 „ „ 7 „ „	-	56
12 „ „ 8 „ „	-	96
3 „ „ 9 „ „	-	27
4 „ „ 10 „ „	-	40
2 „ „ 11 „ „	-	22
1 „ „ 12 „ „	-	12
2 „ „ 13 „ „	-	26
2 „ „ 14 „ „	-	28
1 „ „ 15 „ „	-	15
1 „ „ 18 „ „	-	18
1 „ „ 21 „ „	-	21
Total	-	754

96 prisoners have been rewarded for exemplary conduct, and a sum of 12*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* expended for that purpose.

267 of the punishments recorded above were for refusal to pick oakum on the first introduction of that kind of industry.

The following abstract shows the

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	745	7	4
Clothing and bedding	179	13	5
Medicines	10	0	0
Allowances to the sick	7	9	6
Fuel and light	228	9	7
Soap	52	0	0
Stationery and printing	27	9	10
Books	12	7	4
Furniture	32	6	6
Rent and Taxes	14	1	0
Salaries and pensions	1,756	2	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	39	12	6
Removal of transports	62	1	0
Repairs and alterations	268	9	5
Sundries	152	11	11
Total	£3,588	1	4

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials, about	200	0	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	31	14	0
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	898	9	0
For the removal of transports	62	1	0
Old materials sold per order of magistrates	16	2	1
Total	£1,208	6	1

It will be seen by reference to former reports that the cost of maintenance of convicted prisoners, as defrayed by the Treasury, has been greatly reduced ; for whereas in the three years ending with 1849 the annual cost averaged 1,700*l.*, and in 1851 exceeded 1,300*l.*, in the last two years it has only averaged 930*l.*

As credit is not taken in the above abstract of account for repairs effected by prisoners' labour (as is done in some other prisons), it is only fair to insert the following account, by which it will be seen that the prisoners' labour has realized a total profit to the establishment of much greater amount than there appears.

	£	s.	d.
Two iron gates fixed in wall opposite lodge-gate	0	10	0
Seven wash-houses, one laundry, one boiler-room, and one fire compartment, occupying a space of 61 feet by 10 feet	91	14	4
Paving yard, 52 feet by 23 feet	30	0	0
Converting old cook-house into clerk's office, and making conveniences for the records of the gaol	30	0	0
Carried forward	£152	4	4

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners are shown in the Appendix.

There were no debtors in confinement on the last day of inspection of the prison.

The prisoners, who were all separately questioned, made no complaints.

The prison was, as usual, very clean and orderly throughcut; the bedding and clothing of the prisoners were in very good order, and sufficient sheets are allowed to all prisoners.

The only description of labour performed by the city prisoners are oakum picking and stone breaking; but the convicts do a considerable amount of tailoring and shoemaking, in which trades they are instructed under efficient instructors.

It would, in my opinion, be very useful to introduce a more effectual method of giving exercise to the prisoners than that which is now adopted, of allowing them to walk about in small confined enclosures. The muscular systems of the prisoners, more especially of the convicts, who are detained for the longest periods, become wasted and flabby, from the want of some form of energetic exercise; and as this effect is more apparent here than in most other prisons, it is not unlikely that the warmth of the climate contributes to it. The ventilation of the cells, too, is often far from satisfactory. It is not surprising that this deterioration should be the most visible among the convicts, who are occasionally obliged to be detained for 14 or 17 months in the prison, after having been under separate confinement for some months in other prisons.

The punishments for breaches of prison discipline are very few in number, and are generally inflicted for attempts on the part of prisoners to communicate with each other. The dark cell has not been used for more than 18 months.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners who have been in confinement in the last two years respectively:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year, ending at Michaelmas, 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	10	3	13	—	—	—	10	3	13
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	21	4	25	—	—	—	21	4	25
Summarily convicted -	21	8	29	5	2	7	26	10	36
For re-examination -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial -	59	37	96	2	2	4	61	39	100
Rendered in Court for trial - - - - -	15	5	20	—	—	—	15	5	20
Summarily convicted -	201	94	295	47	16	63	248	110	58
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	25	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	25
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	14	10	24	2	2	4	16	12	28
Total of criminals -	367	161	528	56	22	78	423	183	606
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Admitted in the course of the year - - - - -	19	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	19
Total of debtors and criminals - -	387	161	548	56	22	78	443	183	626
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners -	69	20	89	5	1	6	74	21	95
Debtors - - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Average daily number of criminal prisoners - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	18	77
Total of criminals in 1852 -	448	195	621	85	15	100	511	210	721
„ Debtors „	22	—	22	—	—	—	22	—	22

From this it will be seen that a further reduction has taken place to a large amount in the number of prisoners.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the following abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1853, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - -	402	5	11½
Clothing and bedding -	139	6	4½
Medicines. Allowances to the sick - -	41	3	11½
Fuel and light - -	162	4	10½
Soap, &c. - -	25	19	2½
Stationery and printing. Books - -	28	11	1
Furniture, &c. -	58	8	10
Rent and taxes - -	29	5	9
Salaries and pensions -	1,320	5	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial. Removal of transports - -	208	10	0
Repairs and alterations -	30	1	1½
Sundries - - -	20	2	6
Total -	2,466	4	8

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials -	30	17	6
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract -	904	7	4
For maintenance of convicted prisoners -	163	9	10
For the removal of transports - -	91	0	0
	1,189	15	5

The necessaries for the use of the prison are supplied by contract—the following being the last contract prices of the several articles :—

Bread, per cwt., 18*s.*
Beef, per lb., 4*d.* and 6*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 23*s.*
Potatoes, per sack of 12 score, 21*s.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At the period of the publication of the last report on this prison, it was stated that in addition to the alterations and additions therein described, there were others in progress of much greater magnitude, by which the accommodation and convenience of the prison would be much extended and enhanced. These improvements are now brought to completion, having been almost entirely executed by the labour of prisoners. The females' prison contains, as was said before, 109 cells, but, as several are necessarily appropriated

to other purposes, only 102 are used for prisoners. The laundry and wash-house have been in use for some time, but an accidental fire has destroyed the former, which will be rebuilt on a somewhat larger scale, and will have the girders and other material parts of iron, to avoid a similar mischance in future. The infirmary for females, also one of the new buildings, has been built somewhat too low, and the rooms being at the same time very small, and devoid of the means of ventilation by a thorough current of air, are not so well suited to their purpose as they might have been made. If infectious disease of any kind were to break out in the prison, this inconvenience would be severely felt. The proximity of the back wall of this infirmary to one of the yards of the male prisoners, is no doubt the reason why no windows have been opened on that side, but it would be quite possible to obtain ventilation on that side by other means, which, with the raising of the roof, would go far to remedy the defect complained of.

Accommodation has been provided for misdemeanants of the first division. The reception ward for women has been completed, and contains two baths, a room for the surgeon's examination of prisoners, and a sleeping room for six women. If more room should be required, the surplus number would be placed in the cells formerly used as reception cells.

The total amount of accommodation in the prison, supposing every prisoner to sleep in a separate cell, is

For males, including debtors	576
Females	102

Where more than one are allowed to sleep in a cell,

For males	839
Females	115

The separate airing yards have been removed, and the prisoners are now exercised in the yards in circles; care being taken to keep them at a distance from each other, and under constant surveillance by an officer.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	99	27	126
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	252	74	326
„ summarily.	152	12	164
Sheriffs and Crown debtors	18	—	18
Debtor's from county court	8	1	9
	529	114	643

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix. The following table shows some of the particulars relating to the debtors :—

County Prison, Stafford.—Return of Debtors in custody on the 8th of February 1854.

Initials.	Age.	When committed.	By what Court.	Amount of Debt and Costs.	Sentence.
			Males.		
		1849:		£ s. d.	
T. M.	70	12 April	Queen's Bench	2,502 7 6	
		1851:			
J. G.	66	22 Nov.	Exchequer	31 9 0	
		1853:			
S. C.	29	9 June	Do.	51 5 6	
J. H.	48	13 August	Queen's Bench	57 0 3	
E. S.	62	29 August	Do.	13 5 0	
J. G.	29	20 Sept.	Do.	66 5 0	
T. C.	52	14 Oct.	Exchequer	110 12 9	
R. B.	79	31 Oct.	Do.	55 8 7	
J. S. T.	42	2 Nov.	Queen's Bench	38 0 0	
A. E.	40	4 Nov.	Do.	24 9 10	
H. T. T.	22	30 Nov.	Do.	26 0 4	
R. A.	59	9 Dec.	Exchequer	36 6 8	
J. B. S.	38	27 Dec.	Do.	25 0 2	
T. B.	43	31 Dec.	Queen's Bench	30 6 0	
		1854:			
C. D.	51	2 Jan.	Do.	26 18 10	
J. D.	34	2 Jan.	Do.	26 18 10	
T. W.	57	30 Jan.	Exchequer	62 2 5	
F. S.	41	1 Feb.	Contempt of Court	— —	
		1853:			
H. H.	32	31 Dec.	County Court	12 15 2	40 days.
		1854:			
W. J.	20	12 Jan.	Do.	2 14 8	40 „
L. C.	20	12 „	Do.	3 0 0	30 „
L. S. P.	46	24 „	Do.	6 13 4	20 „
S. M.	53	25 „	Do.	2 1 2	21 „
W. E. *alias* S.	46	26 „	Do.	3 16 0	21 „
J. C.	26	30 „	Do.	5 19 0	30 „
G. D.	39	30 „	Do.	20 1 11	40 „
			Female.		
		1854:		£ s. d.	
M. W.	30	1 Feb.	County Court	4 2 11	30 days.

The criminal prisoners and debtors were questioned by me, but none made any complaints which require to be recorded.

It will be observed that the female prisoners are more than usually numerous in proportion to the males. This is explained by the circumstance, that wages being high and labour very scarce, house-keepers are obliged to put up with a class of servants inferior in point of character and thus become more frequently robbed. The prison indeed is remarkably full at this time of prisoners of either sex, which is attributed also to the great rise in wages, for as it is usual for persons in this neighbourhood to be employed on agreements for six or twelve months, it has become very common of late for workmen to break their

engagements made when labour was more abundant, for the purpose of accepting more profitable engagements elsewhere. This is so common in the county that there have been in the last year about 100 commitments for that offence. It would not, however, be fair to notice this statement, without referring at the same time to a practice, full of much apparent hardship to the workmen, by the operation of which that number has been much augmented. The practice in question prevails as I am informed very widely, especially in the iron districts of the county; and may be illustrated by the following example. A workman is engaged for twelve months to a master at a rate of wages agreed upon between them, payable as long as the workman is employed. Before the expiration of the term embraced in the contract, trade becomes less brisk and the master not requiring all his furnaces to be at work, stops one of them and tells the workmen belonging to it that they may "go to play." Among these workmen is the individual whose case has been referred to; he receives no wages during the suspension of his employment, neither does he know for how many weeks or months it may be suspended; he is therefore compelled to seek employment elsewhere, but he cannot always succeed in procuring it without binding himself to the new master for some specified time; he consequently binds himself for a month or whatever other time he expects to be at liberty from his first employment. Before the expiration of this latter term an unexpected increase takes place in the activity of trade; orders come in which require to be immediately executed, and the first master, who has never lost his hold upon the workman, requires his immediate return. The same cause induces the second master to wish to retain his services, and as he is bound to both, it often happens that he is sent to prison by one or the other.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the year ending at Michaelmas 1853 :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	119	23	142	3	3	6	122	26	148
Convicted at assizes and sessions - - -	232	36	268	2	2	4	234	38	272
Summarily convicted - -	155	20	175	26	3	29	181	23	204
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	610	136	746	30	7	37	640	143	783
Rendered in court for trial	170	46	216	7	2	9	177	48	225
Summarily convicted -	1,761	273	2,034	195	43	238	1,956	316	2,272
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - -	24	4	28	5	2	7	29	6	35
Total of Criminals -	3,071	538	3,609	268	62	330	3,339	600	3,939
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year - -	30	2	32	—	—	—	30	2	32
Admitted in the course of the Year - - - -	218	6	224	—	—	—	218	6	224
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	3,319	546	3,865	268	62	330	3,587	608	4,195
Deaths in the course of the year - - - - -	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Lunatic prisoners in the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners -	567	85	652	—	—	—	—	—	652
Debtors - - -	38	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	38
Average daily number of Criminal prisoners - -	513	79	592	—	—	—	—	—	592
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	26	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	27
In the year ending Michaelmas 1852 :—									
Total of Criminals -	3,422	575	3,997	326	76	402	3,748	651	4,399
„ Debtors -	206	9	215	—	—	—	206	9	215

The principal hard labour performed is that of the treadmills, one of which grinds corn for the prison and for the lunatic asylum, and the other raises water for the service of the prison. There are, besides, 63 hard-labour crank machines, eight of which are in the part of the prison

occupied by male convicts from sessions and assizes, and only used as a means of punishment for prison offences; five are in the females' prison, and are worked by disorderly prostitutes; and the remainder in that part of the men's prison in which the prisoners under summary conviction are confined. Upon these are employed disorderly paupers, vagrants, and other prisoners who have been repeatedly committed.

The prisoners employed in this manner execute 10,000 revolutions daily. As a great majority of the prisoners at this labour are on the lower scales of diet the machines are set with little or no pressure. The governor himself regulates the machines and tests them every day or two for that purpose. The stoppage of a single meal is usually sufficient to enforce the performance of this labour, but three days' confinement on bread and water have been required in some cases. If, however, such prisoners cease to be contumacious and resume their work, the punishment has usually been remitted.

The prisoners, before trial, are exercised at a crank pump for an hour at a time. The light labour prisoners are employed in stone-breaking. There are several looms for mat-making in the separate cells, and the mats produced from them are readily disposed of. Tailors and shoemakers who may be in confinement are employed in making clothes and shoes for the prison, both before and after their conviction, and in other manufactures, such as knitting stockings, pin-heading, and pin-straightening. Blacksmiths, carpenters, and masons are employed as required in the repairs of the prison, not to mention the building of the new parts of the prison before referred to. The officers and their families are allowed to have work done for themselves by the several artificers at a scale fixed by the magistrates.

Prisoners are received at this prison from the boroughs of Lichfield, Walsall, and Newcastle-under-Lyme, at a charge of 1*s.* per head per diem. There have been received from the 2d February 1853 to the 31st January 1854 from

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Walsall - -	94	18	112
Newcastle - -	50	21	71
Lichfield - -	30	3	33

The punishments seldom exceed the stoppage of the gruel at supper, or the meat and soup at dinner, the bread being in all cases given, and the ordinary breakfast being always allowed, except in the cases of prisoners sentenced to

bread and water for more than a day. Six adult prisoners were whipped within the year, by order of the visiting justices, for refusing to do any work, and being otherwise disorderly.

The prison was very clean and orderly throughout, and the appliances of personal cleanliness had been increased since the last report by the addition of baths, and also by the circumstance of a larger number of prisoners having the means of ablution furnished to them in their cells.

All the necessaries required for the consumption of the prison are furnished by contract, the undermentioned articles being contracted for at the following prices, for the quarter ending 31st March 1854 :—

Best beef and mutton, 5*d.* per lb.
„ coal, 14*s.* per ton.
„ cobbles, 12*s.* per ton.
„ new milk, 8*d.* per gallon.
„ yellow soap, 3½*d.* per lb.
„ rice, 2*d.* per lb.
„ potatoes, 5*s.* per bushel.
„ straw, 3*l.* 5*s.* per ton.
„ ale barm, 6*d.* per quart.
„ oatmeal, 1*l.* 18*s.* per load of 240 lbs.
„ treacle, 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

The following abstract shows the items of expenditure and receipt on account of the prison in the last year :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	3,299	2	9
Clothing and bedding	925	2	8
Allowances to the sick	77	3	3
Fuel and light	933	8	2
Soap	65	5	5
Stationery and printing	71	16	0
Books			
Furniture	3	0	0
Rent and taxes	18	2	4
Salaries and pensions	3,680	8	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	48	18	6
Removal of transports	130	10	10
Repairs and alterations	842	6	9
Sundries	501	19	11½
Total	£10,597	4	7½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	58	19	2
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners and rent of cells under contract	529	15	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	6	1	4
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	2,872	14	4
For the removal of transports	130	10	10
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	48	18	0
Other receipts	291	1	6
	£3,941	0	2

The new chapel above alluded to having been completed in the early part of last year, daily service was immediately commenced therein, and an assistant chaplain was appointed in the place of the lay assistant, who shared the duty of the chaplain at the time of the last report. The assistant chaplain is in the same relation to the chaplain as the curate of a parish to his rector, an arrangement which is generally found to work better than any other. Before the completion of the new chapel, it was necessary to have service in the school-room by the lay assistant, as the existing chapel was not of sufficient size to accommodate one half of the inmates of the prison at the same time. The new chapel being of sufficient capacity to receive all the prisoners, the respective duties of the chaplains have been so arranged as to economise their labour in the manner most advantageous to the large criminal population within the walls. The general routine is stated to be the following:—

Sunday Services.—The chaplains read and preach morning and evening alternately each Sunday.

Week-day Services.—Each chaplain takes them on alternate weeks.

The other duties are arranged into two divisions; the Sunday morning, the week-day services, and the first division of other duties being taken in alternation with the afternoon sermon, and the second division of the other duties.

1st Division.

Daily, 1. Admonition of prisoners to be discharged from the Crescent prison and females' prison, and of those received in the reception ward.
2. Visit to females' prison and hospital.
3. Examination and admonition of prisoners in the model prison who are newly received, or about to be discharged.
4. Visits to prisoners in A. 1, 2 and 3, in B. 1, 2 and 3, and in D. model prison.

Monday, Catechize in boys' school.
Tuesday, Instruct females in class.
Thursday, Instruct and read to inmates of men's hospital.
Friday, Visit prisoners on the ground floor of the Crescent, 1st. half.

2d Division.

Daily, 1. Admonition of prisoners to be discharged from the Sheriffs' prison, and the misdemeanants' ward.
2 Examination and admonition of prisoners in the new prison E 1 and 2, newly received, or about to be discharged.

3. Visit the men's hospital.
4. Visit prisoners in cells C 1, 2, 3, model prison, and E 1 and 2, new prison.

Monday, Visit prisoners on 2d story of Crescent prison.
Tuesday, Read to and instruct the inmates of the men's hospital. Private and separate admonition of classed prisoners.
Wednesday, Visit prisoners on 3rd story of Crescent prison.
Thursday, Read to and instruct females in class. Private and separate admonition of prison of classed prisoners.
Friday, Catechize boys in school, visit prisoners on ground floor of Crescent.

I have given these details of routine at length as a good example of arrangement by which the very heavy duties of this, the largest prison of the district, are rendered as easy as the circumstances will admit.

The chaplain, in his report to the last October Sessions, expresses very great satisfaction at the reduction in the gross number of commitments, as shown in the table inserted above, and especially upon the fact that a larger comparative reduction has taken place in the class of juvenile than in that of adult offenders. Enumerating the numbers of natives of the county, strangers and foreigners among the prisoners, he shows that a reduction of 21·5 per cent. has taken place in the committals of Irish prisoners, who for several years past had inflicted a considerable burthen of expense upon the county. That the number of English prisoners, not natives of the county, has not undergone a like decrease, the chaplain attributes to the prevalence of "strikes" in various parts of the country, causing a temporary increase of vagrancy. The female prisoners have been reduced in the ratio of 10·5 per cent. on the previous year. The committals of boys have been reduced in ratio of 16·75 per cent., and those of girls in that of 27·75 per cent.; but the chaplain adds with regret, that the number of re-committals has not diminished in the same proportion, a fact from which he infers that the present treatment and punishment of juvenile offenders is either erroneous or defective, an opinion in which he is supported by the universal voice of persons familiar with the working of prison discipline. So far as the short period of operation of the separate system on female prisoners enables him to form an opinion, the chaplain pronounces a very favourable opinion, and expresses himself highly satisfied with the earnestness and faithfulness of the schoolmistress, and with the success of her exertions. He confidently expresses his belief that many young females committed for the first time, who,

under the old system, must have gone out corrupted and ruined by association with the most depraved and basest of their sex, have under that now in operation (the separate system) been discharged from prison impressed with better principles, and possessed of a real desire to retrieve their characters and to become useful members of society.

The chaplain remarks on the low state of education, religious and secular, among the prisoners, an observation which is probably as apposite in this county as in any part of England, from the great extent of the mining operations conducted in it. He remarks also upon the great indifference of this class of persons to differences of religious denominations, and the absence among them of any feeling calling for any new legislative enactment to furnish them with religious instruction, and expresses his assent to the opinion expressed by the learned Recorder of Birmingham before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the aid of the clergy of other denominations is seldom called for by prisoners, and that in fact the class from whence they are chiefly derived are for the most part practically heathens.

The chaplain feelingly remarks upon the injurious influence on the population of the vice of drunkenness, and upon the effect of the beer-shops in fostering and encouraging it, suggesting that those pernicious establishments might be diminished in number, or subjected to more severe regulations.

The surgeon's duties are the same in all essential particulars as described in previous reports. He visits the prison at least once a day, sees every prisoner in separate confinement daily, and those in association about twice a week, but even the latter classes are visited daily for the purpose of seeing any among them who may be reported sick. He sees all newly arrived prisoners in the reception cells before they are admitted into the general prison, and sees daily all prisoners who may be under punishment. It would appear, however, that the punishment of the dark cells must be infrequent, inasmuch as a month sometimes passes without a prisoner being visited in them. There were ten male prisoners and five female in the infirmaries (including a woman just confined) at the time of my last inspection. Diarrhœa has been rather more prevalent than usual during the last month, but it has been still more prevalent in the town, and this for some time before it appeared in the prison. There has been no epidemic of any consequence during the last year. The ordinary duties of the surgeon occupy about

three hours daily, and it may be expected that serious cases will frequently occur in so large a population, requiring a repetition of his visits several times in the same day. The increase of separate confinement, also, consequent on the opening of the new buildings, affords much additional duty to the surgeon.

Nine deaths have occurred among the prisoners in the last year, and one prisoner has been removed to the County Lunatic Asylum. The particulars of the cases of fatal diseases are as follows :

Name.	Age.	Criminal or Debtor.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
J. B.	27	Criminal	1852: 16 Sept.	Bad	1852: 14 Oct.	8 days	Pneumonia and epilepsy.
M. P.	18	„	4 „	Consumption	24 „	37 „	Abscess and debility, consequent on fever.
J. K.	22	„	4 Dec.	Good	27 Dec.	—	Suicide.
W. A.	50	„	5 Aug.	Good	1853: 24 Mar.	2 „	Suicide.
T. J.	54	„	1853: 3 Mar.	Impaired	4 May	2 „	Erysipelas of head.
R. S.	73	Debtor	1845: 11 Dec.	Good	19 „	201 „	Natural decay.
J. E.	30	Criminal	1852: 1 Nov.	Not bad	11 June	10 „	Erysipelas of head.
J. S.	23	„	30 July	„	13 July	32 „	Phthisis and hæmoptysis.
T. C.	24	„	1853: 1 July	Good	28 Sept.	5 „	Pneumonia.

The lunatic prisoner was insane on admission, and acquitted on his trial on that ground.

Two male prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds; the cause being consumption, produced or hastened by imprisonment.

In the previous year seven men and one woman died; four male prisoners were insane, having been so on admission; and four male and one female prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds.

The diet has been materially altered in the last year, by the restoration of the meat to the soup furnished to the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th classes of prisoners. I am unable to assign any sufficient reason why the same beneficial change has not been made in the soup furnished to the prisoners of class 3.

There are few prisons in the district in which the attendance of the visiting justices is so regular as in this, the largest and most important of them all. The staff of officers, too, is in a state of great efficiency, and all the discipline

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	42	1	43	1	—	1	43	1	44
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	22	5	27	2	—	2	24	5	29
Summarily convicted	7	1	8	—	—	—	7	1	8
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	197	23	220	18	4	22	215	27	242
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	15
Rendered in Court for Trial	14	2	16	—	—	—	14	2	16
Summarily convicted	91	21	112	3	1	4	94	22	116
Total of Criminals	373	68	441	24	5	29	397	73	470
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year	14	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	14
Admitted in the course of the year	176	8	184	—	—	—	176	8	184
Total of Debtors and Criminals	563	76	639	24	5	29	587	81	668
Deaths in the course of the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic Prisoners in the Year	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	19	141
Debtors	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	15	109
Average daily number of Debtors	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	15
Total of Criminals in 1852	491	109	600	18	1	19	509	110	619
„ Debtors „	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	4	176

Sheets are not allowed to the male prisoners, although they are used by the females and debtors. This has been adverted to in former reports, and the use of sheets has been recommended on the grounds of economy and cleanliness. In most of the best conducted prisons, it is the custom to avoid putting a prisoner into the sheets used by his predecessor in the same bed; but where the prisoners are made to lie between the blankets, the same object of cleanliness can only be attained by washing the blankets, a much more troublesome and expensive process, and one by which the wear and tear of the blankets is very considerably increased. It accordingly happens, as in the instance before us, that the blankets used by a prisoner only for a short time are

instruction. It is not to be wondered at, under these circumstances, that the re-committals of prisoners are of frequent occurrence.

The surgeon generally calls at the prison daily and sees all the male prisoners about once a week, the females less frequently. He examines the prisoners on their reception, and a very imperfect record is kept of the state of their health on admission, but none is kept of their condition as to health on their discharge.

The prisoners are no longer employed in mat-making, as formerly, but are almost exclusively, when sentenced to hard labour, put to breaking stones, a change which I cannot regard as an improvement. There is, however, little prospect of the prison being properly conducted, as long as the duty of the superintendent of police and that of governor of the gaol are combined in the same individual. To conduct a system of reformatory discipline with a fair prospect of success requires that the governor should always have his eye upon the management, especially in an establishment the whole staff of which, including the governor and matron, consists of four persons.

The punishments in the prison are generally mild, and are few in number. The common cause of punishment is the attempt on the part of prisoners to communicate with one another.

The following abstract shows the expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the year ending at Michaelmas last :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	120	10	0
Clothing and bedding	25	9	0
Allowances to the sick	3	3	6
Light	14	10	10
Fuel	38	5	10
Soap and other cleansing materials	15	6	2
Stationery and printing	7	19	0
Books	1	1	0
Salaries and pensions	203	16	0
Removal of transports	14	17	0
Repairs and alterations	32	14	5
Sundries	13	7	2
Total	£ 490	19	11

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	31	6	3
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	6	0
Amount received for fines	5	5	0
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	57	16	7
For the removal of transports	14	17	0
Other receipts	0	6	5
	£ 109	17	3

The necessaries for the use of the prison are not generally bought by contract, the only exceptions being meat and bread; the prices of which are $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ and $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound, respectively.

The turnkeys have a very slovenly appearance from the want of uniform dresses, the adoption of which would be a great improvement, and add much to their influence with prisoners.

In my individual examination of the prisoners, I heard no complaints of anything in the discipline of the prison, except that of want of exercise out of the cell, which upon inquiry I found to be well founded; it being a rule of the prison that no prisoner sentenced for less than one month shall be allowed to take exercise out of his cell, except by order of the surgeon, for the benefit of his health. I brought this complaint before the magistrates, with a request that an order should be made that all prisoners should be allowed daily exercise out of doors at convenient times.

On the last day of my inspection of the prison, I had a conference with a full board of the mayor and justices, whom I found to be fully alive to the necessity of making fundamental alterations in the management of the prison, some of which I have alluded to above, and which their practical experience has made them discover the necessity of. The following extract from a report by certain magistrates on the Gaol Committee, whose names are subscribed to it (dated 19 Sept. 1853), with which I was favoured at this meeting, will show the points to which their attention has been directed:—

"We discovered on inquiry, that prisoners after conviction are occasionally employed to labour in the outer garden, which practice we consider very reprehensible, and order to be discontinued.

"In consequence of the absence of the governor, we were unable to see either the report-book of the visiting justices or of the chaplain, therefore we could not ascertain whether the governor, matron, and other officers of the prison are regular in their attendance at the performance of Divine worship within the walls of the prison.

"We observed that a yard appropriated for the exercise of prisoners is used as a place for keeping Cochin China fowls, and that a shed has been erected against one of the walls as a poultry-house, both of which we consider reprehensible. We therefore direct that the fowls and shed be removed within one month from this day, and that the governor in future devote the whole of his time to the performance of his official duties.

"We also direct that, in future, all letters addressed to the visiting justices be taken to the mayor, or, in his absence, to the town clerk.

"We were attended by the surgeon to the gaol, whose report of the sanitary state thereof is highly satisfactory, and we likewise examined his diary.

"We were in attendance at the prison for the space of two hours, during the whole of which time the governor was absent.

"We found that there is a communication between the station house and the prison, which is open to the governor and his family throughout the night, and we also found that there is no record kept of the absence of the governor from the prison. We therefore order that, in future, the governor be not absent from prison later than ten o'clock at night, and that in future a book be kept by the turnkey in which shall regularly be recorded the names of all persons who enter or go out of the prison after the before mentioned hour; and we also order that the communication between the station-house and prison be not used after the hour of ten o'clock at night, except by the superintendent of police in the discharge of his official duties and then the performance of such duties shall, on each separate occasion, be entered by the superintendent in a book to be kept for the special purpose, to be called the superintendent's night book; and such book shall be submitted weekly to the police committee at their usual meeting.

"(Signed by)

CHARLES ANTHONY, Mayor.
THOMAS EVANS.
JAMES GREY.
WM. JAMES.
E. WEMYSS."

At the time of my last visit to the prison, a committee of magistrates were preparing a report to the approaching Quarter Sessions, recommending, among other things, a separation of the office of governor of the prison from the multifarious duties now performed by Mr. Adams in conjunction with the office. I may be able to report the result of the application before the completion of this report.

If any further proof were required of the necessity of establishing reformatory schools for the reception of children guilty of infractions of the law, it would be furnished by a case which came under my observation in my last inspection of this prison. A boy, seven years of age, committed for burglary effected without accomplices, had been at the time of my visit confined nearly two months in the prison, awaiting his trial at the Spring Assizes. The prison being conducted on the principle of separate confinement, from which the

authorities did not think fit to deviate, the child, although unable to read, had been kept strictly separate, without any companions, toys, or other means of mitigating his solitude. The visiting justices, on my calling their attention to the cruel anomaly presented by this case, concurred with me in the propriety of allowing the prisoner all the indulgence which a child of his age required. A well-conducted prisoner was put with him as a companion, and he was turned out to play with a hoop, in the airing yard; affording a conclusive commentary on the unfitness of a prison for the correction of childhood. I felt it necessary also to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the case in a special report, with a view to the child's removal to a reformatory school, in which he has since been placed.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No change has taken place in the construction of this prison since the date of the last report. The building was, at the time of the last inspection, in good repair throughout, and the cells, wards, and yards were perfectly clean and in good order.

The prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at Assizes - -	26	5	31
„ at Sessions -	52	3	55
„ summarily - -	30	1	31
For trial - -	1	0	1
For further examination -	1	0	1
Debtors - - - -	12	0	12
	122	9	131
Convicts under contract with the Government -	104	0	104
	226	9	235

The sentences of the convicted prisoners, and other particulars relating to them, will be found in the appendix. The debtors are referred to in the following table :—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 20th of July 1854 in the County Gaol of Leicester.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs (*when known*).	Sentence (*if committed for time*).
T. H. B.	30	1852: 27 July -	Sheriff's Ca Sa -	£ s. d. 219 7 0 & interest.	£ s. d. —	—
—	—	- - A Detainer - -		112 7 6	5 5 0	—
C. C. -	63	1854: 29 May -	Sheriff's Ca Sa -	26 7 5 & interest.	1 5 0	—
J. C. -	70	9 June -	Sheriff's Ca Sa -	115 1 6½ & interest.	1 6 10½	—
J. W. C.	29	20 June -	Sheriff's Ca Sa -	50 0 0 & interest.	2 2 8	—
J. C. -	54	24 June -	Sheriff's Ca Sa -	67 9 9 & interest.	1 10 0	—
J. M. D.	64	1 July -	Leicester County Court - -	0 4 9	0 2 11	21 days.
W. M. -	39	4 July -	Loughborough County Court	1 6 6	0 6 4	21 days.
R. W. -	29	5 July -	Loughborough County Court	1 4 0	0 6 4	21 days.
T. W. -	71	10 July -	Leicester County Court - -	4 4 0	0 17 11	28 days.
S. D. -	28	11 July -	Uppingham County Court	0 17 0	0 5 5	21 days.
J. C. -	66	13 July -	Leicester County Court - -	7 10 0	1 8 8	21 days.
J. E. -	67	13 July -	Leicester County Court - -	8 0 1	1 12 3	14 days.

* Also a detainer of 27*l.* debt, and 1*l.* 3*s.* costs.

The clothing of the prisoners, as well as their bedding, &c., was in good condition and in sufficient quantity, and their personal cleanliness was well attended to.

With reference to health, it may be noticed that, although the prison had been generally free from serious illness, there had been a good deal of diarrhœa, which, although in most cases it had yielded to ordinary modes of treatment, was probably indebted for its origin to some local cause. Finding on inquiry that the prisoners are in the habit of washing their cells very freely, and remaining in them till they are dry, I recommended that experiment should be made of

leaving the cell door open for some time after the washing to hasten the drying process, and also that the prisoners, whom it was then the custom to replace in their cells immediately after bathing, should previously have some quick exercise in the airing yard.

With reference to religious and secular instruction, I have to state that the chaplain daily at half-past nine performs service, consisting of a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, with an addition on four mornings of the week of a short exposition of Scripture; two full services, with sermons, are performed on Sunday. The chaplain sees every prisoner apart from the rest in rotation, generally once in eight days, and the sick almost daily, as also the prisoners under punishment. When there are Roman Catholics in the prison, they are permitted to see their priest if they desire it, but this is not generally the case. At the time of my last visit there were twenty prisoners of that persuasion in the prison, and of these only five had expressed any wish upon the subject, the remainder attending the prison chapel. The chaplain gives a general superintendence to the schoolmaster's department, and occasionally examines the prisoners as to their proficiency. The supply of books is somewhat deficient, but the chaplain is of opinion that they are often wilfully destroyed.

The schoolmaster has held his office for eight years and a half; he instructs all prisoners for an average daily period of one hour to each; this instruction is partly given in chapel and partly in the prisoners' cells. The more advanced prisoners have two days' instruction in the chapel and the remainder in their cells; the other prisoners, being less advanced, have more and more instruction in chapel according as they are less advanced, it being found that the beginners make more progress by being instructed collectively. Most of the prisoners take great pleasure in the instruction, and there are few who do not make satisfactory progress. The schoolmaster admits that the books are very frequently defaced and injured, but he differs from the chaplain in considering the destruction to be wilful. Four hours are passed by the schoolmaster in teaching prisoners, and some hours in writing their letters; he also acts as chapel clerk and clerk to the chaplain.

The following table shows the comparative number of prisoners in two successive years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in Leicester County Gaol in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial and in Lunatic Asylum	12	5	17	—	—	—	12	5	17
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	34	4	38	8	—	8	42	4	46
Govt. Convicts	112	—	112	—	—	—	112	—	112
Summarily convicted	24	3	27	2	—	2	26	3	29
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	109	17	126	4	1	5	113	18	131
Rendered in Court for trial	46	2	48	1	—	1	47	2	49
Summarily convicted	207	32	239	36	3	39	243	35	278
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	6	2	8	—	1	1	6	3	9
Total of Criminals	550	65	615	51	5	56	601	70	671
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year	11	4	15	—	—	—	11	4	15
Admitted in the course of the year	128	14	142	—	—	—	128	14	142
Total of Debtors and Criminals	689	83	772	51	5	56	740	88	828
Deaths in the course of the year	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Lunatic Prisoners in the year	3	3	6	—	—	—	3	3	6
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	13	227
Debtors	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	18
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	190.1	10.9	201
Average daily number of Debtors	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.57	9·57
Total number of Criminals (1852)	659	56	715	76	5	81	735	61	796
Total number of Debtors (1852)	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	25	180

It will be observed that the Government convicts, being only resident in the prison on contract, have been excluded from this return.

It is highly satisfactory to observe the great reduction which has taken place in the number of the inmates of the prison in the course of the last two years, as it proves how groundless were the apprehensions of those who anticipated

an opposite result from certain changes made in the discipline of the prison, to be hereafter alluded to. An inference equally gratifying is to be drawn from the reduction in the number of severe punishments, although the corporal punishments of adult prisoners still continue higher in proportion to the number of prisoners than in any other prison with which I am acquainted. It was shown in the last report that corporal punishment of adults, which up to 1848 had been almost entirely unknown in the prison, had increased in 1849 to 12, in 1850 to 21, and in 1851, under the indiscriminate use of the hand labour cranks, to 29 (the average number in the whole kingdom being only 70). It may now be added, that in 1852, when a check was put to the mode of enforcing that description of labour, by the unlimited withdrawal of food in default of its performance, which was shown in the 17th Report to be unwarranted by law, the number immediately fell to 15; and that in 1853 it was further reduced to 13. But although this number, as compared with that of 1851, showed a very gratifying reduction, it is painful to be obliged to add that it still exceeds the aggregate amount of all similar punishments in all the other prisons of my district put together.

If anything were required to strengthen the belief, now very generally accepted, of the inefficacy of extreme severity in prison punishment in inducing orderly obedience among the prisoners, it would be found in this fact, that notwithstanding that the Governor, under a mistaken interpretation of the 43d clause of the Gaol Act, abstained altogether during many months from the exercise of his power of punishing prisoners for neglect of work, the number of reports for refusal to work during the same period was very materially diminished, and that, during the year 1853, although by the decision of the Secretary of State, founded upon the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, the severe expedients which had been adopted for enforcing the prison labour had been discontinued, the number of reports for neglect of work was still materially diminished.

Before concluding this part of the subject, it should be mentioned that a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the system of punishment just alluded to was issued in the autumn of 1853; but as the report of that Commission, with the evidence taken before it, has been presented to Parliament, it is unnecessary to allude to it further.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the last year are shown in the following abstract.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1853, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	1,434	7	10
Clothing and bedding	427	11	7
Allowances to the sick	37	9	10½
Fuel and light	334	13	8
Soap and other cleansing materials	39	4	9
Stationery and printing	42	4	5
Books	67	1	4
Rent and taxes	5	2	5½
Salaries and pensions	2,464	6	10
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	6	8	0
Removal of transports	174	9	3½
Repairs and alterations	163	15	5
Sundries	225	8	1¾
Amount of annual repayment of principal or interest of money borrowed for alteration or rebuilding of prison	1,830	0	0
Total	7,252	3	7¼

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	284	6	6
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract	2,994	2	0
Government trades instructors	128	5	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	5	10
Amount received for support of prisoners, under contract from other jurisdictions	85	1	10
Amount received for fines	10	0	0
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	529	17	4½
For the removal of transports	174	9	3½
Other receipts	12	9	1½
	4,218	16	11½

LEICESTERSHIRE.—LEICESTER BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alteration has been made in the construction of this prison since the date of the last report. The same system of association continues in force, and must continue until this ill-constructed prison is superseded by a better. The wards, passages, and sleeping-cells were clean, with the exception of some which were undergoing the process of whitewashing.

The following shows the number of prisoners present on the last day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners remanded for re-examination	4	0	4
Convicted at Assizes or Sessions	19	14	33
Convicted summarily	34	3	37
	57	17	74

The borough debtors are all committed to the County Gaol by contract. The cases of the convicted prisoners will be more particularly stated in the appendix. The prisoners were all questioned apart, but made no complaints, except one, who complained that an unusual restriction has been imposed upon the prisoners lately by forbidding them from going into the airing yards on Sundays, between certain hours. I found, on inquiry, that this arose from a desire to defeat a very prevalent practice of the friends of prisoners of throwing sundry prohibited articles over the wall into the airing-yards, one case of which had occurred on the day immediately preceding that of my visit.

The following table shows the comparative numbers confined in the prison in the course of the last two years, ending at Michaelmas 1854:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:									
Prisoners for trial	7	2	9	1	—	1	8	2	10
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Summarily convicted	5	2	7	3	—	3	8	2	10
For re-examination	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	51	14	65	4	2	6	55	16	71
Rendered in court for trial	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Summarily convicted	222	36	258	26	—	26	246	36	284
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	65	18	83	12	1	13	77	19	96
Total of criminals	356	73	429	46	3	49	402	76	478
Lunatic prisoners in the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners	49	10	59	6	1	7	55	11	66
Average daily number of criminal prisoners	31 34/365	5 363/365	37 337/365	4 193/365	207/365	5 300/365	35 127/365	6 293/365	42 357/365
Total of criminal prisoners in 1852	404	83	487	86	7	93	490	90	580

It will be seen that a remarkable reduction has taken place in the numbers committed in the last of those years, especially of the juvenile criminals and females. I fear, however, that the return of the current year will show a relapse, as the numbers in confinement at my visit exceeded the highest number of last year.

The amount of religious instruction afforded to the prisoners in this gaol is extremely limited. The public services may be considered sufficient, the chaplain attending three times a week, including Sunday, and performing a single service on that day, and a selection of prayers on the other two days; but the deficiency to which I allude is in the private ministrations, certainly as important as any other part of the chaplain's duty. The journal of the chaplain, in which all the duty performed by him is recorded, contains only nine instances of any conversation with prisoners in the three months preceding my visit. By an entry in the minute book of the visiting justices, it appears that these circumstances have lately been under their consideration, and it is probable that before the appearance of this report the duty will be put upon a different footing.

After the above statement, it is gratifying to be able to add that the prisoners are very fortunate in the officer to whom their secular instruction is confided, the schoolmaster being very efficient in his department. The magistrates have lately shown their estimation of his services by awarding him an increase of salary. All the prisoners who are well conducted have $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours of instruction five days in the week. As in all prisons in which the association of prisoners prevails, there is great difficulty in preventing the destruction of the books; indeed, in spite of all precautions, it goes on to a very great extent.

The surgeon attends at the prison, as a matter of routine, on Mondays and Thursdays, but he also attends on other days when required. He also sees prisoners in punishment daily, but he is not sent for to see and examine newly-admitted prisoners; and as there are no reception cells, it would not be easy to carry out a rule to that effect.

The labour performed in the prison consists of that of the treadmill, the hard labour crank, picking waste cotton and wool, and, by persons already acquainted with tailoring and shoemaking, those trades are worked at for the benefit of the prison. At the time of my last visit, a stocking-frame was also in operation as an experiment, an innovation which I cannot sufficiently approve as the first step to supersede the useless labour of the crank machine. The population of Leicester being extensively employed in the stocking manufacture, a great number of the prisoners are of that trade; and if a few more frames were introduced, it would, in my opinion, tend very much to the moral improvement of the prisoners. The cranks in use in this prison are simply annoying by the sameness of the labour they require; no

strength beyond that of a young child being necessary to turn them.

The several articles of consumption are supplied by contract, the following being the present prices:—

Bread (4lb. loaf) $7\frac{1}{2}d.$
Beef and mutton (without bone) $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.
Coals, per ton 12*s.*
Oatmeal (per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) 3*l.*

The following abstract shows the amount of expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the last year.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Prison diet	293	1	8
Clothing and bedding	100	19	9
Allowances to the sick	6	4	3
Fuel and light	176	14	4
Soap	14	1	6
Stationery and printing	14	18	8
Books	2	10	2
Rent and taxes	4	1	7
Salaries and pensions	499	19	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	2	10	0
Removal of transports	30	7	11
Repairs and alterations	108	10	4
Sundries	69	15	3
Total	1,323	14	5

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	37	14	10
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	1	4	3
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	238	13	2
For the removal of transports	30	7	11
	308	0	2

The punishments in the course of the past year have been 35 in number, 22 prisoners having been put into the dark cell and 13 into the refractory cell.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At the time of my last visit to this prison, a very useful alteration was in progress, consisting in the construction of five reception cells for male prisoners and a bath, both of which are very much wanted. A short time previously, a new prison was built for females, the old one being entirely removed. The new building contains on the ground-floor, a wash-house, a laundry, a mess-room for prisoners, a room for female officers, a bath and four cells; on the upper floor, a dormitory, officers' room, and four cells, one of which is used as an infirmary, two prisoners being nurses.

From the ill-construction of the windows, which are made to open to a very small extent, and from the total want of any vent in an opposite direction, the whole building is very close and oppressive. In the dormitory, containing several beds, there are two of these windows and twelve openings in the ceiling just large enough to receive the fore-finger. There should be a counter opening made in this room, and a window in the upper passage, and some ventilation should be adopted in that below.

The prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	29	13	42
Debtors - - - - - -	4	—	4
	33	13	46

I questioned all the prisoners apart, or in the presence of the surgeon, and heard many complaints of the unwholesomeness of the dinner, consisting of a soft pultaceous mass, composed of 8 oz. of Indian meal and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk. This will be more particularly referred to under the head of diet. The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the appendix.

The following table shows the total number committed in the last two years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the Year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	37	5	42	—	—	—	37	5	42
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	12	1	13	—	—	—	12	1	13
Transferred to other Governors for trial - - -	5	3	8	—	—	—	5	3	8
Rendered in court for trial	7	1	8	—	—	—	7	1	8
Summarily convicted -	31	11	42	2	4	6	33	15	48
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	26	12	38	1	—	1	27	12	39
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	18	12	30	1	1	2	19	13	32
Total of Criminals -	139	45	184	4	5	9	143	50	193
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Admitted in the course of the year - - - -	33	—	33	—	—	—	33	—	33
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	176	45	221	4	5	9	180	50	230
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	49	24	73	2	2	4	50	26	77
Debtors - - -	10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	38	7	45	—	—	—	38	7	45
Average daily number of Debtors - - - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Total number of Criminals in 1852 - - - -	183	37	220	3	2	5	186	39	225
Total number of Debtors in 1852 - - - -	47	—	47	—	—	—	47	—	47

The prison was very clean, except in those parts in which the new buildings referred to were going on.

The bedding was of good quality and sufficient in quantity. Sheets are allowed to all prisoners.

It has been mentioned above, that many of the prisoners complained of the unwholesomeness and repulsive character of some of the articles of food, and I found upon inquiry, that it was no uncommon thing for the dinner to be refused for many weeks together, although nothing was obtained in

exchange for it; the prisoners in such cases only having half a pint of milk for dinner, without bread or any other solid food. I am strongly of opinion that the meal in question, which consists of 8 oz. for men, and 6 oz. for women, of Indian corn meal, made with water into about two pounds of porridge, and with no other mixture than half a pint of milk, is not calculated to sustain the health and strength of prisoners; and further, that the total privation of meat and fresh vegetables to which prisoners are subjected during the whole of their imprisonment, both before and after conviction, is likely to produce scurvy and other diseases arising from poverty of blood. In confirmation of this view, I may mention, that many of those prisoners who had been for the longest time in prison, exhibited unquestionable signs of scurvy, and that there were few who had not suffered more or less from diarrhœa or constipation during their residence in the prison, if it had been of any long duration. The surgeon's journal contains proof of the occurrence of a very large number of cases of dyspepsia, sometimes as many as six or eight new cases in a day. The cases of eruption on the skin, often putting on the appearance of itch, are also very numerous, and are ascribed by the surgeon (as I think with justice) to the effect of the Indian meal. This gentleman informs me, that he has met with a great many similar cases of eruption in the West Indies, among persons who consume the same kind of food. Under all the circumstances, which are here only briefly alluded to, there is, I think, a very strong necessity for re-considering the dietary of the prison, which was only adopted in the first instance *experimentally*, in consequence of objections having been urged against its adoption, founded upon the experience of other establishments.

The chaplain sees all the prisoners separately at least once a week. He performs service daily, a selection from the Liturgy. On Wednesdays and Fridays the Litany also, and a lesson. On Sunday two services and one sermon. Twice or thrice a week he explains familiarly, after the lesson, a portion of Scripture, commonly one of the lessons of the day. The schoolmaster is represented to be efficient; he was, however, absent at the time of my last visit. He instructs the prisoners according to written directions entered in a book by the chaplain, and founded upon an examination of their capacity and advancement at the time of their admission into the prison. There is a very good supply of both religious and secular books, as well as of slates. Copy books are little used, from the fear of their being employed as the media of communication between prisoners.

The chaplain suggests that the moleskin dresses now worn by the men, being the same as the undress of gentlemen's servants, lead to the prisoners being rather vain and puffed up with their new costume than humbled by finding themselves reminded of the offences which have brought them to prison. Perhaps it would be better, in order to distinguish the men in case of escape, that their dresses should be marked in the same manner as is done in the Government prisons, by having M. L. G. cut out and a piece of scarlet cloth sewed behind the letters. I am also of opinion that cloth would be better than fustian, especially in cold weather, on sanitary grounds. On Sundays the prisoners wear a blue linen jacket, similar to those worn by butchers, which is highly objectionable, as being deficient in warmth, and not at all distinguishable from the dresses of persons at liberty, and therefore contributing to assist escape.

The expenditure and receipts of the prison in the last year are shown in the following abstract:

TOTAL EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - -	401	4	1
Clothing and bedding -	84	7	9
Fuel and light - -	136	5	0
Soap - - - -	14	15	0
Stationery and printing	29	10	11
Books - - -	8	9	8
Salaries and Pensions -	660	7	6
Officers' rations - -	127	6	6
Removal of prisoners to and from trial - -	11	18	0
Removal of transports -	30	14	0
Repairs and alterations	614	7	5½
Sundries - - -	94	17	2¾
Total - £	2,214	3	1¼

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners - -	0	16	9
Amount received for fines - - - -	0	8	0
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	409	1	5½
For the removal of transports - -	30	14	0
Estimated profit of work or labour done by prisoners for the benefit of the county	269	15	0
£	710	15	2½

Having received instructions, at the end of September 1853, from Viscount Palmerston, to make a minute inquiry into the truth of certain charges which had been brought against the Governor of the prison by Mr. Benjamin Saer, who had lately resigned the office of schoolmaster, I proceeded, after having givendue notice to Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., the chairman of the visiting justices, to carry out those instructions early in October. In the course of this inquiry, which was made in the presence of one of the visiting justices and of the Governor, abundant evidence was

produced of great irregularity in the management of the prison, as well as of a very dishonest use having been made of the labour of prisoners, who were continually worked for several hours beyond the time appointed for the cessation of labour, receiving as a reward for the work done extra diet and other indulgences from the Governor. Among the articles manufactured in this manner were shoes, clothes, and furniture for the Governor and his friends, no credit being given to the county for the proceeds of the prisoners' labour.

Among the instances of this irregularity, the truth of which was distinctly admitted by the Governor, was the following:—A journeyman carpenter was a prisoner in the gaol from August 1848 to January 1853, under sentence of 14 years' transportation, but being detained in the prison by reason of a disease which rendered him unfit for removal under the regulations, this man manufactured some large wardrobes and other articles of furniture, including sash windows for a builder in the town. On the 8th of January 1853, the magistrates recommended him for pardon, on the ground that his health was breaking down under his imprisonment, and enclosed a certificate from the surgeon to the same effect. The prisoner received Her Majesty's pardon accordingly on the 23d of January, but instead of being immediately discharged, he was induced by the Governor to remain in the prison for 10 weeks longer, to make some furniture for him. He continued to reside during this time in the cell he had occupied when a prisoner, and continued to be fed at the expense of the county, receiving no wages, but having a gratuity of one shilling every Saturday, when he went out for a few hours. As it appeared very remarkable that this man should have continued voluntarily in the prison after so long a confinement, especially as an entry appeared in the accounts of the "Prisoners' Relief Fund" of 20*s.* as paid to him on the 29th January, by order of the magistrates, to assist him in going to London, I questioned him upon this point, when it was distinctly proved and admitted by the Governor that no mention of his being entitled to this sum was made to him until April; when, after he had resolved to remain no longer, the Governor gave him 5*s.*, and told him that he was entitled to 15*s.* more whenever he chose to apply for it, which he did a fortnight afterwards, and stated that he had only been induced to remain in the prison after receiving his pardon by the hope of earning some money to carry him to London.

Having reported the result of my inquiry to Viscount Palmerston, a copy of my report was transmitted to the visiting justices, with the expression of his Lordship's

opinion: "That the Governor was unfit for his place and "ought to be removed, and that another should be appointed "who could be relied on for a scrupulous performance of "his duty." It is much to be regretted that the recommendation of the Secretary of State was not adopted by the visiting justices, as by their determination to maintain the Governor in a situation of trust, opportunity was afforded to him of committing several acts of forgery and embezzlement, including the misapplication of more than 1,000*l.* of the money advanced for the payment of bills due to the county tradesmen, on account of which he incurred the penalty of transportation for 15 years at the ensuing summer assizes; the offences which brought upon him this heavy penalty having been committed subsequently to the recommendation of the Secretary of State for his removal.

USK.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison, although originally designed for a house of correction only, is now used for the detention of prisoners for trial, and for all other descriptions of prisoners except debtors.

Since the date of the last report an addition has been made of 12 to the number of the cells for female prisoners, which, being well warmed and ventilated, and supplied with all the required conveniences, were certified for separate confinement on the 1st of June of the present year. In the same part of the prison an excellent room of moderate size has been made for an infirmary; also a store for prisoners' clothing; safes for the preservation of the provisions of female officers, as well as an additional washhouse, which is found to be necessary from the increased number of prisoners and enlarged accommodation of the prison. Twelve new sheds have been erected for prisoners employed in stone breaking and oakum picking; the former being adopted as being an employment in which females are commonly employed in this county, and also from its being peculiarly distasteful to the kind of persons generally committed to this prison. The accommodation afforded by the prison in its present state is as follows:—

Certified cells for males - - -	96
„ „ for females - - -	33
Reception cells for males - - -	7
„ „ for females - - -	2
Rooms for first class male misdemeanants -	3
„ „ female „ -	3
Hospital for females - -	1

It will be observed that there is no hospital for male prisoners, the only substitute for which being one of the first-class cells, and this is not used as often as it ought to be from the want of a nurse. At present the only person available in this capacity is the gate porter, and his duties occupy all his time, in proof of which I insert the following extract from the Governor's journal, of the date of the 4th April 1854 :—

"All the cells in the male department being quite full, I "have been obliged to place three prisoners for trial in the "first class male cells and also to leave some in the reception "cells, which is very dangerous as the porter is obliged to "attend upon them, and having charge of the outer gate key "they may attempt to excape from the goal ; besides adding "to this officer's duties which are more now than any one "man can efficiently perform, having to attend upon the "incessant calls at the outer gates, as well as the inner gates, "and taking charge of all prisoners in the reception cells,the "washing, dressing, care of prisoner's property and clothes "as well as the cleanliness of the reception cells and that part "of the gaol. The number of prisoners passing through this "officer's hands in the course of the year is about 800 ; those "he has to wash, dress, take an account of, and take charge of "all their clothes and other effects, attend upon them at the "reception cells until passed by the surgeon. On their "discharge they again pass through his hands, and he "has the dressing of them in their own clothes and taking "charge of the county clothes, and examining of them, as "well as his other duties."

It is obvious that this state of thing is very inconvenient, but if any proof were required upon this point, it would be found in the fact that from the want of an attendant two prisoners were confined to bed at the time of my last visit, who ought to have been in the infirmary instead of being confined in their cells.

The bath-rooms, both of the male and of the female prisoners, are inconveniently small, and might be enlarged without much trouble. It would also be very convenient to have one or two more reception cells for females, but it is not easy to see how that improvement is to be effected. A new tank has been made for the right wing of the building, which serves the purpose of draining the basement, and the water from which is raised by a forcing pump. Divisions and doors similar to those at Bristol have been made to the treadmill.

No complaints were made by any of the prisoners on being closely questioned, out of the hearing of the officers. The

following were in confinement on the day of my last inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - - -	12	7	19
Convicted at Assizes - - - -	5	3	8
„ at Sessions - - - -	36	8	44
„ summarily - - - -	19	10	29
	72	28	100

The cases of the convicted prisoners are more particularly described in the Appendix.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners in confinement in the years ending at Michaelmas 1852 and 1853 :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year, ending at Michaelmas, 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—	24	4	28	—	—	—	24	4	28
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	7	6	13	—	—	—	7	6	13
Summarily convicted -	23	7	30	1	—	1	24	7	31
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial -	147	71	218	7	5	12	154	76	230
Transferred to other Governors for trial -	27	13	40	1	—	1	28	13	41
Rendered in Court for trial - - - -	29	20	49	—	1	1	29	21	50
Summarily convicted -	282	89	371	41	22	63	323	111	434
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Prisoners for trial -	5	2	7	—	—	—	5	2	7
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	6	3	9	—	—	—	6	3	9
Total of Criminals -	550	215	765	50	28	78	600	243	843
Deaths in the course of the year - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lunatic Prisoners in the year - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	79	47	126	5	5	10	84	52	136
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	28	92
Total number of Criminals in 1852 - - - -	574	195	769	48	25	73	622	220	842

I was much struck with the large proportion of the female prisoners who were under 16 years of age, and several of them, very young children, I would gladly have removed to some reformatory school, had I been able to find room in any establishments of that nature, but I failed in my endeavour which was much to be regretted, as several of their cases presented particulars of a very pitiable kind. Three cases of adult young women and one of the other sex, who have been removed within the last two years to the Refuge for the Destitute at Dalston, the Penitentiary in Magdalen Lane, Bristol, and Mr. Nash's Reformatory in Westminster have turned out very satisfactorily, and are likely to become respectable members of society.

Since the last report a rule has been adopted, by my recommendation, of allowing prison clothing to untried prisoners to save their own, and I am not surprised to learn that the privilege is highly esteemed by the prisoners in general. The stock of prison clothing, which is all made in the prison, is abundant, and apparently in good condition.

The bedding is very good and sufficient, and sheets are now allowed to all classes of prisoners. The male prisoners generally sleep in hammocks, but there are a few iron bedsteads, chiefly for sick prisoners. The women have some hammocks, but generally bedsteads.

The diet is now the same which was sanctioned two years ago at Monmouth gaol; it is said to agree well with the prisoners, but I think the omission from it of all antiscorbutic substances, with the exception of milk, is a great objection to it, especially when given to long sentenced prisoners. The articles of food examined by me were of good quality. The water in the prison is very good, and the drainage has of late been much improved.

There being no water laid on to any of the cells, water is supplied to the prisoners three times a day; they wash their feet once a week, and have a warm bath regularly once a month. They have clean linen as usual once a week

In addition to the duties detailed in former reports the chaplain gives an exposition of a part of the Scriptures every Wednesday and Friday: but it would be unjust to limit the praise of his exertions to this small measure. The ministrations performed by him in private, which cannot be estimated in their amount, are productive of the best effects upon the characters and conduct of the prisoners. I extract the following passage from the report of this gentleman to the last Michaelmas sessions:—

"In the case of *Juvenile Offenders* (the proportion of "whom has been 14 in 100 under 16 years, and 26 in

" 100 under 18) I have found that almost every instance of " crime may be traced to the *abuse* or *loss* of parental influ- " ence. *Desertion, cruel treatment,* or *compulsion to crime* " on the part of one or both parents, besides *wilful stubborn* " *disobedience* on the part of the child, are the causes which " act to a fearful extent in sending the young of both sexes " to prison. The necessity of a *reformatory* rather than a " *punitive* discipline, is in no case more apparent than in the " affecting instances sometimes met with here, where the vices " of the parent make crime in their children almost inevitable.

" In connection with the *causes of crime,* I may perhaps " be permitted to direct the attention of the magistrates to " the evil arising from *companions in crime receiving sen-* " *tences of the same duration.* The importance of separating " accomplices and breaking up a gang, must be evident at all, " but the difficulty of doing so when the sentence of each ex- " pires on the same day, is frequently and painfully brought " before my notice. Often, in spite of every precaution, are all " our endeavours frustrated and the best resolutions broken, " by the meeting outside the gates: the first day perhaps, " leads to the planning if not perpetrating of new crimes; and " frequently, if one of a number has desired to reform, his only " dread has been the companions he cannot avoid meeting on " the day of his liberation.

" The only remedy seems to be a slight difference of sen- " tence where it can be conviently done.

" A year's further experience strongly confirms my opinion " of the superiorty of the *separate* above the associate system, " viewed, at least, as an aid to reformation of life. Many have " acknowledged the benefit received from a period of solitary " reflection; the opportunity it gives for profiting by instruc- " tion and reading and for fostering impressions received, I " have daily occasion to observe.

" Though undoubtedly solitude does not *test* the strength of " new principles, and *prove their power* to meet opposition and " ridicule so much as association with others, yet it *deepens* " and *confirms* those principles, and prepares them for the " trials they may afterwards have to endure. I may also add " that I have noticed not the smallest tendency during the " year, in this system properly carried out, to produce insanity, " but a tendency rather to compose the mind and concentrate " thought, and (where a right improvement of time is made) " to prepare the mind for future healthier action."

The duties performed by the surgeon are the same as have been referred to in former reports. The health of the prison at my last visit was upon the whole satisfactory, neither has

there been in the last year any visitation of serious illness beyond what might be expected. It would at first sight appear difficult of explanation that the disposition to scurvy, so generally manifested by the long sentenced prisoners at Monmouth, should not be equally apparent in this prison, where the same dietary is in use. Probably the warmth of the cells at Usk may somewhat obviate the depression of the vital powers which shows itself in the other prisons where no provision exists for raising the temperature of the cells.

The treadmill, which is entirely unproductive, is the chief employment for prisoners. The prisoners besides break stones, pick oakum, make mats in very small numbers, and tailors and shoemakers are employed in making and mending for the service of the prison. This remark also applies to carpenters, painters, masons, and other skilled labourers. The women make and mend for the prison, pick oakum, break stones, wash and iron for the use of the prison. This is the only instance I am acquainted with where women are employed at stone-breaking, but it should be added that women out of doors are similarly employed in this country. It is much to be lamented that some kinds of productive labour should not be more generally imposed upon the prisoners, which would be a great moral advantage to themselves as well as a gain to the county. The money actually received for prisoners' labour is almost nominal; the greatest part of the amount put down in the following account being the estimated profit of prisoners' labour in the service of the prison, as pumping, cleansing, &c. The following abstract gives the amount of expenditure and receipts in the course of the last year:

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1853, under the following heads:—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	545	17	5¾
Clothing and bedding	148	18	11
Allowances to the sick	6	12	8
Fuel and light	213	17	6
Soap	18	2	10
Stationery and printing	43	8	1
Books	15	15	6
Furniture	1	15	0
Rent and taxes	0	8	8
Salaries and pensions	756	0	6
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	40	1	9
Removal of transports	19	9	0
Repairs and alterations	66	9	10½
Sundries	167	10	9½
Total	2,044	8	6¾

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	48	7	2
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	2	12	6
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	410	8	9¾
For the removal transports	19	9	0
	480	17	5¾

All the principal articles of consumption are purchased by contract; the following being the latest contract prices:

Bread per cwt.	21*s.*
Indian Meal	16*s.*
Oatmeal	20*s.*
Milk (new) per gallon	9½*d.*

The last item has been contracted for for the year which will begin on the 12th June 1854, at 8*d.* per gallon.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No material change has been made in the construction of the prison since the date of the last report; and as the number of prisoners has undergone a reduction to the extent of nearly one-fifth since that time, the cell accommodation is generally sufficient to admit of all prisoners being separately confined. A useful alteration was in progress at the time of my recent inspection in the laying a floor in the matron's sitting-room, which had been previously of stone.

The following prisoners were in confinement on the last day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	28	3	31
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	45	8	53
Summarily convicted	29	5	34
Debtors	4	0	4
	106	16	122

Thirteen men sentenced at the Spring Assizes, 1853, were discharged in the morning of that day, whose terms of imprisonment, inclusive of the period passed before trial, had greatly exceeded the average duration; more especially as all their time had been passed in strict separation. One of them had been seventeen months confined, two for fifteen months, nine for fourteen months, and one for thirteen months.

The particulars of the convicted prisoners seen by me will be found in the Appendix. The cases of the debtors are described in the following table:—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 21st of February 1854 in the Gaol of the County of Northampton.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known.*)	Sentence. (*If committed for time.*)
		1853:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
R. P. -	24	13 Apr.	Exchequer -	285 15 10	9 14 0	1 year.
E. C. -	29	17 May	Do. -	365 18 0	1 6 0	
H. M. -	74	17 Dec.	Queen's Bench	226 16 10	1 4 8	
		1854:				
E.W.J.	22	7 Jan.	Do.	31 4 6	1 5 0	

The prisoners, when separately examined by me, made no complaints of anything in the discipline of the prison affecting them.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners committed in the course of the last two years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	7	4	11	—	—	—	7	4	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	66	5	71	2	—	2	68	5	73
Summarily convicted -	20	1	21	5	—	5	25	1	26
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	119	28	147	6	5	11	125	33	158
Rendered in Court for trial	44	1	45	3	—	3	47	1	48
Summarily convicted -	240	13	253	20	—	20	260	13	273
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	3	—	3	1	—	1	4	—	4
Total of Criminals -	499	52	551	37	5	42	536	57	593
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Admitted in the course of the year - - - -	53	—	53	—	—	—	53	—	53
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	554	52	606	37	5	42	591	57	648
Deaths in the course of the Year - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic prisoners in the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners -	134	12	146	5	—	5	139	12	151
Debtors - -	11	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	110	8	118	5	—	5	115	8	123
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
In the year ending Michaelmas 1852:—									
Total of Criminals -	610	62	672	52	2	54	662	64	726
„ Debtors -	56	1	57	—	—	—	56	1	57

The wards and cells of the prison were, as usual, very clean; and the bedding and clothing of prisoners were in very good order, Sheets had been adopted for all prisoners, in compliance with a recommendation in the last report.

The diet of the prisoners remains as before described, and in every respect is in conformity with that of the official regulations for prisons. I examined all the articles of food and found them of excellent quality.

The prison was very healthy at the time of my last visit, and has been exempt from any serious prevalence of sickness ever since it was opened. The prisoners are now weighed on admission and discharge, and once a month during their stay. As a general result, it may be stated that long-sentenced prisoners during the first two months of their confinement lose in weight; but that compensation takes place in the latter portion of their time, when, according to the regulations of the prison, their labour is mitigated and their food remains the same; and that short-sentenced men almost invariably leave the prison lighter than they entered it. It would appear, however, from the following table of the comparative weight of all prisoners on reception and on discharge, that the balance is greatly on the side of loss, notwithstanding the compensation that has been alluded to in the case of long-sentenced prisoners:—

A Return showing the Weight gained and lost by Prisoners from the 1st January 1853 to the 31st December 1853.

Number weighed.	Have gained.	Have lost.	Have remained stationary.	Whole amount gained.	Whole amount lost.
440	162	254	24	754	1,340

The chaplain performs service daily, consisting of prayers with an exposition of Scripture; after which he admonishes all prisoners about to be discharged, giving them letters of recommendation to the clergy of their respective parishes, in order to obtain for them assistance in procuring employment: a practice which cannot be too strongly recommended, especially to the chaplains of the county prisons, as affording a resource to the well-disposed prisoner in obtaining

an opportunity of proving the sincerity of his good intentions and the reality of his amendment. The chaplain then examines prisoners newly received, and afterwards takes a class in the school-room for one hour, and visits all the sick and such prisoners as may be under punishment. He then visits prisoners in their cells to the number of from twelve to thirteen daily. Besides these duties, the chaplain gives a general supervision to the schoolmaster's labours, and examines occasionally the prisoners under the tuition of that officer.

The chapel has been lighted with gas since the date of the last report

The schoolmaster has from three to four classes daily in the schoolroom, each for one hour, and the rest of his time is employed in instructing prisoners in their cells, and in writing letters for them to their friends. A schoolroom has been fitted up for female prisoners since the date of the last report, and the wife of the governor has been appointed to instruct the female prisoners. The chaplain, in his last report, speaks favourably of the result of her labours.

In his last report to the Quarter Sessions, the chaplain furnishes much information of great interest, bearing on the state of the criminal population of the county, which, although it is very satisfactory in the proof it affords of the reduction in the number of commitments and re-commitments to the gaol, exhibits as low a condition of mental culture as is to be found in any part of England. Out of 475 criminal prisoners committed in the year, of whom 240 had been to a daily school and 298 to a Sunday school, " 168 were ignorant of the name of the Saviour, 248 were " ignorant of the name of the Queen, 190 were unable to " name the months of the year," besides affording other proofs of ignorance nearly as remarkable. The chaplain further observes, with reference to these lamentable facts,—

" It is also to be borne in mind that many of these pri-
" soners were indebted to their previous imprisonment for
" the little knowledge they had acquired. The average
" amount of instruction received by the general body of the
" working classes at the common schools throughout the
" county is, I am inclined to think, much less than many
" would suppose; and that, notwithstanding all the efforts
" that have been made for the building of schools, and the
" promotion of education, there are still, it is to be feared,

" very many thousands of the youth in this county alone, " growing up every year into manhood and womanhood, " who have yet to learn the very simplest elements of " Christian duty."

The concluding remarks of the chaplain's report I feel to be of so much general interest that I make no apology for quoting the entire passage :—

" I would beg, in conclusion, to say a word upon the " extreme importance of the co-operation of the clergy " throughout the county with the chaplain of the gaol. " Many of the more promising prisoners, when they return " to their homes, feel the disgrace of their imprisonment so " much that they are ashamed to make their appearance at " church on the Sunday, and they continue to absent them- " selves till the good impressions they received in the gaol " are worn off, and then they fall back again into their " former ungodly habits, and their last state becomes more " hopeless than the first. I would beg leave most respect- " fully to suggest to my clerical brethren whether this sad " result might not, in many instances, with God's blessing, " be prevented by a friendly call, and a few words of encou- " ragement and advice, on their return home to their " respective parishes. And in order to secure this, I feel " sure they would only require to be informed of the time " of the prisoner's discharge from the gaol, and this infor- " mation I need scarcely say I shall at all times be most " to supply."

The punishments are few in number. It is very rarely that any, except vagrants, refuse to perform their labour ; and when they do, a single day's confinement on bread and water generally overcomes their resistance.

The crank labour in the cells is inflicted on all convicted prisoners during a part of their sentences, the highest number of revolutions required daily being 6,300. Other hard labour prisoners are employed on the tread-wheel, which raises the water required for the use of the prison. Oakum picking is performed by all convicted prisoners for a portion of their time. Some prisoners, being shoemakers or tailors by trade, are employed in making and mending for the prison ; but as this can only be done to a limited extent, the greater part of both these necessaries are manufactured in the borough prison.

The necessaries for the use of the prison are all purchased by contract, the prices for the present year being, as might be expected, much higher than those of the previous year.

The following table shows both at one view :—

	1853.			1854.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Beef and mutton, per lb.	0	0	4	0	0	5½
Ox heads, each	0	1	6	0	1	6
Shins of beef, per lb.	0	0	1½	0	0	2
Bread, per 4lb. loaf	0	0	4¼	0	0	7
Flour, per stone	0	1	5	0	2	5
Oatmeal, per ton	12	0	0	18	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	0	3	0	0	4	0

The books and registers are very well kept, and are upon a plan adapted for easy reference.

The borough debtors from the county court, as well as the usual classes of county debtors, are received in this prison. The accommodation is quite sufficient for the numbers usually confined. Gas lighting has been at my suggestion introduced into the day-room of the debtors, a great boon to this class of prisoners, who were previously obliged to procure light for themselves.

The receipts and expenditure on account of the prison are shown in the following abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*	RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Prison diet	859	8	10	Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	15	0
Clothing and bedding	259	9	5½	Amount received for fines	161	4	6
Medicines	4	16	1½	Amount received from the Treasury :—			
Allowances to the sick	6	10	3	For maintenance of convicted prisoners	690	0	0
Fuel and light	231	12	7	For the removal of transports	10	17	6
Soap	21	6	7				
Stationery and printing	68	2	3				
Books	5	0	0				
Rent and Taxes	30	9	10				
Salaries and pensions	1,635	7	3				
Removal of transports	21	12	3				
Repairs and alterations	522	3	1				
Sundries	131	16	0½				
Total	£3,797	14	6¼		£862	17	0

An alteration having been made in the distribution of the various labours of the prisoners since the last report, I insert the following schedule of the prisoners' employment

during the summer half-year. That of the winter period is modified in conformity with the duration of daylight.

CLASS 1.—Prisoners Committed for any Period not exceeding Twenty-one Days.

Scale 1.

7 hours' Hand-labour Machine.	5	to	6	Wash and clean cell
	6	to	7	Hand-labour mill, 1,000 revolutions per hour
	7	to	8	Breakfast and scouring cell
	8	to	9	Chapel
	9	to	12	Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions per hour
	12	to	1	Dinner
	1	to	2	Exercise in yard
	2	to	6	Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions per hour
	6	to	7	Supper.

CLASS 2.—Prisoners Sentenced to Hard-Labour for any period over Twenty-one Days, and not exceeding Six Weeks.

Scale 2.

6 hours' Hand-labour Machine.	5	to	6	Washing and cleaning cell
	6	to	7	Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour
	7	to	8	Breakfast and scouring cell
	8	to	9	Chapel
	9	to	12	Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions per hour
	12	to	1	Dinner
	1	to	2	Exercise in yard
	2	to	5	Hand-labour mill, 900 revolutions per hour
	5	to	6	School, in cell
	6	to	7	Supper.

If the Hand-labour Mills are all in use, the surplus number in Class 2 will be put to Treadmill with Class 3, and have Hand-labour Mill from 7 to 8 a.m., 1,000 revolutions.

CLASS 3.—Prisoners Sentenced to Hard-Labour for any period above Six Weeks, but not exceeding Three Months.—First Six Weeks the same as Class 2. Second Six Weeks, or any period above first Six Weeks, Scale 3.

Scale 3.

6 hours' Treadmill.	5	to	6	Washing and cleaning cell
	6	to	7	Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour
	7	to	8	Breakfast and scouring cell
	8	to	9	Chapel
	9	to	12	Treadmill
	12	to	1	Dinner
	1	to	4	Treadmill
	4	to	6	Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour
	6	to	7	Supper, and school in cell or class.

CLASS 4.—Prisoners Sentenced to above Three Months' Hard Labour, and for any Period not exceeding Six Months.—First Three Months same as Class 3; second Three Months, or any period above first Three Months, Scale 4.

Scale 4.

	5	to	6	Washing and cleaning cell
	6	to	7	Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour
	7	to	8	Breakfast and scouring cell
	8	to	9	Chapel
	9	to	11	Treadmill
4 hours' Treadmill.	11	to	12	Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour
	12	to	1	Dinner
	1	to	2	School in cell
	2	to	4	Treadmill
	4	to	5	Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour
	5	to	6	School, in class
	6	to	7	Supper, and books.

CLASS 5.—Prisoners Sentenced to Hard Labour for any Period exceeding Six Months.—First Six Months same as Class 4; any period above Six Months, Scale 5.

Scale 5.

5	to	6		Washing and cleaning cell
6	to	7		Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour
7	to	8		Breakfast and scouring cell
8	to	9		Chapel
9	to	10		Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour
10	to	11		School in class, or Trade
11	to	12		Exercise in yard
12	to	1		Dinner
1	to	2		Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour
2	to	3		School, in cell, or Trade
3	to	4		Exercise in yard
4	to	5		Oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour, or Trade
5	to	6		School, in cell, or Trade
6	to	7		Supper and books.

CLASS 6.—Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation, the same as Scale 5.

CLASS 7.—Untried Prisoners.

Scale 6.

5	to	6		Washing and cleaning cell
6	to	7		Oakum picking
7	to	8		Breakfast and scouring cell
8	to	9		Chapel
9	to	10		Oakum picking
10	to	11		School, in cell, or Trade
11	to	12		Exercise in yard
12	to	1		Dinner

CLASS 7.—UNTRIED PRISONERS. Scale 6.—*continued.*

1	to	2	Oakum picking
2	to	3	School, in class, or Trade
3	to	4	Exercise in yard
4	to	5	Oakum picking, or Trade
5	to	6	School, in cell, or Trade
6	to	7	Supper and books.

CLASS 8.—MISDEMEANANTS NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.—Same as Scale 6; except 9 to 10, 1 to 2 and 4 to 5, oakum picking, by weight, 3 oz. per hour.

At one of my recent visits to the prison, I had the honour of conferring with a full Board of visiting justices, to whom I felt it my duty to recommend the introduction into the discipline of the prison, of some forms of productive labour, as being likely in my opinion to aid in the work of moral reformation. The readiness of the magistrates present to entertain the suggestion induces me to hope that a proposition to that effect will have been brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions before the present report issues from the press.*

NORTHAMPTON.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—No alteration has taken place in the construction of the prison since the date of the last report. The prison buildings are in good repair. The ventilation of the cells appeared good at my last inspection, and their temperature was evenly maintained.

Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.—The following prisoners were present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	7	0	7
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	3	15
Summarily convicted- - - -	21	1	22
Government convicts - -	28	0	28
	68	4	72

* The following extract from a letter of the Governor of the prison informing me, by direction of the visiting Justices, of the result of their consideration of this question, will show the extent to which this improvement is to be introduced in the first instance :—

"As to the employment of the prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, the visiting Justices have ordered that one of the Warders shall be instructed in mat-making, and he has been up to the borough goal, by permission of the magistrates of that prison to receive instruction, and it is the intention of the visiting Justices to allow prisoners to be employed at mat or shoe-making, or tailoring (if they are by trade either of the last two mentioned) if they are well conducted, and receive a ticket of good conduct from the Chaplain and myself after having been in prison sixteen weeks, to be employed during those sixteen weeks according to the employment table of which you have a copy."

There were no debtors in confinement. The cases of the convicted prisoners are briefly reported in the Appendix, The prisoners made no complaints, and no prisoner was under punishment for any prison offence at the time of my visit. The cells were extremely clean, and also the persons of the prisoners, as far as their trade occupations allowed. Each prisoner is allowed to bathe once in every ten or fourteen days, and the appliances for daily ablution are provided in each cell. Prison clothing of a grey colour is provided for all convicted prisoners and the unconvicted are allowed to wear it also at their option. All prisoners of either sex are allowed sheets as well as other sufficient bedding. The cost of clothing and bedding, on an average in the last year, was 2*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.*, and in the previous year was 1*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.*

The diet of the prisoners is the same as has been in use for the last two or three years, and is found sufficient. The several articles of food were examined by me and found of good quality. The annual cost of the diet of the prisoners in the last year, ending at Michaelmas, was 7*l.* 15*s.* 10¾*d.*, being 17*s.* more than in the previous year; but it must be borne in mind that the Government convicts, who are 60 in number when all vacancies are filled up, have a higher scale of diet than other prisoners and thus (as they are included in the calculation) the general average is raised. The cost of convicts maintained here by the Government was 25*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* a man, after deducting the produce of their labour, being about 10*s.* or 12*s.* above the cost of the previous year, but less than in some other prisons where convicts are kept on contract. The cooking is performed by a prisoner under the supervision of an officer, who himself weighs the several messes.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners committed to this prison in the course of the last year:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	14	7	21	2	—	2	16	7	23
Convicts under contract with Government	50	—	50	—	—	—	50	—	50
Summarily convicted	12	1	13	1	—	1	13	1	14
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	30	6	36	4	2	6	34	8	42
Rendered in Court for Trial	3	2	5	—	—	—	3	2	5
Summarily convicted	108	30	138	18	2	20	126	32	158
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Convicts under contract with Government	64	—	64	—	—	—	64	—	64
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	11	3	14	3	—	3	14	3	17
Total of Criminals	292	49	341	28	4	32	320	53	373
DEBTORS.									
Admitted in the course of the year	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Total of Debtors and Criminals	297	49	346	28	4	32	325	53	378
Deaths in the course of the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic prisoners in the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners	108	3	111	—	—	—	108	3	111
Average daily number of criminal prisoners, including convicts under contract	89	5	94	—	—	—	89	5	94
Total of criminal prisoners in 1852	275	28	303	27	—	27	302	28	330

The prisoners, all of whom were separately examined, made no complaints and were nearly all employed in productive labour. The Government convicts were engaged in the usual varied manufactures of that class. The prisoners belonging to the borough were almost universally shoemakers, that trade being so general in the town. There is one hard labour crank in the prison, but it is never used, the magis-

trates having come to the conviction of the superior advantages of productive labour as an instrument of reformation. The trades performed in the prison are shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, brush-making, mat-making, weaving, picking coir, and last-making.

The prisoners have three-quarters of an hour's exercise in the morning and the same in the afternoon, from the 1st of March to the 31st October, and one hour's exercise at once from the 1st Nov. to the 1st of March.

The duties performed by the chaplain are as follow:— Daily prayers and religious instruction in the chapel, consisting of a short commentary on some scripture subject. Visits in rotation to the cells, about fifty prisoners being seen daily. When the cases of prisoners seem to require it, the chaplain visits them daily or twice in a day. The schoolmaster gives elementary instruction in the cells, and the chaplain follows him and sees that his duty is performed, and also gives more advanced instruction himself. There is an abundant supply of books, and the magistrates are very liberal in increasing the library, upon his recommendation. The progress of the prisoners is generally very satisfactory. There have been very few exceptions to this remark. On the Sunday full service in the morning with prayers and an exposition in the afternoon. The ladies' committee is allowed to visit the female prisoners once a week, and much good is attributed by the chaplain to the agency of their exhortations. They find a difficulty, however, in inducing discharged prisoners to go to the penitentiary, which I have not met with elsewhere. The wife of the chaplain visits the women whenever she desires to do so. The ladies' committee is very well supported, and has a considerable fund in hand.

In one of his reports to the visiting justices, the surgeon refers to the infrequency of consumption in this prison. He observes:—

"I can confidently assert that no case of consumption has originated in this prison, nor does any treatment of prisoners here tend to produce that disease. Since the opening of this prison (upon the separate system) in 1845, we have received 1,452 borough and 356 Government prisoners, and have had only four cases of phthisis. These men were received in a very weak and emaciated state, from prisons in the North of England, and soon after their arrival here showed symptoms of that disease.

"One died in this prison, two were removed in an advanced stage of consumption, and we have one here at this time, received

from Kirkdale in December last, who is only fit to be invalided. In all these cases the men after their arrival improved in their general health, but the disease gradually advanced."

The health of the prison has been very good in the last year, no epidemic having prevailed. At the time of my last inspection there were none but chronic cases. The duties performed by the surgeon are the same as have been described in former reports. In compliance with my suggestion at a former inspection, all the prisoners are now weighed every month, and their weight is regularly recorded in a register provided for the purpose. The period during which this has been done has not yet been sufficiently extended to admit of any deductions of value being made from the experiment.

Punishments.—As usual in prisons where the labour is of a productive kind, the punishments, especially those arising from resistance to authority, are very few in number. The advantage of useful labour in regulating the mind is as much shown here as in any other with which I am acquainted, for as nearly all the borough prisoners are shoemakers by trade, they are incessantly occupied in their several callings, and the general aspect of the men is that of persons desirous of obtaining a character for industry. There is rarely any difficulty felt by prisoners on discharge (especially shoemakers) in procuring employment.

A pump supplies the water to a reservoir, which fills the several cisterns; this pump being worked by prisoners generally under short sentences.

The labour, as shown in the annexed account, is productive of considerable profit to the borough.

The food is bought by contract, as well as the other necessaries. The contract prices are considerably higher than those of the last year, being as follow:—

	1854		1853	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Bread, the loaf of 1½lb. -	0	3¼ -	0	1¾
Beef, per lb. - -	0	5½ -	0	4
Mutton do. - -	0	5 -	0	4
Shins of beef do - -	0	3 -	0	2½
Ox heads, each - -	2	6 -	2	0

Besides this difference the discount allowed in 1853 has been discontinued.

The following abstract shows the amount of receipts and expenditure on account of the prison, in the year ending at Michaelmas last :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	729	16	5½	Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	210	0	0
Clothing and bedding	202	5	0	Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract	1438	16	9
Medicines	10	12	11	Amount received for fines	70	1	0
Allowances to the sick	3	11	0	Amount received from the Treasury :—			
Fuel and light	186	15	0	For maintenance of convicted prisoners	176	13	9
Soap	26	10	1	For the removal of transports	108	8	5
Stationery and printing, Books	24	18	8	Other receipts	35	19	2
Furniture and utensils	84	19	8				
Rent and taxes	52	2	3½				
Salaries and pensions	626	13	2				
Rations and uniforms	186	9	0				
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	8	18	0				
Removal of transports	108	8	5				
Repairs and alterations	226	17	8				
Sundries	30	4	10				
Looms for weavers	26	19	8				
Total	£2,535	17	10		£2,039	19	1

The magistrates visit frequently, and see every prisoner on the occasion of each visit.

PETERBOROUGH.—LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There has been no alteration in the construction of the building since the date of the last report. A fire took place in the Court-house about six months before my last visit, but it was put out without doing any mischief to any part of the prison.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	4	1	5
Convicted at Sessions	4	2	6
Summarily convicted	12	1	13
	20	4	24

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix; among them were seven for poaching, and two for having broken windows expressly for the purpose of getting into prison, having previously applied ineffectually for relief to the parish officer.

Three prisoners were under punishment of three days' bread and water, for having spoken to each other through the air drain in the floor, which has already been complained of in my reports, as so constructed as to offer the strongest temptation to the commission of the offence. At the time of my visit they were in the second day of their punishment; I therefore interceded for their liberation, as it did not appear either just or humane to present an unnecessary temptation to persons in the situation of the prisoners in question, who could not read or otherwise amuse themselves, and then to punishthem so severely for yielding to it. This is one of the many evils arising from the ill-construction of the prison, which I have often before had occasion to point out. The cells not being so constructed as to admit of their being certified as fit for separate confinement, and there being, nevertheless, no day-rooms, as in prisons which are not designed for that discipline, it results that prisoners are subjected to all the restraints and confinement characteristic of the separate system of discipline, unrelieved by any of the appliances for its mitigation provided by the law. There is no schoolmaster employed, nor any person to convey instruction in mechanical employment, and the duty of the chaplain is limited to the performance of divine service and one private conversation with each prisoner separately, immediately after his admission, besides the visitation of the sick. It occasionally happens that when prisoners are confined for a very long time, they receive further visits from the chaplain, but the common custom is admitted to be as here stated. I found only one prisoner in the gaol who had been spoken to by the chaplain more than once; he had been four months in prison—half the time before trial—and has five months more to stay. The chaplain had spoken to him twice—once on his admission and again after his trial.

These facts are not stated with any view of imputing to the chaplain any neglect of duty, but for the purpose of showing the errors of the system pursued in the prison, and in order to effect improvement. There is no doubt that the chaplain performs all the duty required of him, but there can be as little doubt of the mischief likely to result to prisoners from being shut up for weeks and months in close ill-ventilated cells, without employment, without instruc-

tion, and without the advice and conversation of the chaplain. For three hours of the day those of the prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour are worked upon hard-labour cranks, in closed cells, measuring 6 feet by 4, with a height of 7 feet, entirely without ventilation, except such as can be derived from a small opening in a window. The cranks are four in number, and at the time of my visit they were tightened to a degree which rendered them very hard to turn.

An attempt at escape had been made a short time before my last inspection of the prison, by breaking through the wall of one of the cells; the prisoner who committed the act having been discovered stark naked in the cell, from having put his clothes through the hole in the wall, and having failed in his attempts to follow them. In consequence of this a rule had been adopted of taking away the clothes of prisoners at half-past seven every night, so that even in the midst of summer the prisoners were obliged to go to bed at that early hour. If a schoolmaster were employed, that time might be better employed than in slothful indulgence.

The prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection are shown, with the particulars of their several cases, in the Appendix. They made no complaints, except as to the thinness of the gruel, which I have reason to think was devoid of foundation.

The total numbers in confinement in each of the last two years are shown in the following table:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year, ending at Michaelmas, 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	6	2	8	—	—	—	6	2	8
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Summarily convicted -	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	16	8	24	—	2	2	16	10	26
Rendered in Court for Trial - - - -	6	3	9	—	—	—	6	3	9
Summarily Convicted -	75	18	93	5	—	5	80	18	98
Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - -	21	—	21	1	—	1	22	—	22
Total of Criminals -	130	33	163	6	2	8	136	35	171
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted in the course of the year - - - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	134	33	167	6	2	8	140	35	175
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners -	20	5	25	—	—	—	20	5	25
Debtors - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners - -	11	4	15	—	—	—	11	4	15
Total of Criminal Prisoners in 1852 - - - -	104	8	112	13	—	13	117	8	125

The diet of the prisoners is in conformity with the schedule last recommended by the Secretary of State.

The expenditure on account of the prison is shown in the following abstract. I have not been able to procure an account of the receipts.

TOTAL Expenditure in the Year ending ending Michaelmas 1853.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	76	0	7
Clothing and bedding	49	14	6
Medicines	4	14	8
Allowances to the sick	5	3	5
Fuel and light	58	1	0
Soap	8	6	10
Stationery and printing	20	16	0
Washing	10	18	0
Furniture	19	5	8
Salaries and pensions	226	5	0
Repairs and alterations	45	17	9
Sundries	69	14	10
Total	594	18	9

SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS prison receives, in addition to all prisoners from the county, those from the boroughs of Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Oswestry, Wenlock and Bridgnorth, all of which have separate Quarter Sessions, but either no prisons, or none of sufficient size to retain their own prisoners. Until recently the boroughs of Ludlow and Bridgnorth retained, in their own prisons, persons committed for short terms, and those under charge of offences to be tried at their Sessions; but this practice has been discontinued since the representations in the last report on those prisons.

No alteration has been made in the construction of the prison as described in former reports. The prison was in good repair and quite clean at the time of the last inspection, with the exception of those parts in which the periodical whitewashing was going forward. I had occasion again to observe the very inadequate size of the chapel, as well as its very defective arrangement. Having been built at a time when association was the rule of the prison, it is found to be wholly unsuited to the present altered discipline; not half of the prisoners can attend Divine Service at the same time; it is, therefore, necessary to have two daily services in order that all the prisoners may partake in the worship; one of these services being performed, as stated in former reports, in the north cells. This gives much needless trouble to the

chaplain and officers, besides occupying much time that might be advantageously devoted otherwise. Owing to the bad construction of the chapel too, much difficulty is experienced in getting the prisoners out of it. On the occasion on which I was present eight officers were necessary for the purpose, a number who would be found sufficient for the same object if all the prisoners attended at once. In former reports doubt has been expressed of the possibility of obtaining a sufficient chapel without trenching too much upon the space required for other purposes; but now that the separate pewing of prison chapels is almost universally abandoned, there would, I think, be little difficulty in achieving that object with small expenditure of room, with a view to which I would suggest that the opinion should be taken of the Surveyor-General of Prisons.

Another alteration which seems imperatively called for, to enable the governor to carry out a consistent system of discipline, is the construction of a farther number of separate cells, which might be done upon the same economical system as was adopted in the former alterations by Mr. Haycock, the county surveyor. At the time of my last inspection, there were between forty and fifty male prisoners in association, for the want of separate accommodation. Both the alterations I have alluded to as desirable would be much lightened in cost by employing prisoners in the works.

While speaking of desirable alterations, I may refer to the airing yards, in some parts of the prison, which being divided from each other take up so much room that it is difficult to find time for exercising all the prisoners, especially in the short days; to say nothing of the inferiority, in a sanitary point of view, of exercise taken slowly and without excitement. I would strongly recommend that the prisoners should be exercised in a circle, care being taken to prevent their near approach to each other, by constant supervision by an officer.

The following number of prisoners, of all denominations, were in confinement on the last day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	39	5	44
„ for re-examination -	2	—	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	70	17	87
„ summarily - -	37	1	38
Debtors - - - - -	7	1	8
	155	24	179

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be shown in the Appendix.

The particulars of the debtors are stated in the following table:—

DEBTORS in Custody on the 15th of March, 1854, in the County Gaol of Shrewsbury.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.
		1853.		£ s. d.
J. E.	44	12 Nov.	Queen's Bench	85 12 6
L. C.	28	24 March	Queen's Bench	218 16 6
G. F.	37	24 Dec.	Exchequer	38 11 0
		1854.		
J. C.	33	23 Feb.	Common Pleas	28 18 0
P. T.	58	3 March	County Court	4 18 6
J. B.	42	4 „	County Court	2 18 9
T. B.	27	6 „	County Court	10 4 8

The prisoners, on being separately questioned, made no complaints, except two women, confined on sentence for one month and under, who found the food insufficient, it being on a scale lower than that they had had before trial. There were several boys under fourteen in confinement, who would have been very fit cases for a reformatory school, if the county were fortunate enough to possess such an establishment.

The prison clothing is the same as described in former reports, the clogs being still used instead of shoes, to the great destruction of stockings. Sheets have not yet been adopted, except in the females' wards, and in the infirmary.

The number of commitments of criminal prisoners has undergone a great reduction in the last year, there having been 280 less than in the year 1851, a reduction of about one-fourth. The following table exhibits the total numbers in the last two years:—

Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Criminal Prisoners.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	17	4	21	4	—	4	21	4	25
On Bail	6	2	8	—	—	—	6	2	8
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	34	3	37	2	2	4	36	5	41
Summarily convicted	26	4	30	1	—	1	27	4	31
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	214	47	261	16	5	21	230	52	282
Rendered in Court for Trial	14	8	22	—	—	—	14	8	22
Summarily convicted	372	67	439	61	9	70	433	76	509
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully committed	9	3	12	—	—	—	9	3	12
Total of Criminals	686	136	822	84	16	100	770	152	922
Debtors.									
In custody at the commencement of the year	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6
Admitted in the course of the year	89	5	94	—	—	—	89	5	94
Total of Debtors and Criminals	780	142	922	84	16	100	864	158	1022
Deaths in the course of the year	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Lunatic Prisoners in the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	129	24	153	—	—	—	—	—	153
Debtors	14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Average daily number of Criminals	102	21	123	—	—	—	—	—	123
Average daily number of Debtors	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total of Criminals in 1852	894	129	1023	63	16	79	957	145	1102
„ Debtors „	90	1	91	—	—	—	90	1	91

The number received in each of the last two years from the five boroughs will be seen from the following table:—

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners committed to Salop County Gaol, from the different Boroughs in the County, in the Years 1852 and 1853.

Name of Borough.	In 1852.			In 1853.		
	Summarily.	For trial.	Total.	Summarily.	For trial.	Total.
Shrewsbury -	130	29	159	134	32	166
Wenlock - -	42	20	62	38	19	57
Bridgnorth -	39	15	54	43	15	58
Oswestry - -	11	4	15	7	6	13
Ludlow - -	4	10	14	5	10	15

The diet of the prisoners is the same as has been described in former reports. The articles of food were of good quality. All the necessaries for the use of the prison are supplied by contract, the prices for the current half-year being as follow.

Contract price of Provisions from the 25th March to the 29th September, 1854:—

Oatmeal, 1*l.* 16*s.* per sack, of 240 lbs.
Peas, 9*s.* per bushel.
Rice, 21*s.* per cwt.
Sugar, 1*l.* 17*s.* per cwt.
Cocoa, 3*l.* 9*s.* per cwt.
Mutton, 5*d.* per lb.
Beef, without bone, 5*d.* per lb.
Bread, 2*s.* 3*d.* per dozen lbs.

The Governor, having no person under him especially employed as a clerk, is obliged to avail himself of the services of one of the warders. The books are well kept and easily referred to. The expenditure and receipts for the last year are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	641	19	9
Clothing and bedding	131	1	0
Officers' clothes	26	18	9
Medicines	27	9	9
Wine and beer	16	5	9
Allowances to the sick	43	9	11
Fuel and light	172	8	5
	75	3	4
Soap	14	3	8
Stationery and printing, Books	85	1	5
Furniture	36	12	7
Rent and taxes	13	8	6
Salaries and pensions	1,555	7	9
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	6	8	0
Removal of transports	57	14	9
Repairs and alterations	137	13	7
Sundries	42	19	9
Total	£3,084	6	8

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	50	0	1½
Estimated profit of work done by prisoners for the benefit of the county	32	1	7
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	1	0	6
Ditto for vagrants	6	2	0
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	467	6	4
For the removal of transports	56	8	6
Other receipts	40	6	0
	£653	5	0½

The daily routine of the chaplain's duties is as follows:—On every day except Saturday the chaplain reads prayers selected from the Liturgy in the corridor of the north cells at seven in summer and about eight in winter, with a short exposition of a passage of Scripture, and at half-past nine a similar service is performed in the chapel. The reason for this subdivision of the duty has been already explained. On Sundays full service with sermon is performed both in the cells and in the chapel. After the cell-service on Sunday and before that in the chapel the chaplain visits the female prisoners in their cells, by which and the visit to the Infirmary the whole interval is employed, so that the chaplain has no rest from duty between seven, when he comes to the prison, and twelve when the chapel service is completed. At a quarter before one the chaplain resumes his duty by visiting the male prisoners in the north cells, hearing them their lessons learned during the week. In this he is assisted by the schoolmaster. This occupies between two and three hours, often longer, so that the chaplain's duties do not occupy less than eight or nine hours. After this detail, it is needless to insist upon the great advantage that would result from the enlargement of the chapel, by which the chaplain's duty would be abridged by one service daily.

The schoolmaster comes at six in the summer and at daylight in the winter, and begins the day's duty by taking down the particulars of the cases of the prisoners in the reception cells which are entered in the chaplain's character-book. He then acts as chapel clerk at the two services, after which he attends the chaplain while catechizing prisoners in the cells. He then teaches prisoners up to twelve o'clock, except on Monday and Saturday, the days for distributing and changing the library books and tracts. When prisoners can read well the schoolmaster teaches them arithmetic and writing, the average number taught by him in each of the four week-days being about 50. He has two hours in the day for dinner and exercise, after which he resumes the teaching of prisoners. The prison library has been increased of late by the introduction of many works conveying moral and religious principles in a form calculated to entice and encourage the ignorant to acquire proficiency in reading, and I am glad to hear that the same infusion of useful every-day knowledge is likely to be carried still further. In his report to the last Quarter Sessions the chaplain alludes in the following terms to the large number of boys under 16 years of age then and generally in confinement:—

"The majority of these young people being thrown on the world at a very tender age (some of them having been deprived by death of one parent and others of both), it can hardly cause surprise that idleness and its companion, poverty, tempted them to commit acts which perhaps they did not know were offences against the law, but for which they had to suffer punishment. Many a poor, destitute, and uncared-for child who had never been taught his duty to God and man has been sent to prison for doing that which, in the case of a child of respectable parentage, would have been passed over as the result of youthful indiscretion; and thus children who ought to have been first sent to school were committed to prison, where their hearts, which were tender and impressible, soon became seared and callous, and association with the more hardened adult criminals quickly made them old in crime and imparted to them an amount of cunning truly surprising. The important subject of juvenile delinquency has been brought prominently before the public of late years. It is therefore worthy of the serious attention of the thoughtful and humane, whether the present mode of repressing juvenile crime is efficient; and if not, can any better be devised?"

SHROPSHIRE.—LUDLOW BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

It has been my duty, in many previous reports, to remark upon the unfitness of this building, with its very inadequate establishment, to be used for the purposes of a prison. I am

now enabled to state that arrangements have been made between the borough and the county, under which in future all prisoners of the borough will be sent on commitment to the county gaol.

At the time of my last visit the alterations were in progress for adapting the old gaol for the purpose of a lock-up house, for which in future it will alone be employed.

SHROPSHIRE.—BRIDGWORTH BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

THE building at the last inspection was very clean, and since the last report has only been used for the purposes of a lock-up house, and for the detention of prisoners for a short time until they could be conveniently removed to Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alteration has been made in the construction of the prison since the date of the last report. It appears to be in very good repair, and the accommodation is quite sufficient for the purposes of the borough, after deducting the twenty-four cells rented by the Government for the probationary treatment of convicts under sentence of transportation, or of penal servitude.

The following prisoners were in confinement on the last day of inspection :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - - -	3	1	4
Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	23	6	29
„ „ summarily - - -	16	4	20
„ for re-examination - - -	1	—	1
Convicts under probationary discipline - -	24	—	24
	67	11	78

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners are shown in the Appendix.

There were no debtors in confinement on the last day of inspection of the prison.

The prisoners, who were all separately questioned, made no complaints.

The prison was, as usual, very clean and orderly throughout; the bedding and clothing of the prisoners were in very good order, and sufficient sheets are allowed to all prisoners.

The only description of labour performed by the city prisoners are oakum picking and stone breaking; but the convicts do a considerable amount of tailoring and shoemaking, in which trades they are instructed under efficient instructors.

It would, in my opinion, be very useful to introduce a more effectual method of giving exercise to the prisoners than that which is now adopted, of allowing them to walk about in small confined enclosures. The muscular systems of the prisoners, more especially of the convicts, who are detained for the longest periods, become wasted and flabby, from the want of some form of energetic exercise; and as this effect is more apparent here than in most other prisons, it is not unlikely that the warmth of the climate contributes to it. The ventilation of the cells, too, is often far from satisfactory. It is not surprising that this deterioration should be the most visible among the convicts, who are occasionally obliged to be detained for 14 or 17 months in the prison, after having been under separate confinement for some months in other prisons.

The punishments for breaches of prison discipline are very few in number, and are generally inflicted for attempts on the part of prisoners to communicate with each other. The dark cell has not been used for more than 18 months.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners who have been in confinement in the last two years respectively:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year, ending at Michaelmas, 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial	10	3	13	—	—	—	10	3	13
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	21	4	25	—	—	—	21	4	25
Summarily convicted	21	8	29	5	2	7	26	10	36
For re-examination	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	59	37	96	2	2	4	61	39	100
Rendered in Court for trial	15	5	20	—	—	—	15	5	20
Summarily convicted	201	94	295	47	16	63	248	110	58
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	25	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	25
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	14	10	24	2	2	4	16	12	28
Total of criminals	367	161	528	56	22	78	423	183	606
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Admitted in the course of the year	19	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	19
Total of debtors and criminals	387	161	548	56	22	78	443	183	626
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners	69	20	89	5	1	6	74	21	95
Debtors	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Average daily number of criminal prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	18	77
Total of criminals in 1852	448	195	621	85	15	100	511	210	721
„ Debtors „	22	—	22	—	—	—	22	—	22

From this it will be seen that a further reduction has taken place to a large amount in the number of prisoners.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1853, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	402	5	11½
Clothing and bedding	139	6	4½
Medicines. Allowances to the sick	41	3	11½
Fuel and light	162	4	10½
Soap, &c.	25	19	2½
Stationery and printing. Books	28	11	1
Furniture, &c.	58	8	10
Rent and taxes	29	5	9
Salaries and pensions	1,320	5	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial. Removal of transports	208	10	0
Repairs and alterations	30	1	1½
Sundries	20	2	6
Total	2,466	4	8

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	80	17	6
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract	904	7	4
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	166	9	10
For the removal of transports	91	0	0
	1,189	15	5

The necessaries for the use of the prison are supplied by contract—the following being the last contract prices of the several articles :—

Bread, per cwt., 18*s.*
Beef, per lb., 4*d.* and 6*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 23*s.*
Potatoes, per sack of 12 score, 21*s.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At the period of the publication of the last report on this prison, it was stated that in addition to the alterations and additions therein described, there were others in progress of much greater magnitude, by which the accommodation and convenience of the prison would be much extended and enhanced. These improvements are now brought to completion, having been almost entirely executed by the labour of prisoners. The females' prison contains, as was said before, 109 cells, but, as several are necessarily appropriated

to other purposes, only 102 are used for prisoners. The laundry and wash-house have been in use for some time, but an accidental fire has destroyed the former, which will be rebuilt on a somewhat larger scale, and will have the girders and other material parts of iron, to avoid a similar mischance in future. The infirmary for females, also one of the new buildings, has been built somewhat too low, and the rooms being at the same time very small, and devoid of the means of ventilation by a thorough current of air, are not so well suited to their purpose as they might have been made. If infectious disease of any kind were to break out in the prison, this inconvenience would be severely felt. The proximity of the back wall of this infirmary to one of the yards of the male prisoners, is no doubt the reason why no windows have been opened on that side, but it would be quite possible to obtain ventilation on that side by other means, which, with the raising of the roof, would go far to remedy the defect complained of.

Accommodation has been provided for misdemeanants of the first division. The reception ward for women has been completed, and contains two baths, a room for the surgeon's examination of prisoners, and a sleeping room for six women. If more room should be required, the surplus number would be placed in the cells formerly used as reception cells.

The total amount of accommodation in the prison, supposing every prisoner to sleep in a separate cell, is

For males, including debtors	576
Females	102

Where more than one are allowed to sleep in a cell,

For males	839
Females	115

The separate airing yards have been removed, and the prisoners are now exercised in the yards in circles; care being taken to keep them at a distance from each other, and under constant surveillance by an officer.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	99	27	126
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	252	74	326
„ summarily.	152	12	164
Sheriffs and Crown debtors	18	—	18
Debtor's from county court	8	1	9
	529	114	643

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix. The following table shows some of the particulars relating to the debtors :—

COUNTY PRISON, STAFFORD.—Return of Debtors in custody on the 8th of February 1854.

Initials.	Age.	When committed.	By what Court.	Amount of Debt and Costs.	Sentence.
			Males.		
		1849:		£ s. d.	
T. M.	70	12 April	Queen's Bench	2,502 7 6	
		1851:			
J. G.	66	22 Nov.	Exchequer	31 9 0	
		1853:			
S. C.	29	9 June	Do.	51 5 6	
J. H.	43	13 August	Queen's Bench	57 0 3	
E. S.	62	29 August	Do.	13 5 0	
J. G.	29	20 Sept.	Do.	66 5 0	
T. C.	52	14 Oct.	Exchequer	110 12 9	
R. B.	79	31 Oct.	Do.	55 8 7	
J. S. T.	42	2 Nov.	Queen's Bench	38 0 0	
A. E.	40	4 Nov.	Do.	24 9 10	
H. T. T.	22	30 Nov.	Do.	26 0 4	
R. A.	59	9 Dec.	Exchequer	36 6 8	
J. B. S.	38	27 Dec.	Do.	25 0 2	
T. B.	43	31 Dec.	Queen's Bench	30 6 0	
		1854:			
C. D.	51	2 Jan.	Do.	26 18 10	
J. D.	34	2 Jan.	Do.	26 18 10	
T. W.	57	30 Jan.	Exchequer	62 2 5	
F. S.	41	1 Feb.	Contempt of Court	— —	
		1853:			
H. H.	32	31 Dec.	County Court	12 15 2	40 days.
		1854:			
W. J.	20	12 Jan.	Do.	2 14 8	40 „
L. C.	20	12 „	Do.	3 0 0	30 „
L. S. P.	46	24 „	Do.	6 13 4	20 „
S. M.	53	25 „	Do.	2 1 2	21 „
W. E. *alias* S.	46	26 „	Do.	3 16 0	21 „
J. C.	26	30 „	Do.	5 19 0	30 „
G. D.	39	30 „	Do.	20 1 11	40 „
			Female.		
		1854:		£ s. d.	
M. W.	30	1 Feb.	County Court	4 2 11	30 days.

The criminal prisoners and debtors were questioned by me, but none made any complaints which require to be recorded.

It will be observed that the female prisoners are more than usually numerous in proportion to the males. This is explained by the circumstance, that wages being high and labour very scarce, house-keepers are obliged to put up with a class of servants inferior in point of character and thus become more frequently robbed. The prison indeed is remarkably full at this time of prisoners of either sex, which is attributed also to the great rise in wages, for as it is usual for persons in this neighbourhood to be employed on agreements for six or twelve months, it has become very common of late for workmen to break their

engagements made when labour was more abundant, for the purpose of accepting more profitable engagements elsewhere. This is so common in the county that there have been in the last year about 100 commitments for that offence. It would not, however, be fair to notice this statement, without referring at the same time to a practice, full of much apparent hardship to the workmen, by the operation of which that number has been much augmented. The practice in question prevails as I am informed very widely, especially in the iron districts of the county; and may be illustrated by the following example. A workman is engaged for twelve months to a master at a rate of wages agreed upon between them, payable as long as the workman is employed. Before the expiration of the term embraced in the contract, trade becomes less brisk and the master not requiring all his furnaces to be at work, stops one of them and tells the workmen belonging to it that they may "go to play." Among these workmen is the individual whose case has been referred to; he receives no wages during the suspension of his employment, neither does he know for how many weeks or months it may be suspended; he is therefore compelled to seek employment elsewhere, but he cannot always succeed in procuring it without binding himself to the new master for some specified time; he consequently binds himself for a month or whatever other time he expects to be at liberty from his first employment. Before the expiration of this latter term an unexpected increase takes place in the activity of trade; orders come in which require to be immediately executed, and the first master, who has never lost his hold upon the workman, requires his immediate return. The same cause induces the second master to wish to retain his services, and as he is bound to both, it often happens that he is sent to prison by one or the other.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the year ending at Michaelmas 1853 :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial	119	23	142	3	3	6	122	26	148
Convicted at assizes and sessions	232	36	268	2	2	4	234	38	272
Summarily convicted	155	20	175	26	3	29	181	23	204
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other governors :—									
Prisoners for trial	610	136	746	30	7	37	640	143	783
Rendered in court for trial	170	46	216	7	2	9	177	48	225
Summarily convicted	1,761	273	2,034	195	43	238	1,956	316	2,272
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	24	4	28	5	2	7	29	6	35
Total of Criminals	3,071	538	3,609	268	62	330	3,339	600	3,939
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	30	2	32	—	—	—	30	2	32
Admitted in the course of the Year	218	6	224	—	—	—	218	6	224
Total of Debtors and Criminals	3,319	546	3,865	268	62	330	3,587	608	4,195
Deaths in the course of the year	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Lunatic prisoners in the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners	567	85	652	—	—	—	—	—	652
Debtors	38	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	38
Average daily number of Criminal prisoners	513	79	592	—	—	—	—	—	592
Average daily number of Debtors	26	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	27
In the year ending Michaelmas 1852 :—									
Total of Criminals	3,422	575	3,997	326	76	402	3,748	651	4,399
„ Debtors	206	9	215	—	—	—	206	9	215

The principal hard labour performed is that of the treadmills, one of which grinds corn for the prison and for the lunatic asylum, and the other raises water for the service of the prison. There are, besides, 63 hard-labour crank machines, eight of which are in the part of the prison

occupied by male convicts from sessions and assizes, and only used as a means of punishment for prison offences; five are in the females' prison, and are worked by disorderly prostitutes; and the remainder in that part of the men's prison in which the prisoners under summary conviction are confined. Upon these are employed disorderly paupers, vagrants, and other prisoners who have been repeatedly committed.

The prisoners employed in this manner execute 10,000 revolutions daily. As a great majority of the prisoners at this labour are on the lower scales of diet the machines are set with little or no pressure. The governor himself regulates the machines and tests them every day or two for that purpose. The stoppage of a single meal is usually sufficient to enforce the performance of this labour, but three days' confinement on bread and water have been required in some cases. If, however, such prisoners cease to be contumacious and resume their work, the punishment has usually been remitted.

The prisoners, before trial, are exercised at a crank pump for an hour at a time. The light labour prisoners are employed in stone-breaking. There are several looms for mat-making in the separate cells, and the mats produced from them are readily disposed of. Tailors and shoemakers who may be in confinement are employed in making clothes and shoes for the prison, both before and after their conviction, and in other manufactures, such as knitting stockings, pin-heading, and pin-straightening. Blacksmiths, carpenters, and masons are employed as required in the repairs of the prison, not to mention the building of the new parts of the prison before referred to. The officers and their families are allowed to have work done for themselves by the several artificers at a scale fixed by the magistrates.

Prisoners are received at this prison from the boroughs of Lichfield, Walsall, and Newcastle-under-Lyme, at a charge of 1s. per head per diem. There have been received from the 2d February 1853 to the 31st January 1854 from

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Walsall - -	94	18	112
Newcastle - -	50	21	71
Lichfield - -	30	3	33

The punishments seldom exceed the stoppage of the gruel at supper, or the meat and soup at dinner, the bread being in all cases given, and the ordinary breakfast being always allowed, except in the cases of prisoners sentenced to

bread and water for more than a day. Six adult prisoners were whipped within the year, by order of the visiting justices, for refusing to do any work, and being otherwise disorderly.

The prison was very clean and orderly throughout, and the appliances of personal cleanliness had been increased since the last report by the addition of baths, and also by the circumstance of a larger number of prisoners having the means of ablution furnished to them in their cells.

All the necessaries required for the consumption of the prison are furnished by contract, the undermentioned articles being contracted for at the following prices, for the quarter ending 31st March 1854 :—

Best beef and mutton, 5*d.* per lb.
„ coal, 14*s.* per ton.
„ cobbles, 12*s.* per ton.
„ new milk, 8*d.* per gallon.
„ yellow soap, 3½*d.* per lb.
„ rice, 2*d.* per lb.
„ potatoes, 5*s.* per bushel.
„ straw, 3*l.* 5*s.* per ton.
„ ale barm, 6*d.* per quart.
„ oatmeal, 1*l.* 18*s.* per load of 240 lbs.
„ treacle, 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

The following abstract shows the items of expenditure and receipt on account of the prison in the last year :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following heads :

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	3,299	2	9
Clothing and bedding	925	2	8
Allowances to the sick	77	3	3
Fuel and light	933	8	2
Soap	65	5	5
Stationery and printing and Books	71	16	0
Furniture	3	0	0
Rent and taxes	18	2	4
Salaries and pensions	3,680	8	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	48	18	6
Removal of transports	130	10	10
Repairs and alterations	842	6	9
Sundries	501	19	11½
Total	£10,597	4	7½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	58	19	2
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners and rent of cells under contract	529	15	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	6	1	4
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	2,872	14	4
For the removal of transports	130	10	10
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	48	18	0
Other receipts	291	1	6
	£3,941	0	2

The new chapel above alluded to having been completed in the early part of last year, daily service was immediately commenced therein, and an assistant chaplain was appointed in the place of the lay assistant, who shared the duty of the chaplain at the time of the last report. The assistant chaplain is in the same relation to the chaplain as the curate of a parish to his rector, an arrangement which is generally found to work better than any other. Before the completion of the new chapel, it was necessary to have service in the school-room by the lay assistant, as the existing chapel was not of sufficient size to accommodate one half of the inmates of the prison at the same time. The new chapel being of sufficient capacity to receive all the prisoners, the respective duties of the chaplains have been so arranged as to economise their labour in the manner most advantageous to the large criminal population within the walls. The general routine is stated to be the following:—

Sunday Services.—The chaplains read and preach morning and evening alternately each Sunday.

Week-day Services.—Each chaplain takes them on alternate weeks.

The other duties are arranged into two divisions; the Sunday morning, the week-day services, and the first division of other duties being taken in alternation with the afternoon sermon, and the second division of the other duties.

1st Division.

Daily, 1. Admonition of prisoners to be discharged from the Crescent prison and females' prison, and of those received in the reception ward.
2. Visit to females' prison and hospital.
3. Examination and admonition of prisoners in the model prison who are newly received, or about to be discharged.
4. Visits to prisoners in A. 1, 2 and 3, in B. 1, 2 and 3, and in D. model prison.

Monday, Catechize in boys' school.
Tuesday, Instruct females in class.
Thursday, Instruct and read to inmates of men's hospital.
Friday, Visit prisoners on the ground floor of the Crescent, 1st. half.

2d Division.

Daily, 1. Admonition of prisoners to be discharged from the Sheriffs' prison, and the misdemeanants' ward.
2 Examination and admonition of prisoners in the new prison E 1 and 2, newly received, or about to be discharged.

3. Visit the men's hospital.
4. Visit prisoners in cells C 1, 2, 3, model prison, and E 1 and 2, new prison.

Monday, Visit prisoners on 2d story of Crescent prison.
Tuesday, Read to and instruct the inmates of the men's hospital. Private and separate admonition of classed prisoners.
Wednesday, Visit prisoners on 3rd story of Crescent prison.
Thursday, Read to and instruct females in class. Private and separate admonition of prison of classed prisoners.
Friday, Catechize boys in school, visit prisoners on ground floor of Crescent.

I have given these details of routine at length as a good example of arrangement by which the very heavy duties of this, the largest prison of the district, are rendered as easy as the circumstances will admit.

The chaplain, in his report to the last October Sessions, expresses very great satisfaction at the reduction in the gross number of commitments, as shown in the table inserted above, and especially upon the fact that a larger comparative reduction has taken place in the class of juvenile than in that of adult offenders. Enumerating the numbers of natives of the county, strangers and foreigners among the prisoners, he shows that a reduction of 21·5 per cent. has taken place in the committals of Irish prisoners, who for several years past had inflicted a considerable burthen of expense upon the county. That the number of English prisoners, not natives of the county, has not undergone a like decrease, the chaplain attributes to the prevalence of "strikes" in various parts of the country, causing a temporary increase of vagrancy. The female prisoners have been reduced in the ratio of 10·5 per cent. on the previous year. The committals of boys have been reduced in ratio of 16·75 per cent., and those of girls in that of 27·75 per cent.; but the chaplain adds with regret, that the number of re-committals has not diminished in the same proportion, a fact from which he infers that the present treatment and punishment of juvenile offenders is either erroneous or defective, an opinion in which he is supported by the universal voice of persons familiar with the working of prison discipline. So far as the short period of operation of the separate system on female prisoners enables him to form an opinion, the chaplain pronounces a very favourable opinion, and expresses himself highly satisfied with the earnestness and faithfulness of the schoolmistress, and with the success of her exertions. He confidently expresses his belief that many young females committed for the first time, who,

under the old system, must have gone out corrupted and ruined by association with the most depraved and basest of their sex, have under that now in operation (the separate system) been discharged from prison impressed with better principles, and possessed of a real desire to retrieve their characters and to become useful members of society.

The chaplain remarks on the low state of education, religious and secular, among the prisoners, an observation which is probably as apposite in this county as in any part of England, from the great extent of the mining operations conducted in it. He remarks also upon the great indifference of this class of persons to differences of religious denominations, and the absence among them of any feeling calling for any new legislative enactment to furnish them with religious instruction, and expresses his assent to the opinion expressed by the learned Recorder of Birmingham before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the aid of the clergy of other denominations is seldom called for by prisoners, and that in fact the class from whence they are chiefly derived are for the most part practically heathens.

The chaplain feelingly remarks upon the injurious influence on the population of the vice of drunkenness, and upon the effect of the beer-shops in fostering and encouraging it, suggesting that those pernicious establishments might be diminished in number, or subjected to more severe regulations.

The surgeon's duties are the same in all essential particulars as described in previous reports. He visits the prison at least once a day, sees every prisoner in separate confinement daily, and those in association about twice a week, but even the latter classes are visited daily for the purpose of seeing any among them who may be reported sick. He sees all newly arrived prisoners in the reception cells before they are admitted into the general prison, and sees daily all prisoners who may be under punishment. It would appear, however, that the punishment of the dark cells must be infrequent, inasmuch as a month sometimes passes without a prisoner being visited in them. There were ten male prisoners and five female in the infirmaries (including a woman just confined) at the time of my last inspection. Diarrhœa has been rather more prevalent than usual during the last month, but it has been still more prevalent in the town, and this for some time before it appeared in the prison. There has been no epidemic of any consequence during the last year. The ordinary duties of the surgeon occupy about

three hours daily, and it may be expected that serious cases will frequently occur in so large a population, requiring a repetition of his visits several times in the same day. The increase of separate confinement, also, consequent on the opening of the new buildings, affords much additional duty to the surgeon.

Nine deaths have occurred among the prisoners in the last year, and one prisoner has been removed to the County Lunatic Asylum. The particulars of the cases of fatal diseases are as follows :

Name.	Age.	Criminal or Debtor.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
J. B.	27	Criminal	1852: 16 Sept.	Bad	1852: 14 Oct.	8 days	Pneumonia and epilepsy.
M. P.	18	„	4 „	Consumption	24 „	37 „	Abscess and debility, consequent on fever.
J. K.	22	„	4 Dec.	Good	27 Dec.	—	Suicide.
W. A.	50	„	5 Aug.	Good	1853: 24 Mar.	2 „	Suicide.
T. J.	54	„	1853: 3 Mar.	Impaired	4 May	2 „	Erysipelas of head.
R. S.	73	Debtor	1845: 11 Dec.	Good	19 „	201 „	Natural decay.
J. E.	30	Criminal	1852: 1 Nov.	Not bad	11 June	10 „	Erysipelas of head.
J. S.	23	„	30 July	„	13 July	32 „	Phthisis and hæmoptysis.
T. C.	24	„	1853: 1 July	Good	28 Sept.	5 „	Pneumonia.

The lunatic prisoner was insane on admission, and acquitted on his trial on that ground.

Two male prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds; the cause being consumption, produced or hastened by imprisonment.

In the previous year seven men and one woman died; four male prisoners were insane, having been so on admission; and four male and one female prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds.

The diet has been materially altered in the last year, by the restoration of the meat to the soup furnished to the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th classes of prisoners. I am unable to assign any sufficient reason why the same beneficial change has not been made in the soup furnished to the prisoners of class 3.

There are few prisons in the district in which the attendance of the visiting justices is so regular as in this, the largest and most important of them all. The staff of officers, too, is in a state of great efficiency, and all the discipline

of the prison is conducted in a manner highly creditable to the firmness, good temper, and intelligence of the governor.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICK COUNTY GAOL.

THE only alteration in the construction of the prison that need be referred to is the addition of mill machinery to the treadmill, by which a very considerable profit is realized for the county. In the last report it was recommended that this should be done, and although the expense of the alteration has somewhat exceeded what was there contemplated as sufficient, there is no doubt of the great advantage, moral as well as economical, which has resulted from the outlay. Gas has been introduced into the yards and passages of the prison, according to the recommendation in my report, but not into any of the cells or day-rooms, except the day-rooms of the House of Correction, where the prisoners take their suppers. I would strongly recommend that a burner should be placed in each of the day-rooms of the debtors, which would be a great advantage in winter, as they pass so many hours in darkness, and can seldom afford to purchase lights for themselves. Coals are allowed to the County Court debtors, and to the "poor debtors" in the proportion of 2 cwt. per week for each grate; and if they ask for more, it is always given to them. Gas is supplied to the prison at the rate of 6s. per 1,000 feet, with a discount of 10 per cent.

The following prisoners were in confinement on the last day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors, Sheriff's	7	—
Debtors, County Court	7	—
For trial at the assizes	8	—
For trial at the county sessions	23	2
For trial at the Coventry sessions	—	3
For trial at the Warwick borough sessions	3	—
Felons to hard labour from the courts	20	1
Misdemeanors to hard labour from the courts	3	—
Misdemeanors not to hard labour from the courts	1	—
Under sentence of transportation	7	10
For assaults	8	1
For want of sureties	4	1
Under sentence of penal servitude	14	—
Insane	—	1
	105	19

A statement of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix. The debtors are shown in the following table.

DEBTORS in custody on the 17th of May 1854 in the Gaol of Warwick :—

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known.*)	Sentence. (*If committed for time.*)
		1852:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
T. F. -	59	5 May 1853:	For contempt			
J. P. -	56	10 Sept.	Exchequer -	79 13 5		
T. H. -	53	2 May 1854:	Queen's Bench	26 6 8	1 5 0	
J. J.* -	44	6 Feb.	Exchequer -	48 14 6	1 5 0	
b	,,	,,	Ditto -	48 14 6	1 5 0	
H. Y.†	34	22 Mar.	Queen's Bench	19 5 3	1 6 0	2 cal. mos. to be computed from 1st Apr. 1854.
J. T. -	43	9 May	County Court	0 8 7	1 6 0	20 days imprisonment.
T. B. -	33	25 Apr.	Ditto -	10 0 0	5 10 8	30 ditto ditto
J. W. -	38	20 Apr.	Ditto -	1 10 6	1 16 0	30 ditto ditto
J. D. -	44	,,	Ditto -	8 14 6	4 18 10	60 ditto ditto
J. C. -	32	16 May	Ditto -	3 4 0	2 7 6	20 ditto ditto
J. N. -	60	6 ,,	Exchequer -	40 0 8	2 9 4	
J. B. -	26	16 ,,	Ditto -	88 8 10	1 2 0	
J. M. -	57	9 ,,	Ditto -	31 2 3	1 5 0	
W. W.	42	17 ,,	County Court	7 14 0	9 2 1	40 days imprisonment.

All the prisoners were separately questioned apart from the officers, and made no complaint of any grievances. One of them, R. C., made a statement of his case which seemed to involve some hardship ; I therefore brought the case before the mayor of Warwick, as the man had been convicted at the borough sessions.

The following table shows the numbers in confinement in the last compared with the previous year :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for Trial	42	1	43	1	—	1	43	1	44
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	22	5	27	2	—	2	24	5	29
Summarily convicted	7	1	8	—	—	—	7	1	8
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for Trial	197	23	220	18	4	22	215	27	242
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	15
Rendered in Court for Trial	14	2	16	—	—	—	14	2	16
Summarily convicted	91	21	112	3	1	4	94	22	116
Total of Criminals	373	68	441	24	5	29	397	73	470
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year	14	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	14
Admitted in the course of the year	176	8	184	—	—	—	176	8	184
Total of Debtors and Criminals	563	76	639	24	5	29	587	81	668
Deaths in the course of the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic Prisoners in the Year	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—									
Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	19	141
Debtors	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	15	109
Average daily number of Debtors	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	15
Total of Criminals in 1852	491	109	600	18	1	19	509	110	619
„ Debtors „	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	4	176

Sheets are not allowed to the male prisoners, although they are used by the females and debtors. This has been adverted to in former reports, and the use of sheets has been recommended on the grounds of economy and cleanliness. In most of the best conducted prisons, it is the custom to avoid putting a prisoner into the sheets used by his predecessor in the same bed; but where the prisoners are made to lie between the blankets, the same object of cleanliness can only be attained by washing the blankets, a much more troublesome and expensive process, and one by which the wear and tear of the blankets is very considerably increased. It accordingly happens, as in the instance before us, that the blankets used by a prisoner only for a short time are

merely shaken instead of being cleaned before they are used by another, in order to save expense, by which cleanliness is of course sacrificed to economy. On this account, and also for the sake of inculcating cleanliness on prisoners, I would suggest the use of sheets, which have been adopted in almost all the prisons with which I am acquainted.

Agreeably to the recommendation in the last report, all prisoners before trial are allowed the use of prison clothes to save their own, if they desire them.

The dietary is the same as that recommended by the Secretary of State, only, in the case of the scarcity of potatoes, boiled rice and peas are given instead of them. As neither of these substituted substances contains, like potatoes, an anti-scorbutic principle, it is very desirable that a small quantity of treacle should be added to the rice, to supply in some measure the required quality, and prevent the occurrence of scurvy among the prisoners.

The arrangements for the moral and religious instruction of prisoners are the same as described in former reports. The boys and the adults before trial are taught by the school-master, but not those under sentence of hard labour. It is difficult to say how this system could be much improved under the manifold disadvantages of the present building, but as the building of the new prison may now be looked upon as a measure determined upon, it is to be hoped that an improved discipline is no longer a prospect indefinitely remote.

The surgeon sees all the prisoners twice a week, and either he or his assistant attends daily to see all the sick, all those newly received, and those in solitary confinement, either for punishment or by order of court.

The prison was very healthy at the time of my last visit, and the deaths in the last two years have been only one annually.

All the labour performed by prisoners is highly remunerative, consisting of grinding corn by the treadmill and hand cranks by the men; and by the women, washing the clothes, making and mending clothing.

The books are well kept, and the checks on disbursements are very sufficient, and have been fully described in former reports. Coals and meat are purchased by contract, at the following prices :—

Mutton, without bone $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ lb.
Beef „ „ $7d.$ lb.
Soup beef, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ lb.
Coals, per ton, 17*s.* 6*d.*

The other articles of consumption, at the last prices, were:

Oatmeal, 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., besides the carriage.
Wheat, per bag of 3 bushels, from 29*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.*

The following abstract shows the expenditure and receipts on account of the prison, in the year ending Michaelmas last:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Prison diet	468	4	1
Clothing and bedding	134	8	3
Allowances to the sick	5	3	0
Fuel and light	220	12	9
Soap	34	8	5
Stationery and printing	62	7	4
Books	21	1	10
Rent and taxes	13	2	6
Salaries and Pensions	1,400	15	6
Removal of transports	55	15	3
Repairs and alterations	237	16	9
Sundries	206	6	0
Total	£2,860	1	8

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	303	10	3
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract	404	13	4
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	12	6
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	605	10	6
For the removal of transports	55	15	3
Other receipts	38	1	11
	£1,408	3	9

The debtors would be very few in number, but for the very objectionable custom complained of in former reports, of sending to the county gaol the debtors imprisoned under sentence of the Birmingham County Court. The oppressiveness of this regulation has been already exposed; but, although two years have elapsed since the circumstances have been represented to the authorities at Birmingham, the evil has not yet received any remedy. I feel it my duty to repeat that no adequate reason has ever been assigned for the continuance of this grievance, which, besides the injustice it inflicts upon the county, operates with peculiar severity upon the debtors.

The staff has been increased since the last report by the addition of an assistant matron and a miller.

WARWICK.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

In this prison, as in that last described, the near prospect of the construction of a new prison to supersede the three establishments now existing here and at Coventry, has very

properly restrained the magistrates from making any outlay in the way of improvement that has not been strictly required for the conduct of the discipline.

The prison continues to be conducted upon the same principles as have been before repeatedly described. The labour performed is all of a productive nature, consisting of mill-work, at which the prisoners work by means of crank machinery, and, by the aid of gas lighting are kept at their labour for an equal time in winter as in summer; but although this feature in the discipline is deserving of much praise, its moral effect on the prisoners is more than counterbalanced by the constant association in the day rooms, between the hours of labour of large numbers of prisoners, whom the limited accommodation of the prison makes it impossible to separate from each other. That this evil is about to be remedied by the erection of a more convenient prison must be matter of rejoicing to all persons interested in the improvement of prison discipline.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection, and it is satisfactory to state that all were at that time usefully employed who were not suffering under some disability from sickness or infirmity.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Fines from the County	1	1	2
Under Sentence at the Assizes	39	2	41
" " County Sessions	6	—	6
Under Sentence from Coventry Assizes	4	5	9
" " " Sessions	—	1	1
" " " Warwick Borough Sessions	8	1	9
Convicted under the game laws	1	—	1
" " Vagrant Act from the County	4	5	9
" " " Warwick Borough	—	1	1
Convicted as known or reputed Thieves	2	—	2
Convicted under the Malicious Trespass Act	5	—	5
" " Larceny Act	4	—	4
" " Poor-Law Act	2	1	3
" " Juvenile Offender's Act	—	3	3
Assaults	2	—	2
In Solitary Confinement under Sentence of Court	4	—	4
Total	85	20	105

The particulars of their offences and sentences will be found in the Appendix.

All the prisoners were questioned apart, but none made any complaints.

The following table of the comparative numbers in confinement in the last two years exhibits a great reduction in the last year:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	37	6	43	2	—	2	39	6	45
Summarily convicted	32	4	36	5	1	6	37	5	42
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Summarily convicted	367	58	425	46	12	58	413	70	483
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	92	30	122	6	3	9	98	33	131
Total of criminals	528	98	626	59	16	75	587	114	701
Deaths in the course of the year	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal prisoners	86	21	107	12	1	13	98	22	120
Average daily number of criminal prisoners	68	17	85	2	1	3	70	18	88
Total number of criminal prisoners in 1852	696	125	821	87	24	111	783	147	932

The wards and cells were clean, and the persons of the prisoners as much so as was compatible with the labour in which they were engaged.

The clothing and bedding of the prisoners were clean, and in good condition, but sheets are not allowed to male prisoners.

The observations made above upon the dietary in the report of the state of the gaol is equally applicable to the dietary of this prison.

The arrangements for giving moral and religious instruction to the prisoners are subject to the difficulties experienced in all those prisons, in which the association of the inmates prevents the private admonitions of the chaplain from producing their appropriate results. The public services, however, are punctually performed, and as much individual instruction is afforded to the prisoners as the circumstances admit of, but the confined day-rooms and crowded sleeping cells, alluded to in former reports, afford elements of moral contamination, which it is to be feared countervail much of the advantages which would attend the teaching of the chaplain and the schoolmaster.

The expenditure and receipts on account of the prison are shown in the following abstract :—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1853, under the following heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet - - -	565	14	6
Clothing and bedding -	137	7	9
Allowances to the sick -	18	5	0
Fuel and light - -	170	11	1
Soap - - -	34	1	1
Stationery and printing -	26	4	0
Rent and taxes - -	8	9	2
Salaries and pensions -	1,195	1	0
Repairs and alterations -	133	16	9
Sundries - - -	86	6	5
Total -	£2,375	16	9

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials -	258	11	7
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners, and rent of cells under contract -	99	13	4
Amount received from the treasury for maintenance of convicted prisoners - - -	428	4	8
Other receipts - -	1	14	1
Total -	£788	3	8

COVENTRY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SINCE the last report upon this prison another work-room has been made, by covering another yard with a glass roof, and three looms were already placed in it at the time of my recent inspection. Gas had been laid on, as advised in the last report, to the workshops, corridors, day-rooms, and all other parts except the cells and County Court debtors' day-room. I would recommend that it should be given to this class of debtors also. An order has been made for introducing it into the chapel. Two new baths have been made for prisoners' use in the basement. The ventilation of the infirmary has been improved, but it is still very close and confined. It is not desirable that any further expense be incurred in the improvement of the prison, which will only be continued in use for a very short time, it being intended that, as soon as the new county gaol at Warwick shall be completed, all the prisoners of the county will be sent thither, when this gaol will be no longer required.

The following prisoners were present on the last day of inspection, all being males, except one girl who has been kept here by especial direction of the visiting justices :—

Prisoners for trial - - - -	2
Prisoners convicted at assizes or sessions -	44
Prisoners summarily convicted - - -	10
For re-examination - - -	4
Sheriff's debtors - - - -	11
Debtors committed by the County Court -	4
	75

The cases of the convicted prisoners are more particularly described in the Appendix; those of the debtors are shown in the following table:—

DEBTORS in custody on the 30th of March 1854 in the County Gaol of Coventry:—

Initials of Name.	Age	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known.*)	Sentence. (*If committed for time.*)
		1853:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
W. B. -	35	30 May	Superior Court	375 5 6	1 10 0	
		1854:				
T. C. -	48	31 Jan.	Ditto -	70 0 6	1 4 8	
W. B.*	48	1 Feb.	Ditto -	29 10 0	1 5 0	
J. C. -	42	4 ,,	Ditto -	90 5 8	1 5 0	
W. M.	40	8 ,,	Ditto -	38 10 0	7 0 0	
J. B.† -	57	16 ,,	Ditto -	34 10 0	1 10 0	
J. L. T.‡	40	18 ,,	Ditto -	85 10 9	2 15 0	
T. P. -	32	6 Mar.	County Court	2 7 6	1 0 1	40 days imprisonment.
J. V. -	51	10 ,,	Ditto -	4 15 0	2 16 9	30 ditto ditto
D. L. -	51	23 ,,	Ditto -	0 19 6	1 5 6	30 ditto ditto
J. F. -	47	27 ,,	Superior Court	25 12 8	1 5 0	
T. S. -	49	27 ,,	Ditto -	37 18 8	1 8 0	
E. R. -	39	27 ,,	Ditto -	134 13 8	6 6 0	
J. R. -	50	27 ,,	Ditto -	39 0 0	1 10 0	
R. L. -	32	28 ,,	County Court	0 12 6	0 7 4	40 days imprisonment.

* Detainer for 177*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* † Detainer for 78*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
‡ Detainer for 45*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

The following table shows the comparative numbers in confinement in the last two years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853 :

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male	Fem.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial	22	—	22	—	—	—	22	—	22
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	12
Summarily convicted	22	—	22	—	—	—	22	—	22
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for Trial	101	1	102	11	—	11	112	1	113
Rendered in Court for trial	18	3	21	—	—	—	18	3	21
Summarily convicted	188	—	188	38	1	39	226	1	227
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns :—									
Prisoners for trial	—	18	18	—	1	1	—	19	19
Total of Criminals	363	22	385	49	2	51	412	24	436
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	9
Admitted in the course of the year	119	—	119	—	—	—	119	—	119
Total of Debtors and Criminals	491	22	513	49	2	51	540	24	564
Deaths in the course of the year	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Greatest number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners	76	—	76	—	—	—	76	—	76
Debtors	18	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	18
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners	56	—	56	—	—	—	56	—	56
Average daily number of debtors	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Total of Criminals in 1852	399	31	430	58	1	59	457	32	489
„ Debtors	120	2	122	—	—	—	120	2	122

The treadmill has not been used for above a day or two in the last quarter, and then only to pump up water for the prison use, when the supply from the town has been deficient. The prisoners are generally employed in tailoring, shoemaking, mat and rug making, weaving towels and sheeting, painting, whitewashing, &c. The profit of the manufactures in the last 4 years has been about 700*l.*, after paying for looms and other machinery, materials, &c.

Sheets have been adopted throughout all the prison, the material being all made on the premises. All the cells and day-rooms were in the course of being whitewashed.

The prison has been very healthy during the last year; and at the time of my visit there were only 3 chronic cases in the infirmary. The drainage of the prison is very good, and the drains are regularly flushed with water twice a week.

The necessaries for the use of the prison are purchased by contract: the present prices being as follow:—

Beef without bone, per lb., 5½*d.*
Mutton the same price.
Potatoes, per cwt., 5*s.* 9*d.*
Coals, per cwt., 8½*d.*
Oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*
Flour, per sack, 60*s.*

The following abstract shows the amount of expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the year ending at Michaelmas last:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Prison diet	362	1	10
Clothing and bedding	98	10	2
Allowances to the sick	6	6	2
Fuel and light	96	7	8
Soap	7	13	0
Stationery and printing	32	3	0
Furniture	15	9	5
Rent and taxes	9	2	4
Salaries and pensions	826	2	4
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	5	17	6
Removal of transports	34	19	6
Repairs and alterations	177	8	4
Sundries	169	7	1½
Total	£1,841	8	4½

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	169	3	6
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	1	13	6
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	205	7	8
For the removal of transports	34	19	6
Other receipts	33	0	8¾
	£444	4	10¾

NEW PRISON FOR THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

IT having been determined by the magistrates in quarter sessions that a new prison on the separate system shall be erected in the immediate neighbourhood of Warwick, to supersede the existing prisons in that town as well as that at Coventry, and an eligible site for the same having been purchased contiguous to the town and plans, executed by Mr. Hill received of Birmingham, having the sanction of the Secretary of State, it may be assumed that the time is not far distant when the present demoralizing system of crowding

prisoners together will be abandoned. Contingent upon this great moral advantage it may safely be predicted that a great economy will result from the uniting under one roof all the prisoners of the county, whereby a single efficient staff will be substituted for three. It is to be earnestly hoped that the works agreed on, may be prosecuted with vigour proportioned to the evils which the new system is designed to release.

The new prison is intended to contain 251 cells for male and 41 for female criminals, 4 cells for misdemeanants of the first division, and 47 cells for debtors, besides debtors' wards, infirmary wards, and other requisites.

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE chief alterations that have been made in the prison since the date of the last published report, have been the construction of a wash-house and laundry, and of a further number of females' cells, 42 in number, making with those already occupied, 84. The following statement shows the number of cells of all descriptions existing in the prison, and it will be obvious that if the present high numbers continue unabated, some addition will be required to be made to the prison, as it has been necessary for some time past to resort to the cells of the debtors' division for additional room for criminal prisoners, as well as to the crank cells in the basement story.

CELL ACCOMMODATION.

	Male Adult.	Male Juvenile.	Female.	Total.
For Criminals:—				
Ordinary cells (certified) -	204	42	84	330
Reception cells „ -	9	—	4	13
Refractory cells (in basement)	8	—	6	14
Work cells „ -	12	12	—	24
For debtors - - - -	18	—	6	24
	251	54	100	405

It may be inferred from what has been just said, that no steps have yet been taken to provide sufficient accommodation for the borough debtors in this prison. I have felt it my duty to make strong observations in former reports upon the severity and injustice of the present arrangement, by which debtors from this borough are sent to so long a dis-

tance from home for confinement, not only from the expenses of removal, which are more than the debtors can bear, but also from the fact that they cannot be visited by their friends, or brought home after their discharge from custody, without incurring similar expenses. I am informed that the town council have issued an order for the increase of the number of cells in the debtors' division, with a view to the reception of that class of prisoners, but as this has been so long delayed, I feel it necessary to urge the necessity of the improvement being made without further loss of time.

The following was the number of prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection. With all of these I conversed, with a view of learning whether they had any complaints to make, but I heard none, except such as related to the insufficiency of the food. This complaint was not general, and I am inclined to think that it arose from some other causes. The potatoes of late have been bad and wanting in nutritious qualities, and rice has been substituted for them, which being boiled badly from the want of sufficient room to boil it, has been rejected by some, and has thus caused the inanition of which they complain. The numbers were:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	40	18	58
Convicted at Assizes or Sessions -	152	49	201
Convicted summarily - - -	66	8	74
	258	75	333

The particulars of the cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix.

The following table exhibits the comparative numbers in confinement in the last two years, ending at Michaelmas:

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year, ending at Michaelmas, 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	119	32	151	14	4	18	133	36	169
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	38	16	54	12	2	14	50	18	68
Summarily convicted -	34	5	39	20	4	24	54	9	63
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial - -	225	89	314	35	7	42	260	96	356
Transferred to other Governors for trial - -	37	6	43	2	-	2	39	6	45
Rendered in court for trial	15	2	17	-	-	-	15	2	17
Summarily convicted -	439	74	513	178	17	195	617	91	708
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their returns:— - -									
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - - - -	20	1	21	1	-	1	21	1	22
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed - - -	11	4	15	-	-	-	11	4	15
Total of criminals -	938	229	1,167	262	34	296	1,200	263	1,463
Deaths in the course of the year - - - - -	6	1	7	2	-	2	8	1	9
Lunatic prisoners in the year - - - - -	4	2	6	1	-	1	5	2	7
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners - -	210	57	267	53	15	68	263	72	335
Average daily number of criminal prisoners - -	188	48	236	47	8	55	235	56	291
Total of criminals in 1852 -	1,018	239	1,257	320	43	363	1,338	282	1,620

By this it appears that a reduction of the number of commitments has taken place in the last of those years, as compared with the preceding, to a considerable extent, but I learn from the governor that the numbers admitted this year have undergone an increase, although not such as to bring the total up to that of 1852. The recent increase is probably to be attributed partly to the increased price of bread. The number of children under 17 now in the prison is 58 males and 11 females. Several have been sent after their liberation to the Reformatories of Stoke and Saltley.

The buildings were in good repair, and the cells and passages very clean and orderly throughout. The clothing for the untried prisoners, all of whom are allowed that indulgence if they desire it, is of a lighter colour than that of the convicted, for the purpose of distinction. None of the clothing is party-coloured. All the male prisoners sleep in

hammocks, but the women in beds. Sheets are allowed for all prisoners.

The several kinds of labour and employment now in operation in the prison are pumping water for the use of the prison, at a crank pump, at which they work simultaneously, mat-making, plaiting coir, shoe-making, tailoring, brush-making, carpentering, and smiths' work. The following list will shew the numbers employed in these several occupations on the day of my last inspection :—

Oakum pickers and plaiters	70 males.
Mat makers	30 „
Pumping water	40 „
Shoemakers	27 „
Tailors	16 „
Cooks' assistants	4 „
Brush-makers	4 „
Bakers' assistants	2 „
Carpenters	5 „
Blacksmiths	2 „
Washing	14 women.
Ironing	5 „
Knitting, cleaning, and needle-work	all the rest, except 4 in the infirmary.

The prisoners employed at the crank pump, twenty at a time, work for fifteen minutes continuously, and then rest for five minutes. They are relieved by a fresh gang of men every two hours. There is a great want of some kind of light labour to be performed by prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, as well as to those untried prisoners who may desire it. At present a little work in the garden, and the ordinary cleaning of the prison are all that can be found for them. Tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters, however, are regularly employed at their own trades. Such is the desire of the untried prisoners to obtain something to do that they frequently volunteer to work the crank pump. It is intended to add stone-breaking to the class of light-labour employments.

It will be seen by the Schedule of receipts and expenses that the profits of prisoners' labour are set down at 1,312*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* in 1852, and at 1,163*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* in 1853, but this must include, I apprehend, the estimated value of prisoners' time expended in cleaning and other services, the commercial value of which it would be very difficult to estimate. The hard-labour cranks have been altogether disused since the inquiries made by me upon the death of a prisoner, who committed suicide from the effects of

punishment inflicted for neglect of that kind of labour. They are never used now even for punishment, and the number of offences is notwithstanding very much reduced. Since the beginning of October last one boy has been whipped, none have been confined by irons, straight jackets, or any of the other implements of severity described in my Report to the Secretary of State in May 1853, and all the remaining punishments have only amounted in the nine months to 185, consisting of confinement in the dark cell and partial privation of their food. The grinding of corn in former times was altogether performed in the hand mills, but as white bread is now given to all prisoners whose sentences exceed six weeks, and to all prisoners for trial, and as the shorter sentenced prisoners only have brown bread as before, the hand mills are no longer required to the same extent.

The prisoners are now exercised around a large airing ground, which gives them a much better description of excitement than the small solitary yards in which all prisoners were formerly exercised. This mode of exercise as well as the associated mode of teaching, and the trades in which prisoners are employed have been introduced since the appointment of the present governor.

The officers' salaries and petty cash expenses are paid by the governor, and the vouchers for such expenditure are laid before the visiting justices and auditors. The prison books are very well kept and easy of reference. The articles of consumption for the use of the prison are supplied by contract. The present prices of these articles are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Flour, per sack, (seconds)	2	9	0
Beef without bone, per pound	0	0	6
Ox heads, weighing 20lbs., each	0	3	6
Scotch oatmeal, per cwt.	0	19	0
Scotch barley „	1	0	0
Patna Rice „	0	19	0
Cocoa nibs „	3	15	0
Milk, per gallon	0	1	0
Gas, per 1000 feet	0	3	0
Coals, per ton	0	11	6

Potatoes and other vegetables are supplied from the produce of the prison garden.

The following abstract shows the amount of expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the last year:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	1,454	3	7½
Clothing and bedding	324	0	7¾
Medicines	47	0	2
Allowances to the Sick	82	9	8
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	73	6	0
Fuel and Light	1,089	5	6½
Soap	99	12	2
Stationery and Printing	104	10	9
Books	1	4	4½
Furniture	96	13	4
Rent and Taxes	7	10	0
Officers' clothing	118	1	11
Salaries and pensions	2,452	17	9
Officers' rations	281	18	2½
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	32	5	8
Removal of transports	28	0	8
Repairs and alterations	305	14	0½
Tools	18	13	5
Sundries	281	0	9½
Miscellaneous expenses	148	1	0
Total	£7,046	9	8

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour after deducting cost of materials	1,162	8	9
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	5	2	7
Amount received for fines	88	5	6
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	1,718	13	9
For the removal of transports	28	0	8
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	2	14	6
Other receipts, viz:—	11	11	3
	£3,016	17	0

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain resides in a house contiguous to the prison. He visits the prison daily at nine o'clock, and performs a service consisting of a selection from the Liturgy; and on five mornings of the week he gives, in addition, lectures on portions of Scripture. This occupies about an hour. A list is handed to him daily of the persons absent from chapel from sickness or other causes, whom he visits as soon as he can after the service. He afterwards visits prisoners in their cells, on an average about fifty daily, and generally inspects one of the classes in school. On Sundays two full services are performed with sermons, one service commencing at half-past ten, the other at three; the morning service occupying two hours, and that in the afternoon an hour and a half. He visits the sick in the afternoon. The chaplain considers the schoolmaster very efficient in advancing the men. He is almost entirely employed in instructing the prisoners, who are divided into four classes, the first class consisting of the forty males most forward; they are taken twice in the week. The second class consists of about forty also, of men less advanced, who come in three times a week. The third class are the commencing students: they are only beginning to learn to

read, and go in five days in each week for about one hour and a half. The fourth is the juvenile class, who go in for one hour at a time five days of the week. The library consists of about 240 volumes, which are constantly in circulation, and changed about twice in the week when necessary, also of a large collection of religious tracts which are given as presents to the prisoners on their discharge. Last year the chaplain received from the Birmingham branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society about forty-eight Bibles to distribute to prisoners on their discharge. The chaplain thinks that the system of teaching the prisoners collectively has produced the good effects anticipated by him in his recommendation of that system, but he objects to the use of the chapel for that purpose, from the prisoners frequently defacing the walls. He is an advocate for the removal of the partitions between the pews in chapel as has indeed been done in the greater number of prisons. The punishments are now very few and the prison very orderly.

Health.—The prison was very healthy at the time of my last inspection, there being at that time no cases of any severity. The surgeon called my attention to the little prevalence of scrofulous disease and consumption in this prison, as well as to the very rare occurrence of diarrhœa. This is no doubt to be partly ascribed to the healthiness of the prison, but more probably, to the general healthiness of of the town, in which those diseases are of rare occurrence as compared with other large towns. Probably there is no town in England in which the population is better fed than in Birmingham. Another disease (tape-worm) which is elsewhere of rare occurrence, seems to be very common here, as at the time of my inspection there were four prisoners and one warder who had suffered from it in the last six months. The surgeon recommends that there should be a padded cell provided, as in several other prisons, for the reception of the epileptic patients, a proposition in which I entirely agree. There have been no deaths in the prison since February, but four prisoners have been pardoned on medical grounds. The surgeon resides in the neighbourhood of the prison, and visits the prison twice a-day, and makes a rule of seeing every prisoner twice a-week ; visits every prisoner in punishment as well as every sick prisoner daily. There is a very good surgery for the use of the prison. The alteration of the bread from brown to white, which I consider a very great improvement, has been introduced by the present surgeon. The infirmary at the time of my last inspection

was being altered for the purpose of procuring more free ventilation in cases in which more than one person are required to be confined in one room. I would suggest that a nurse should be provided for male prisoners, in order to avoid the necessity of employing prisoners in that capacity.

The particulars of the deaths and pardons on medical grounds in the last two years are shown in the following tables :—

DEATHS in the Course of the Two Years ending at Michaelmas, 1853.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence and Sentence.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in Infirmary before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
S. T. -	32	Embezzlement, 18 months.	1851: 21 June	Bad -	1852: 30 Jan.	Not in Infirmary.	Serous apoplexy, &c.
E. P. -	19	For trial - -	1852: 4 Mar.	Apparently good.	20 Mar.	11 days.	Small-pox.
M. H. -	35	Do. - -	27 Feb.	Bad -	20 „	Not in Infirmary.	Cancer of rectum.
J. B. -	19	Do. - - -	29 Apr.	Good	1 May	Ditto.	Suicide.
W. H -	22	Stealing, 18 months	28 Nov.	Apparently good.	6 „	19 days.	Consumption.
T. H. -	21	For trial - -	13 July 1851:	Ditto -	25 July	1 day.	Epilepsy.
S. G. -	48	Felony, 18 months, hard labour.	22 Apr.	Bad -	3 Dec. 1853:	—	Apoplexy, ulcers in stomach.
T. H. -	20	Felony, 18 months, hard labour.	12 Aug. 1852:	Good -	9 Mar.	6 days.	Softening of brain (inflammatory).
C. D. -	26	Felony, 18 months, hard labour.	15 Oct.	Apparently good.	9 „	6 days.	Phthisis, with left kidney in an enlarged tuberculous disease.
J. T. -	25	Felony, 2 years, hard labour.	18 Feb.	Good -	14 Apr.	—	Suicide.
J. D. -	30	Felony, 2 years, hard labour.	12 Oct. 1853:	Bad -	21 „	34 days.	Phthisis.
E. A. -	15	Felony, 2 months, hard labour.	28 Mar.	Good -	27 „	—	Suicide.
A. Y. -	22	For trial - -	24 May	Apparently good.	8 June	—	Puerperal peritonitis.
M. W. -	48	Felony, 4 months, hard labour.	29 Jan.	Apparently good.	17 „	19 days.	Cancer of stomach.
T. M. -	11	Felony, 12 months, hard labour.	1852: 26 Aug.	—	12 July	15 days.	Tuberculous inflammation of brain.

PARDONS on Medical Grounds in the course of the Two Years, ending at Michaelmas, 1853.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence and Sentence.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Disease and presumed cause thereof.	Date of Admission into infirmary.	Date of Pardon.
G.McK.	30	Uttering base coin, 12 months, hard labour.	1851 8 Mar.	Apparently good.	Acute bronchitis caused previous to committal.	Not in infirmary.	1851 31 Oct.
H. J. -	34	Stealing 7 neckerchiefs, 9 months, hard labour.	23 Oct.	Ditto.	Consumption caused previous to committal.	Ditto.	27 Nov.
A. G. -	14	House breaking, and stealing two loaves of bread, 6 months hard labour.	1852 2 Jan.	Ditto.	Pneumonia, caused by a slight exposure in gaol, having a highly sanguine disposition,	1852 21 May.	1852 14 June.
W. S. -	21	Stealing Wearing apparel 18 mnths. hard labour.	1851 29 Nov.	Ditto.	Consumption, caused previous to committal.	25 May.	14 June.
A. L. -	24	Misdemeanor, 12 months hard labour. Assaulting prison officer, 3 months hard labour additional.	1852 9 Jan. 1851	Apparently good.	Phthisis hereditary.	1853 18 Mar.	1853 26 Mar.
S. T. -	24	Felony, 7 years transportation.	1 Mar.	Good.	Prolapse of uterus.	Not in infirmary.	26 Mar.
M. A. W.	29	Felony, 7 years transportation.	12 Mar.	Bad.	Incipient phthisis, incipient cataract, &c.	Ditto.	26 Mar.
E. G. -	42	Felony, 18 months, hard labour.	1852 21 Feb.	Apparently good.	Emaciation from disease of rectum.	Ditto.	1 June.
A. W. -	17	For trial - -	1853 22 Jan.	Good.	Epileptic.	Ditto.	29 June.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SINCE the date of the last report 36 cells in the women's prison have been certified for separate confinement, being the first that have been fitted for that kind of discipline. The washhouse has been enlarged and now contains 8 separate washing places. The old workroom for female prisoners has been made into a laundry and a very good drying closet has been made in it. A new day-room has been provided for untried females, the sessions having forbidden that prisoners before trial should be put in separate confinement. This is much to be regretted, since there is no class of prisoners for whom it is more necessary to provide against moral contamination than those who are still untried and

perhaps innocent; and as the same prisoners who are thus associated perhaps for many weeks or months before trial are to be kept in separation afterwards, the good effects of the discipline to which they are to be subjected after conviction runs great risk of being abrogated by the evil communications to which they have been previously exposed. There is generally room enough in the cells for all the untried as well as the convicted prisoners.

Alarums have been put to 12 of the cells of male prisoners, in order that, when used for solitary cells, the prisoners confined in them may have the means of communicating with an officer of the prison in case of illness. This is no doubt an improvement, but it should be borne in mind that there is not a cell on the males' side of the prison which is fit either on the score of dryness, warmth, or ventilation to be used for the continual detention of prisoners, by day as well as by night, at all times of the year. None of the cells (as stated in former reports) are ventilated, and most of them are very damp. In a cold or damp winter the cells are not at all fit for continuous occupation.

A reservoir to contain 100 hogsheads of water is about to be constructed at a cost not to exceed 240*l.*, and a new pump is to be made of sufficient power to fill it. The prisoners who will work at it will be separated by partitions.

The following were the prisoners present on the last day of inspection:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	15	2	17
Convicted at assizes and sessions	112	22	134
Summarily convicted - - -	38	3	41
For re-examination - - -	1	1	2
Debtors - - - - -	10	—	10
	176	28	204

The cases of the convicted prisoners are more particularly described in the Appendix; those of the debtors are shown in the following table:—

DEBTORS in custody on the 29th of March 1854 in the County Gaol of Worcester :—

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs. (*When known.*)	Sentence. (*If committed for time.*)
		1853:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
W. R. -	48	12 Feb.	Queen's Bench	29 10 6 and int.	1 8 0	
Detainr.	„	26 Apr.	Exchequer	76 18 6 and int.	3 14 0	
T. F.	43	21 June	Chancery -	18 15 9	3 14 0	
W. C. -	40	29 Nov.	Exchequer of Pleas.	70 1 6 and int.	1 5 0	
E. E. -	37	24 Dec.	Common Pleas	26 2 6 and int.	1 6 0	
		1854:				
T. A. -	53	13 Mar.	Exchequer of Pleas.	29 0 0 and int.	1 1 0	
J. B. -	39	22 Feb.	Kidderminster County Court	3 17 0	7 10 2	40 days imprisonment.
J. P. -	27	22 Mar.	Ditto - -	4 5 0	2 8 0	30 ditto ditto
		1853:				
J. H. -	40	21 Dec.	Ditto - -	0 10 1	1 1 8	21 ditto ditto
S. Y. -	26	21 Dec.	Ditto - -	2 1 7	1 13 8	21 ditto ditto
		1854:				
R. S. -	58	23 Mar.	Tenbury County Court.	5 8 1	3 5 4	40 ditto ditto

The prisoners when separately examined made no complaints of any moment, except such as related to the amount of food supplied to them, which they said was less than the proper weight. This remark was made by some with reference to the bread, by others to the potatoes; but I found that the complaints were groundless, as the bread of each prisoner is weighed in his presence and taken by him from the scale, and as every prisoner has the opportunity afforded him of seeing his potatoes weighed if he desires it.

The following table shows the comparative numbers of prisoners in confinement in the last two years, by which it will be seen that a reduction has taken place of more than 10 per cent. in the number of comitmments.

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853 :

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult and Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions - -	118	28	146	10	2	12	128	30	158
Summarily convicted -	34	6	40	3	1	4	37	7	44
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors :—									
Prisoners for trial - -	264	55	319	27	7	34	291	62	353
Rendered in court for trial	82	25	107	8	1	9	90	26	116
Summarily convicted -	381	80	461	68	12	80	449	92	541
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	10	2	12	—	—	—	10	2	12
Total of Criminals -	891	196	1,087	116	23	139	1,007	219	1,226
DEBTORS.									
In Custody at the commencement of the year - -	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Admitted in the course of the year - - -	70	3	73	—	—	—	70	3	73
Total of Debtors and Criminals - -	969	199	1,168	116	23	139	1,085	222	1,307
Deaths in the course of the year - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lunatic Prisoners in the year - - -	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Prisoners pardoned on medical grounds - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Greatest Number at any one time :—									
Criminal Prisoners -	179	37	216	23	7	30	202	44	246
Debtors - - -	15	2	17	—	—	—	15	2	17
Average daily number of Criminal Prisoners -	139	24	163	14	3	17	153	27	180
Average daily number of Debtors - - -	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Total of Criminals in 1852 -	1,044	195	1,239	97	30	127	1,141	225	1,366
„ Debtors - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	2	108

The prison was very clean and in good repair, the drainage is excellent, and when the new reservoir is made a sufficient supply of water will be obtained for washing down the drains. I would recommend, that the walls of the infirmary should be rendered less glaring by the introduction of some light tint of colour into the whitewash now used. Another improvement which would be of considerable advantage would be the introduction of gas into the rooms of the debtors. Under the present arrangement the debtors dependent on the county are allowed coals but not candles or gas.

Since the warming and ventilating of the cells of the women has been effected, they have been allowed sheets, but the dampness of the cells of the men has hitherto forbidden the extension of the improvement to the cells occupied by prisoners of that sex.

Among other parts of the prison in which a gas light is most imperiously called for is the infirmary. In case of sudden illness a speedy light is often very necessary and no light can be used so safely or so cheaply as that of gas. Two small fish-tail burners in each of the two infirmary rooms would be all that would be required. It would be very useful to partition one of the large infirmary rooms into separate berths by walls or wooden partitions, of sufficient height to prevent prisoners from seeing each other, and extending into the ward a little further than the length of the bed. An iron gate would confine the prisoners in their own berths, and prevent them from getting out of bed after the departure of the officer and sitting round the fire, as they are known to do at present. Indeed, such is the comfortable character of the infirmary, that it is more than suspected that prisoners make for themselves small injuries of the leg to enable them to obtain the privilege of admission there. I saw some such at the time of my visit. I explained to the Governor, with a view of preventing this trick, that he was warranted in withholding the diet of hard labour prisoners from those who from any illness or injury did not perform hard labour, subject, of course to the opinion of the surgeon. If this rule were observed it is probable that the reduced diet of the infirmary would act as a set-off against its attractions in other respects.

The diet is the same as that directed in the regulations issued from the Home Office, and the articles of food examined by me were of very good quality, with the exception of the cocoa, which I thought inferior. The prisoners to whom this kind of food is given are those confined for the longest periods, and they very generally complained of its being poor and deficient in nutriment. I would beg to recommend that, instead of the cocoa being made entirely with water, 1 part of milk should be mixed with 4 of water in preparing it.

The necessaries for the use of the prison are supplied by contract, except the wheat and oats, which are bought at the market prices of the day. The following are some of the contract prices:—

Beef, per lb., $5\frac{1}{4}d.$
Mutton, per lb., $5\frac{1}{2}d.$
Potatoes, per 200 lbs., 16*s.*
Coal, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.*

The following abstract shows the amount of expenditure and receipts on account of the prison in the past year:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads:

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	1,392	4	2	Profits of prisoners' labour, after deducting cost of materials	19	18	3
Clothing and bedding	207	0	7	Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	7	6
Medicines	21	19	6	Amount received from the Treasury:—			
Allowances to the sick	60	18	6	For maintenance of convicted prisoners	827	9	6
Fuel and light	407	3	5	For the removal of transports	62	2	6
Soap	79	8	8	Other receipts	222	5	9
Stationery and printing	126	10	4				
Books	9	1	4				
Furniture	19	15	9				
Rent and taxes	10	11	8				
Salaries and pensions	2,412	2	5				
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	27	7	6				
Removal of transports	62	2	6				
Repairs and alterations	422	18	6				
Sundries	283	10	7				
Total	£ 5,542	15	5		£1,132	3	6

The duties performed by the chaplain, the surgeon and the schoolmaster are the same as have been recounted in former reports.

WORCESTER.—CITY GOAL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS prison has been frequently described in previous reports, and continues in the same state as there described. It is one of the few remaining in the district of the old order of prisons in which prisoners pass all their time in association and nearly in idleness, a discipline by which no change can be expected to be effected in their characters, except such as would necessarily result from the facility with which the guilt of the hardened offenders of the society is imparted to their less advanced compañions. It would be difficult to show that any advantage whatever is derived by the community from establishments such as this, for it would scarcely be more injurious to the public that offenders should go altogether unpunished, than that they should pass through the course of education to which such prisons as this afford facilities, and thus become fitted for undertakings of greater daring and villany on their discharge.

No change had taken place in the construction of the prison since the date of the last report, except the opening of a window, as there recommended, to carry off the steam from the wash-house. The walls of the prison looked dirty throughout, but the process of whitewashing having commenced it would shortly present a different appearance.

The prisoners present on the last day of inspection were:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial - - - - -	1	—	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	6	5	11
„ Summarily - - -	5	—	5
Debtors from County Court - -	2	—	2
	14	5	19

The cases of the convicted prisoners will be found in the Appendix. Those of the debtors are shown below:—

Debtors in custody on the 28th of March 1854 in the Gaol of the City of Worcester:—

Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court committed.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs.	Sentence.
		1854:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
R. F. -	46	11 Mar.	County Court	1 19 0	1 2 5	21 days imprisonment.
W. W.	52	22 Mar.	Ditto - -	7 16 6	3 17 3	Ditto ditto

The debtors are allowed fire but no candle.

The Governor had gone to London in the morning of the same day, with two men sentenced to penal servitude; and a young woman was in course of being removed, at the time of my visit, to a lunatic asylum, she having made an attempt upon her life under the influence of insanity.

The total number of prisoners confined in the prison in the last two years respectively, are shown in the following abstract:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas 1853.

	Adult.			Juvenile.			Adult & Juvenile.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year:—									
Prisoners for trial	12	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	12
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	2	7	—	—	—	5	2	7
Summarily convicted	8	1	9	1	—	1	9	1	10
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Prisoners for trial	34	15	49	1	2	3	35	17	52
Rendered in Court for trial	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Summarily convicted	84	23	107	11	1	12	95	24	119
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	31	9	40	7	—	7	38	9	47
Total of Criminals	176	50	226	20	3	23	196	53	249
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the year	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	
Admitted in the course of the year	11	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11
Total of Debtors and Criminals	189	50	239	20	3	23	209	53	262
Greatest number at any one time:—									
Criminal prisoners	30	10	40	2	1	3	32	11	43
Debtors	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Average daily number of criminal prisoners	22	6⅔	8⅔	1⅓	⅓	2⅓	23⅓	7⅓	30⅔
Total of Criminals in 1852	201	45	246	25	—	25	226	45	271
„ Debtors „	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16

The receipts and expenditure on account of the prison are shown in the following table:—

TOTAL Expenditure and Receipts in the Year ending Michaelmas 1853, under the following Heads :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Prison diet	187	6	3
Clothing and bedding	66	15	4
Trusses of straw	1	17	8
Medicines	1	5	0
Allowances to the sick	2	9	2
Fuel and light	61	15	6
Soap	13	14	10
Stationery and printing	17	3	9
Books	1	5	8
Furniture	3	17	1
Rent and taxes	12	6	7½
Salaries and pensions	501	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	1	8	0
Removal of transports	13	15	0
Repairs and alterations	41	15	11
Sundries	11	18	5
Officers' clothing	9	7	0
Total	£949	1	2½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	1	12	0
Amount received for fines	4	15	0
Amount received from the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	103	7	2
For the removal of transports	13	15	0
	£123	9	2

The chaplain's visits appear to be paid with great regularity, and are as regularly recorded in his journal; but those of the surgeon have hitherto been very sparingly recorded. From the manner in which my suggestions on this subject have been received by the surgeon, I feel sure that the same omission is not likely to recur.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my very strong conviction that it would be a very great gain to society that this prison should be shut up, arrangements having been first made with the county magistrates for the reception of all borough prisoners in the county gaol.

APPENDIX.

AGES, OFFENCES, SENTENCES, and other Particulars relating to CONVICTED PRISONERS present in the several Gaols and Houses of Correction on the last Day of Inspection.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of the COUNTY of CORNWALL on 24th October 1853.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
G. S.	40	Stealing a horse.	1852: 1 Nov.	1852: 4 Jan.	Sessions	18 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. M.	32	Stealing 9½*d.*, also a saw and a hone.	25 „	„	„	9 c.m. and 2 c.m. „
S. W.	55	Obtaining lead by false pretences (2 charges)	23 Dec.	„	„	12 c.m. and 2 c.m. „
T. T.	25	Stealing a hat	1853: 22 Jan.	19 Mar.	Assizes	15 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. B.	35	Stealing 4 fowls	24 „	„	„	2 years to „ „
T. D.	32	Stealing a heifer	8 Feb.	„	„	8 cal. mos. „ „
T. S.	29	Stealing 3 fowls	14 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. G.	30	Housebreaking	17 „	„	„	12 „ „
C. W.	19	Stabbing	28 „	„	„	12 „ „
W. S.	20	Stealing a fowl	14 Mar.	„	„	9 „
E. M.*	37	Manslaughter	10 Jan, At Falmouth.	„	„	10 „ „
F. B.	42	Embezzling money.	12 April	28 June	Sessions	6 „
J. H.	21	Stealing a gold ring, &c.	15 „	„	„	4 „
J. E. alias T.	27	Stealing an order for 23*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*	22 „	„	„	14 years transportation.
J. M.	23	Stealing a duck	2 May	„	„	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. C.	36	Highway robbery	9 „	25 July	Assizes	7 years transportation.
J. C.	25	Stealing 20*l.* 5*s.*	11 „	28 June	Sessions	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. B.	30	Attempting to pick pockets.	25 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. B.	47	Stealing wheat	8 June	„	„	8 „ „
T. B.	55	„ „	8 „	„	„	8 „ „
W. M.	17	Picking pockets	11 „	„	„	4 „ „
S. K.	29	Stealing a bushel of flour.	15 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. S. T.	60	Assault with intent, &c.	21 „	25 July	Assizes	12 mos. imprisonment.
J. T.	54	Stealing a pig	20 „	28 June	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. J.	18	Assault with intent, &c.	—	25 July	Assizes	12 mos. imprisonment.
W. J.	17	„ „	—	„	„	12 „ „
M. R.	33	Burglary	4 July	„	„	7 years transportation.
J. H.	10	Placing a stone on a railway.	7 „	„	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. B.	15	Stealing clothes	11 „	„	„	7 years transportation.
J. B.	36	Stealing 4 fleeces of wool.	15 „	„	„	7 „ „
W. C.	29	Stealing leather	20 „	„	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.

* Removed from the Borough Gaol at Falmouth to this gaol March 17, 1853, for trial at the Assizes.

CORNWALL—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. P.	22	Stealing clothes, &c.	1853: 9 Aug.	18 Oct.	Sessions	4 years penal servitude.
R. H.	10	Picking pockets	13 "	"	"	1 week imprisonment.
W. H.	16	Stealing a shirt	25 "	"	"	3 " "
E. J.	33	Stealing a watch, &c.	31 "	"	"	4 " "
H. F.	17	Housebreaking.	9 Sept.	"	"	6 " "
C. F.	15	" "	"	"	"	6 " "
J. E.	18	Embezzling 2*l.*	19 "	"	"	4 " "
J. S.	31	Stealing a pair of boots.	26 "	"	"	2 " "
T. S. F.	19	Picking pockets	5 Oct.	"	"	4 years penal servitude.
T. J.	24	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
J. D.	25	Stealing 2 calves	6 "	"	"	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
R. J.	20	Stealing clothing	"	"	"	4 " "
R. C.	40	Stealing a pail and cabbages.	11 "	"	"	3 " "
D. G.	19	Stealing a silver watch.	13 "	"	"	4 years penal servitude.
J. L.	38	Uttering counterfeit coin.	14 "	"	"	2 years hard labour.
J. B.	18	Stealing a firkin	Surrendered in court	"	"	6 weeks "
J. H.	21	Violent assault	"	"	"	2 years "
J. H.	48	" "	"	"	"	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. H. W.	24	" "	"	"	"	18 " "
S. A.	20	Stealing clothing	18 Oct.	"	"	4 " "
J. H.	19	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
W. R.	19	Aggravated assault and assault.	16 July	—	Summarily.	6 cal. mos. hard labour, or pay the sum of 5*l.*; and 1 cal. mo., or pay 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
G. W.	22	Assault, and for want of sureties in a breach of the peace.	"	—	"	1 cal. mo. hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 6 cal. mos. imprisonment, or find sureties.
W. H. S.	21	Vagrancy (found in an outhouse).	26 "	—	"	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. T.	20	Stealing apples, and 2 assaults.	13 Aug.	—	"	2 cal. mos. hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; 1 cal. mo. hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 1 cal. mo. hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
G. P.	20	2 assaults, and want of sureties in a breach of the peace.	"	—	"	1 cal. mo. hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; 1 cal. mo. hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 6 cal. mos. imprisonmt., or find sureties.
J. J.	18	Disobedient apprentice.	18 "	—	"	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. J.	27	Vagrancy and assaults.	20 "	—	"	1 cal. mo. hard labour; and 2 " "
S. G.	49	Aggravated assault.	24 "	—	"	3 cal. mos. " "
E. E.	22	Assault.	7 Sept.	—	"	3 " "
G. L.	35	"	22 "	—	"	6 weeks, or pay 3*l.*
C. H.	71	Disorderly in a union workhs.	26 "	—	"	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
F. C.	35	Stealing apples	28 "	—	"	1 " "
R. S.	19	Assault	27 "	—	"	1cal. mo.imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 10*s.*
P. H.	53	Leaving his family chargeable.	28 "	—	"	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
J. H.	60	Assault	4 Oct.	—	"	1 cal.mo.imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 3*s.*
F. L.	15	"	29 Sept.	—	"	1 cal.mo.imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

CORNWALL—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1853:			
W. H.	15	Assault	29 Sept.	—	Summarily.	1 cal. mo. imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 11*s.*
T. P.	23	Leaving his family chargeable.	6 Oct.	—	"	1 month hard labour.
J. B.	15	Stealing apples	10 "	—	"	2 cal. mos. "
H. T.	16	" "	"	—	"	3 " "
J. L.	18	" "	"	—	"	3 " "
C. P.	48	Breach of the peace.	11 "	—	"	3 cal. mos. imprisonmt., or find sureties.
H. J.	21	Assault and ditto	17 "	—	"	2 cal. mos. imprisonmt., or pay 5*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; and 6 cal. mos. imprisonment, or find sureties.
J. D.	19	Disobedient in a workhouse.	"	—	"	21 days hard labour.
J. P.	35	Two assaults	22 "	—	"	2 cal. mos. imprisonmt., or pay 2*l.* 6*s.*; and 1 cal. mo. hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
		Females.				
			1853:	1853:		
E. A. T.	53	Stealing 22*l.*	28 April	28 June	Sessions	9 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. B.	25	Uttering counterfeit coin.	2 May	"	"	6 " "
M. A. P.	16	Stealing 4*l.*	13 "	"	"	6 " "
J. C.	17	Murder	15 June	25 July	Assizes	Death, but commuted to transportation for life.
M. J. C.	17	Stealing a shawl	24 Aug.	18 Oct.	Sessions	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
M. W.	15	" "	"	"	"	1 " "
C. J.	15	Stealing 3 pairs of stockings.	1 Sept.	"	"	1 " "
A. T.	13	Obtaining flour by false pretences.	24 "	"	"	1 " "
E. F.	56	Stealing 5 ducks	27 "	"	"	8 " "
S. F.	30	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
B. M.	52	Picking pockets	12 Oct.	"	"	4 years penal servitude.
C. B.	46	Obtaining money by false pretences.	14 "	"	"	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. T.	22	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	25 Aug.	—	Summarily.	12 cal. mos. imprisonment, or find sureties.
M. A. T.	25	" "	"	—	"	12 " "
B. S.	20	Stealing potatoes	24 Sept.	—	"	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
J. T.	25	Assault	27 "	—	"	1 cal. mo. imprisonment, or pay 21*s.*
J. L.	15	Common prostitute.	4 Oct.	—	"	21 days hard labour.
A. M.	18	" "	"	—	"	21 " "
S. T.	16	" "	"	—	"	3 months "
A. C.	48	Vagrancy (begging).	13 "	—	"	21 days "
E. B.	28	Deserting her child.	14 "	—	"	1 cal. mo. "
M. T.	59	Begging	17 "	—	"	14 days "
M. J. H.	17	Assault	"	—	"	2 cal. months imprisonment, or pay 5*l.* 14*s.*

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of PENZANCE on 22d October 1853.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
A. L.	25	Fighting	1853: 3 Oct.	—	Summarily.	1 month imprisonment.
J. C.	25	Presenting an unloaded pistol at the engineman on the railway, being drunk at the time.	13 „	—	„	1 „ „
W. G.	24	Breaking windows.	21 „	—	„	1 month imprisonment, and to pay for the glass and expenses, amounting to 3*l.* 3*s.*
			Females.			
E. P.	24	Disorderly in the streets.	1853: 5 Sept.	—	Summarily.	2 mos. imprisonment with hard labour.
A. H.	23	„ „	3 Oct.	—	„	1 month imprisonment with hard labour.
A. W.	21	„ „	17 „	—	„	1 month imprisonment with hard labour.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of BRISTOL on the 26th January 1853.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
E. B.	21	Highway robbery.	1852: 31 Dec.	1853: 2 Apr.	Assizes	1 year's imprisonment with hard labour.
C. R.	20	„ „	„ 1853:	„	„	1 „ „
W. W.	33	„ „	10 Jan.	„	„	1 year hard labour.
J. M.	18	Burglary	6 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „
M. D.	24	„ „	„	„	„	1 „ „
J. H.	35	Stealing silver plate.	2 Feb.	11 Apr.	Sessions	12 months hard labour.
G. D.	18	Stealing ale	27 June	1 July	„	8 „ „
W. S.	18	Stealing cutlery	28 Apr.	„	„	8 „ „
H. S.	45	„ „	„	„	„	8 „ „
T. D.	18	Housebreaking	12 May	„	„	9 „ „
W. T.	22	Stealing wearing apparel.	28 May	„	„	9 „ „
E. M.	17	Burglary	6 July	2 Aug.	Assizes	6 „ „
J. H. F.	16	Highway robbery.	18 June	„	„	9 „ „
S. D. H.	15	„ „	„	„	„	9 „ „
W. S.	16	„ „	„	„	„	9 „ „
W. H.	16	„ „	„	„	„	9 „ „
J. H.	16	Stealing plate	6 July	26 Oct.	Sessions	4 „ „
J. M.	28	Stealing a shawl	20 Aug.	„	„	4 „ „
F. S.	19	Stealing cloth	2 Sept.	„	„	4 „ „
R. M.	33	Stealing iron	12 Oct.	„	„	4 „ „

BRISTOL—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
G. B.	19	Stealing wearing apparel.	1853: 25 Oct.	1853: 26 Oct.	Sessions	4 months hard labour.
C. B.	16	Stealing money	3 Sept.	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
C. W.	30	Embezzling money.	26 July	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
P.	16	Stealing meat	6 Oct.	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
H. K.	60	Stealing a coat	30 Sept.	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
W. P.	15	Stealing brass bands	7 Oct.	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
T. H.	38	Stealing paper	15 Oct.	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
J. N. R.	20	Stealing meat	26 Sept.	,,	,,	5 ,, ,,
G. S.	31	Stealing a silver spoon.	22 Sept.	,,	,,	5 ,, ,,
H. B.	18	Pocket picking	26 July	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
J. S.	28	Stealing wearing apparel.	3 Oct.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
J. H.	29	Stealing a skin	17 Aug.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
J. L.	17	Stealing iron	16 Sept.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
R. H.	54	Stealing bells	12 Sept.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
W. H.	38	Stealing wearing apparel	22 Oct.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
T. L.	39	Stealing cheese	21 Oct.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
G. G.	18	Stealing hats	14 ,,	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
T. P.	36	Stealing money	15 Sept.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
W. B.	17	Stealing lead	24 Oct.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
R. S.	19	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
J. H.	18	Stealing a pair of trousers.	29 Sept.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
W. F.	47	Stealing rags	31 Aug.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
J. T.	17	Stealing spoons	25 July	,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
T. W.	19	Stealing wearing apparel.	6 Oct.	,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
D. M.	36	Stealing cheese	10 Sept.	,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
W. B.	19	Pocket picking	12 Oct.	,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
W. S.	23	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
J. G.	21	Stealing money	9 Sept.	,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
J. H.	25	,, ,,	30 July	,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
J. W.	16	Stealing rags	15 Nov.	,,	,,	2 ,, ,,
W. B.	18	Stealing a pair of stockings.	31 Oct.	,,	,,	2 ,, ,,
H. S.	16	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	2 ,, ,,
G. B.	22	Stealing lead	29 Nov.	,,	,,	2 ,, ,,
J. V.	13	Stealing bottles	3 Dec.	,,	,,	2 ,, and once whipped.
H. W.	18	Stealing meat	19 ,,	,,	,,	3 months hard labour.
J. C.	75	Stealing cattle medicine.	9 ,,	,,	,,	3 ,, ,,
G. J.	14	Stealing twine	26 Nov.	,,	,,	3 ,, and once whipped
J. W.	13	Stealing a pair of boots.	3 Dec.	,,	,,	3 months hard labour
J. T.	21	Stealing a looking-glass.	18 Nov.	,,	,,	3 ,, ,,
H. C.	54	Stealing a carpenter's plough.	10 Dec.	,,	,,	3 ,, ,,
T. M.	30	Stealing flour	29 ,,	,,	,,	3 ,, ,,
J. S.	14	Stealing cutlery	31 Oct.	,,	,,	3 ,, and once whipped.
J. N.	17	Stealing cloth	24 Nov.	,,	,,	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. L.	22	Stealing a weight	19 ,,	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
R. H.	42	Stealing money	14 Dec.	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
J. W.	45	Stealing sheets	10 ,,	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
J. L.	25	Stealing a coat	22 ,,	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
S. H.	23	Stealing a pair of boots.	28 ,,	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
H. S.	19	Stealing serge	1854: 2 Jan.	,,	,,	4 ,, ,,
W. R.	20	Stealing wearing apparel.	1853: 3 Dec.	1854: 3 Jan.	,,	5 months hard labour.
C. L. W.	17	Stealing money	1854: 3 Jan.	,,	,,	5 ,, ,,
J. L.	19	Pocket picking	1853: 7 Nov.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,

BRISTOL—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1853:	1854:		
J. G.	33	Stealing money	6 Dec.	3 Jan.	Sessions	6 months hard labour.
H. L.	23	Stealing hay	22 „	„	„	6 „ „
H. R.	17	Stealing a rabbit	14 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. M.	21	Stealing a pair of boots.	6 „	„	„	6 „ „
R. M.	23	Stealing wearing apparel.	29 Oct.	„	„	6 „ „
J. B.	15	Stealing boots	31 Dec.	„	„	6 „ „
			1854:			
J. M.	17	Stealing an iron wheel.	2 Jan.	„	„	6 „ „
			1853:			
T. J.	42	Stealing butter	19 Nov.	„	„	6 „ „
J. K.	19	Pocket picking	22 „	„	„	8 „ „
G. W.	19	Stealing wearing apparel.	29 „	„	„	8 „ „
J. H.	19	„ „	12 „	„	„	8 „ „
D. A.	32	Stealing two gold watches.	15 „	„	„	9 „ „
S. S. B.	37	Stealing knife and fork.	20 Dec.	„	„	12 „ „
J. W.	19	Stealing lead	3 Nov.	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
J. C.	19	Pocket picking	21 „	„	„	4 „ „
G. S.	19	Stealing cutlery	31 Oct.	„	„	4 „ „
J. T.	16	Pocket picking	21 Nov.	„	„	4 „ „
			Females.			
			1852:	1853:		
E. C.	22	Highway robbery.	8 Nov.	2 Apr.	Assizes	7 years transportation.
			1853:			
E. D.	52	House-breaking.	12 Feb.	11 „	Sessions	12 months hard labour.
S. A.	28	Stealing silk, &c.	4 Mar.	„	„	12 „ „
J. P.	32	Pocket picking	17 May	1 July	„	9 „ „
E. G.	22	„ „	30 June	„	„	9 „ „
E. J.	18	„ „	„	„	„	9 „ „
A. S.	20	Stealing wearing apparel.	28 Sept.	26 Oct.	„	4 „ „
A. J.	19	Stealing china	8 Oct.	„	„	4 „ „
S. H.	18	Stealing money	11 „	„	„	6 „ „
E. R.	23	Pocket picking	19 Sept.	„	„	6 „ „
A. H.	42	Stealing wearing apparel.	24 Aug.	„	„	6 „ „
E. L.	33	Stealing shawls	8 Sept.	„	„	6 „ „
				1854:		
E. P.	22	Stealing a blanket.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.	„	1 „ „
S. W.	32	Stealing spoons, &c.	28 „	„	„	3 „ „
			1854:			
E. C.	36	Stealing meat	3 Jan.	„	„	3 „ „
			1853:			
E. W.	17	Stealing wearing apparel.	2 Nov.	„	„	3 „ „
E. R.	19	Stealing stays	15 Dec.	„	„	4 „ „
S. S.	40	Stealing a shawl	22 Nov.	„	„	4 „ „
M. J. W.	35	Stealing a dress	20 Dec.	„	„	6 „ „
S. C.	40	Stealing boots	31 „	„	„	6 „ „
D. B.	27	Stealing money	31 Nov.	„	„	6 „ „
L. R.	30	Pocket picking	2 Oct.	„	„	8 „ „
E. B.	21	Stealing boots	31 Dec.	„	„	8 „ „
M. A. A.	26	Stealing a watch	2 Nov.	„	„	8 „ „
E. H.	65	Stealing meat	7 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
				1853:		
C. B.	34	Stealing wearing apparel.	2 Aug.	26 Oct.	„	9 months hard labour.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the HOUSE of CORRECTION of BRISTOL, on the 24th January 1854.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.		
M. E.	48	Illegally pawning	1853: 26 Dec.	Summarily.	6 weeks; fine.
W. C.	24	Deserting his wife	26 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. T.	40	Assault	26 „	„	1 „ „
J. H.	38	Illegally pawning	1854: 21 Jan.	„	1 „ „
D. B.	44	Fortune-telling	1853: 8 Dec.	„	2 „ „
C. S.	13	Stealing ducks	1854: 6 Jan.	„	1 „ „
J. C.	20	Apprentice	14 „	„	1 „ „
J. D.	16	Attempt, felony	18 „	„	2 „ „
N. S.	25	Deserting his ship	23 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
J. J.	36	Deserting his wife	1853: 28 Oct.	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
M. H.	11	Stealing six sacks	1854: 11 Jan.	„	14 days hard labour.
J. W.	34	Deserting ship	9 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
G. B.	14	Stealing rope	20 „	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
F. D.	33	Assault	1853: 15 Dec.	„	4 cal. mos. and 21 days; fine.
J. S.	16	Attempt, felony	30 Nov.	„	2 cal. months hard labour.
T. L.	19	Apprentice, absent	29 Dec.	„	1 „ „
J. M.	11	Stealing wine	1854: 14 Jan.	„	14 days hard labour.
H. N.	20	Breaking windows	5 „	„	1 calendar month; fine.
W. F.	26	Assault	1853: 30 Dec.	„	1 „ „
C. B.	20	Apprentice, absent	1854: 16 Jan.	„	1 „ hard labour.
W. W.	17	Attempt, felony	16 „	„	2 „ „
F. C.	20	Assault	16 „	„	14 days; fine.
D. L.	13	Stealing handkerchief.	23 „	„	14 days hard labour.
T. B.	24	Assault	1853: 30 Dec.	„	2 calendar months; fine.
F. P.	14	Stealing shirting	1854: 12 Jan.	„	6 weeks hard labour.
J. E.	18	Attempt, felony	18 „	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. S.	26	Smuggling brandy	1853: 21 Dec.	„	3 calendar months; fine.
			Females.		
E. W.	18	Prostitute	1854: 19 Jan.	„	14 days hard labour.
E. W.	19	Prostitute	19 „	„	7 „ „
R. T.	24	Prostitute	20 „	„	14 „ „
S. W.	24	Prostitute	20 „	„	14 „ „
E. W.	18	Prostitute	18 „	„	14 „
M. A. E.	48	Illegally pawning	1853: 26 Dec.	„	6 weeks hard labour; fine.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of HEREFORD on the 17th March 1854.

Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. D.	70	—	Poisoning a pig	1853: 5 Mar.	1853: 24 Mar.	Assizes	12 mos. h. labour
L. L.	36	—	" "	" "	" "	"	12 "
G. E.	21	Convicted of felony before.	Stealing a gun	19 "	" "	"	12 "
T. P.	31	—	Bigamy	18 May	27 July	"	12 "
E. W.	20	Convicted of felony at Shrewsbury.	Burglary	27 "	" "	"	12 "
T. R.	21	—	Manslaughter	7 June	"	"	18 "
J. S.	25	—	Burglary	25 "	"	"	12 "
W. A.	20	—	Stealing a mare	"	27 June	Sessions	12 "
J. A.	18	—	" "	" "	" "	"	12 "
J. H.	36	—	Stealing a lamb	27 "	"	"	9 "
E. M.	22	Five times imprisoned before.	Assaulting a female with intent.	23 July	27 July	Assizes	12 "
T. C.	42	—	Stealing a lamb	15 Oct.	17 Oct.	Sessions	12 "
J. R.	19	Once imprisoned before.	Stealing two pigs.	5 Nov.	1854: 2 Jan.	"	6 "
J. P.	31	—	Stealing a donkey	11 "	"	"	9 "
J. S.	24	Once imprisoned before.	Night poaching, accompanied with violence.	24 "	" "	"	12 "
T. D.	20	—	" "	" "	" "	"	9 "
H. S.	20	Once imprisoned before.	Stealing cotton print and four umbrellas.	26 "	" "	"	10 "
J. B.	25	—	Embezzling his employer's money.	3 Dec.	"	"	6 "
B. E.	70	Twice convicted of felony before.	Stealing poultry	17 "	" "	"	12 "
W. J.	23	Convicted of felony before.	Stealing a coat, a pistol, and other articles.	24 "	" "	"	12 "
C. T.	30	—	Stealing barley	30 "	" "	"	4 "
W. T.	32	—	" "	1854: 2 Jan.	" "	"	4 "
C. G.	21	—	Housebreaking	3 "	" "	"	6 "
T. P.	19	—	Enrolling in two militias	7 "	—	Summarily.	3 "
T. B.	19	—	Common assault	11 Feb.	—	"	1 "
J. C.	31	—	Stealing part of a fence.	25 "	—	"	21 "
W. P.	24	—	Want of sureties, for having used threatening language.	"	—	"	6 months imprisonment unless the required sureties are found.
J. R.	34	Once imprisoned before.	Damaging a fence	28 "	—	"	1 month hard labour.
M. H.	27	—	Breach of contract with employer.	11 Mar.	—	"	7 days imprisonment.
W. D.	40	—	Begging alms	13 "	—	"	14 days hard labour.
E. R.	25	—	Common assault	14 "	—	"	21 days imprisonment.

HEREFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Females.				
E. J.	22	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	1853: 24 Sept.	1853: 17 Oct.	Sessions	6 months hard labour.
E. B.	30	—	Stealing money from the person.	10 Nov.	1854: 2 Jan.	„	6 „
S. M.	56	Three times convicted of felony before.	Stealing apples	21 „	„	„	12 „
M. P.	20	—	Stealing wheat, umbrellas, and other articles.	26 „	„	„	12 „
M. S.	41	—	Stealing 23*d.* in money.	17 Dec.	„	„	6 „
M. P.	15	—	Stealing a chemise.	1854: 18 Feb.	—	Summarily.	6 weeks hard labour.
J. H.	67	—	Damaging a fence.	23 „	—	„	1 month hard labour.
A. W.	33	—	„ „	—	—	„	1 „
E. M.	24	—	Refractory conduct at workhouse.	7 Mar.	—	„	1 „
M. P.	44	—	Stealing turnips	15 „	—	„	14 days hard labour.
M. P.	19	—	„ „	„	—	„	14 „

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the CITY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of HEREFORD on the 18th March 1854.

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
W. D.	33	—	Highway robbery	1853: 24 May	1853: 27 July	Assizes	18 months hard labour.
T. P.	37	Once	Stealing stockings and other articles.	4 Aug.	7 Aug.	Sessions	6 „
F. P.	41	Once	Assaulting his wife.	1854: 2 Jan.	„	Summarily.	6 „
T. C.	20	—	Illegal enlistment	2 Mar.	„	„	1 „
H. T.	19	—	„ „	„	„	„	1 „
T. B.	40	—	Refusing to work at the union.	13 „	„	„	21 days „
			Females.				
E. P.	45	Twice	Stealing a shawl	1853: 15 Jan.	1853: 24 Mar.	Sessions	12 months hard labour, the 1st and last week solitary.
M. J.	22	—	Highway robbery	24 May	27 July	Assizes	12 months hard labour.
J. M.	23	—	Assaulting a female.	1854: 3 Mar.	„	Summarily.	10*s.* & 6*s.* costs, or 1 month's imprisonment
E. L.	19	Twice	Refractory at the union.	—	„	„	14 days hard labour.
T. E.	27	Three times	„ „	—	„	„	21 „

HEREFORD—City Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
M. M.	19	Once - -	Refractory at the union, and an assault.	1854: 6 Mar.	1853: 27 July	Summarily.	1 month and 14 days hard labour.
J. B. -	19	—	Refractory at the union.	—	,,	,,	14 days hard labour.
H. B. -	16	Once - -	,, ,,	—	,,	,,	21 ,,

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of LEICESTER on the 20th July 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. L. -	24	—	Assaulting a female	1854: 20 May	1854: —	Summarily.	4 cal. months hard labour.
H. B. -	17	—	Stealing wool -	,,	27 June	Sessions	3 ,,
W. B. -	23	—	Stealing fowls -	28 ,,	,,	,,	4 ,,
J. W. -	20	—	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	4 ,,
G. D. -	30	—	Stealing barley, &c.	,,	,,	,,	9 ,,
J. V. -	32	—	Stealing a silk handkerchief.	,,	,,	,,	6 weeks hard labour.
M. D. -	21	—	Want of sureties -	25 ,,	—	Summarily.	2 cal. mos. house of correction.
T. M. -	20	—	,, ,,	,,	—	,,	2 ,,
M. M. -	19	—	,, ,,	,,	—	,,	2 ,,
T. W. -	27	—	Garden robbery -	27 ,,	—	,,	6 cal. months hard labour.
R. W. -	24	—	Assault, with intent to ravish.	1 June	27 June	Sessions	18 ,,
J. W. R.	18	—	Stealing a gold ring.	8 ,,	,,	,,	3 ,,
			Embezzling money, &c.				3 ,,
T. A. -	32	—	Obtaining coal by false pretences -	6 ,,	,,	,,	3 ,,
J. T. -	35	Once -	Breaking into a bakehouse, and stealing flour, &c.	12 ,,	,,	,,	1 year hard labour.
J. W. -	54	Once -	Stealing iron spikes and previous conviction.	13 ,,	,,	,,	4 years penal servitude.
J. T. -	16	—	Trespass in a garden.	15 ,,	—	Summarily.	2 cal. months hard labour.
T. B. -	54	—	Stealing potatoes -	,,	27 June	Sessions	6 weeks hard labour.
J. L. -	23	—	Assault and malignant damage.	16 ,,	—	Summarily	1 cal. mo. ho. of correc. or pay. 14 days hard labour or pay.
W. H. -	21	Twice -	Garden robbing -	20 ,,	—	,,	2 cal. months hard labour.
T. F. -	37	—	Want of sureties -	22 ,,	—	,,	6 cal. mos. ho. of correction or find sureties.
C. S. -	41	—	Stealing waistcoats	23 ,,	27 June	Sessions	1 cal. month hard labour.
S. K. -	43	—	Stealing a piece of carpet.	24 ,,	,,	,,	6 weeks hard labour.

LEICESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
W. A.	21	Once	Assaulting a police constable	27 June	—	Summarily.	2 cal. mos. hard labour or pay.
S. B.	23	—	Stealing silver spoons.	From bail.	27 June	Sessions	4 „
H. J.	30	—	Stealing wood	„	„	„	4 „
W. M.	35	Once	„ „	„	„	„	4 „
S. P.	47	—	Stealing an iron grate.	„	„	„	1 „
T. B.	30	Once	Garden robbing	28 June	—	Summarily.	2 „
T. P.	43	11 times	Stabbing and wounding	1 July	17 July	Assizes	14 years transportation.
W. B.	38	—	Want of sureties	„	—	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. house of correction.
J. B.	35	—	Offering a glandered horse for sale.	3 „	—	„	3 cal. mos. ho. of correc. or pay.
H. M.	18	—	Assault	1 „	—	„	2 „
J. J.	20	Once	„	„	—	„	2 „
T. K.	39	Once	Exposing person	5 „	—	„	2 cal. months hard labour.
J. K.	18	—	Cruelty to cows	„	—	„	21 days hard labour.
J. H.	19	Once	Rogue and vagabond.	7 „	—	„	21 „
J. G.	19	—	„ „	„	—	„	21 „
J. G.	24	Once	Absent from service.	8 „	—	„	21 „
E. S.	27	Thrice	Poaching and malignant damage	12 „	—	„	2 cal. months hard labour. 1 „
G. P.	15	—	Stealing fowls' eggs	13 „	—	„	1 „
W. W.	30	Once	Aiding and abetting poaching.	15 „	—	„	6 weeks hard labour.
W. L.	24	—	Desertion	„	—	„	—
W. L.	22	—	Forging 2 railway tickets.	From bail.	17 July	Assizes	6 cal. mos. gaol.

Females.

				1853:	1853:		
A. H.	18	—	Concealing birth of child.	4 Apr.	24 July	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
C. D.	38	—	Stealing a cashmere shawl and a pair of trousers.	8 July	„	„	1 „
				1854:	1854:		
A. W.	49	Once	Stealing wool and previous conviction.	24 Feb.	2 Mar.	Sessions	4 years penal servitude.
H. R.	23	—	Concealing birth of child.	25 „	18 „	Assizes	1 year hard labour.
A. S.	18	—	Stealing wearing apparel, &c.	16 May	27 June	Sessions	3 cal. months hard labour.
E. B.	18	—	Stealing a book	23 June	„	„	1 „
M. G.	21	—	Stealing envelopes and paper.	1 July	17 July	Assizes	1 week hard labour.
C. P.	27	Once	Drunk and disorderly.	11 „	—	Summarily.	14 days hard labour.
M. B.	30	—	Endeavouring to conceal the birth of a child.	From bail.	17 July	Assizes	6 weeks hard labour.
J. W.	20	Once	Assaulting a female under 10 years of age, with intent, &c.	18 Mar.	18 Mar.	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
J. H.	34	—	Night poaching, armed.	From bail.	„	„	1 „

LEICESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
T. T. -	22	—	Assaulting a female, with intent, &c.	1854: From bail.	1854: 4 Apr.	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
E. F. -	21	—	" "	"	"	"	18 "
R. K. -	16	—	Stealing a fowl -	25 Mar.	"	"	4 "
R. D. -	19	—	" "	"	"	"	4 "
G. B. -	22	—	Stealing a spade -	5 Apr.	27 June	"	2 "
G. M. -	33	—	Stealing a horse -	6 "	"	"	Acquitted as insane.
W. P. -	17	—	Stealing beans and bean flour.	12 "	"	"	1 cal. month hard labour.
W. T. -	26	—	Receiving the above	12 "	"	"	6 "
S. R. -	30	5 times	Robbery, with others, with violence.	10 Apr.	17 July	Assizes	14 years transportation.
G. W. -	23	Thrice -	" "	"	"	"	2 years hard labour.
J. R. -	25	—	" "	"	"	"	1 "
T. L. -	53	Once -	Garden robbery -	10 "	—	Summarily.	6 cal. months hard labour.
W. S. -	20	—	Stealing a watch -	11 "	27 June	Sessions	1 year hard labour.
S. S. -	23	—	Stealing fowls -	12 "	"	"	3 cal. months hard labour.
S. K. -	36	—	" "	"	"	"	3 "
J. W. -	19	6 times	Stealing ducks and previous conviction.	15 "	"	"	4 years penal servitude.
T. S. -	19	—	Stealing a sheepskin and two fleeces of wool.	18 "	"	"	6 "
T. H. -	33	—	Stealing a sack-bag and fat.	19 "	"	"	3 "
T. D. -	23	—	Stealing fowls -	22 "	"	"	3 "
J. S. -	43	—	Stealing lead -	24 "	"	"	4 "
S. N. -	43	—	" "	"	"	"	2 "
T. S. -	68	—	Stealing a calico sheet.	2 May	"	"	2 "
E. P. -	24	—	Stealing fowls -	29 Apr.	"	"	4 "
W. C. -	22	Once -	Stealing a brass tap	21 "	"	"	3 "
T. V. -	40	—	Stealing a pair of stockings, &c.	1 May	"	"	3 " / 3 "
J. S. -	22	—	" " Stealing Angola shirts, &c.	8 "	"	"	9 "
E. J. C.	68	Once -	Stealing two brass weights.	12 "	"	"	1 year hard labour.
W. R. -	23	—	Rogue and vagabond.	13 "	—	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
T. B. -	27	Once -	" "	18 "	—	"	3 "
W. H. -	24	—	Assaulting a female	20 "	—	"	3 "
J. M. -	34	—	" "	"	—	"	4 "
G. B. -	48	—	Stabbing and wounding.	1852: 8 June	1852: 22 July	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
G. B. -	27	—	" "	"	"	"	2 "
W. B. -	22	Once -	Housebreaking -	12 July	"	"	2 "
W. S. -	22	Once -	Stealing a silk handkerchief.	17 "	"	"	2 "
W. S. -	24	—	Night poaching, armed, &c.	30 Oct.	1853: 13 Mar.	"	18 cal. months hard labour.
J. M. -	24	Once -	" "	"	"	"	2 years hard labour.
R. M. -	26	Twice -	" "	27 Nov.	"	"	2 "
S. B. -	48	Twice -	" "	22 "	"	"	2 "
J. K. -	18	—	Stealing 2s. and a drawer from a dwelling-house.	17 Dec.	4 Jan.	Sessions	2 "

LEICESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
E. G. -	43	4 times	Night poaching, armed, &c.	1853: 5 Jan.	1853: 13 Mar.	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
W. H. -	25	Twice -	Stealing sugar, 6*d.*, and a bag.	9 Mar.	„	„	2 „
W. D. -	28	10 times	„ „	„ „	„	„	2 „
G. B. -	17	—	Unnatural crime -	25 May	24 July	„	2 „
J. H. -	58	—	Cutting and wounding.	21 July	„	„	Death recorded, committed to 2 years hard labour.
W. R. -	21	—	Housebreaking -	29 „	18 Oct.	Sessions	10 cal. months hard labour.
J. H. -	16	Twice -	Stealing a silver watch, &c.	11 Aug.	„	„	10 „
T. P. -	26	Once -	Stealing worsted -	From bail.	„	„	1 year hard labour.
J. M. -	33	—	Stealing from the person.	25 Oct.	1854: 3 Jan.	„	9 cal. months hard labour.
H. C. -	45	—	Attempting an unnatural crime.	4 Nov.	„	„	1 year gaol.
W. H. -	39	—	Stealing a heifer -	21 „	„	„	9 cal. months hard labour.
G. C. -	19	—	Night poaching -	21 Dec.	18 Mar.	Assizes	1 year hard labour.
T. B. -	42	—	Sheep stealing -	23 „	3 Jan.	Sessions	1 „
E. W. -	53	—	Felonious embezzlement and obtaining money by false pretences.	From bail.	„	„	1 week and 18 cal. months hard labour.
J. B. -	29	—	Cutting and wounding.	„	„	„	1 year hard labour.
C. W. -	20	—	Night poaching -	21 Dec. 1854:	18 Mar.	Assizes	1 „
J. H. -	22	Twice -	Stealing boots -	6 Feb.	2 „	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
L. O. -	32	—	Want of sureties	13 „	—	Summarily.	6 cal. months house of correction, or find sureties.
G. M. -	20	—	Stealing a pair of trousers. Stealing a pork pie, &c.	27 „	2 Mar.	Sessions.	2 cal. months hard labour, & 3 cal. months hard labour.
G. T. -	21	—	Stealing a hammer and other articles.	7 Mar.	18 „	Assizes	1 year hard labour.
J. D. -	17	Once -	Stealing a tame rabbit.	11 „	„	„	1 „
W. F. -	28	—	Having counterfeit coin in possession.	13 „	„	„	18 cal. months hard labour.
W. K. -	19	—	Stealing two gold rings, &c.	18 „	„	„	1 year hard labour.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of the Borough of LEICESTER on the 19th July 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. S.	20	—	Uttering base coin	1852: 1 Nov.	1853: 3 Jan.	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
E. R.	30	—	" "	13 Dec. 1853:	"	"	2 "
J. B.	36	—	Feloniously embezzling 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*	16 Sept.	17 Oct.	"	1 "
T. B.	44	—	Attempt at rape	3 Oct. 1854:	" 1854:	"	2 "
S. L.	28	—	Stealing a bag and 12 doz. stockings	27 Jan.	8 Mar.	"	6 months hard labour.
E. B.	30	3 times	Having in his possession a mould for the purpose of coining a shilling.	28 "	18 "	Assizes	18 "
W. M.	39	4 times	Indecently exposing his person.	24 Feb.	8 "	Sessions	1 year hard labour.
J. H.	19	—	Uttering base soin	2 Mar.	"	"	1 "
H. G.	17	Once	Stealing 12 lbs. of fat.	20 "	17 May	"	3 months hard labour.
W. B.	45	—	Stealing 24 bottles, 6 lbs. starch, &c. from his master.	31 "	"	"	1 year hard labour.
H. C.	38	Once	Stealing 4 lbs. of fat.	4 April	"	"	3 months hard labour.
J. H.	34	—	Uttering base coin	1 May	"	"	2 years hard labour.
W. P.	53	—	Stealing 11 lbs. of yarn.	8 "	"	"	3 months hard labour.
M. L.	16	3 times	Stealing 8*s.*	12 "	"	"	4 years penal servitude.
S. N.	68	—	Absconding from workhouse with clothing.	22 "	22 "	Summarily.	2 months hard labour.
T. V.	31	—	Neglect of family	25 "	25 "	"	2 "
J. B.	21	Once	Common assault	29 "	29 "	"	2 months, or pay 5*l.*
J. K.	24	—	Under Militia Act	29 "	9 June	"	2 months hard labour.
R. M.	17	—	Housebreaking	"	26 "	Sessions	4 "
T. B.	19	—	Reputed thief	1 June	2 "	Summarily.	2 "
G. S.	48	Once	An assault on wife	"	"	"	2
J. P.	19	Twice	" "	6 "	9 "	"	3 "
G. S.	17	Once	Stealing a watch	10 "	26 "	Sessions	3 "
W. C.	21	Once	An assault on a female.	19 "	19 "	Summarily.	2 "
J. M.	71	Twice	Exposing his person.	23 "	23 "	"	3 "
G. R.	29	Twice	An assault on wife	"	"	"	2
E. T.	19	—	Refusing to work in union workhouse.	24 "	24 "	"	1 "
J. D.	41	—	Embezzling worsted.	26 "	26 "	"	2 "
J. L.	15	—	Garden robbing	"	"	"	2 "
J. M.	23	—	Common assault	"	"	"	2 months, or pay 2*l.*
D. B.	40	6 times	" "	"	30 "	"	2 months, or pay 5*l.*
T. H.	28	—	Neglect of family	27 "	28 June	"	1 month hard labour.
E. A.	19	—	" "	3 July	3 July	"	3 "
G. G.	27	—	" "	6 "	6 "	"	1 "
R. T.	30	—	An assault on wife	7 "	7 "	"	3 "
W. W.	51	—	Neglect of family	8 "	8 "	"	2 "

LEICESTER—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
J. A.	59	3 times	Exposing his person.	10 July	10 July	Summarily.	6 weeks hard labour.
T. F.	32	Once	Common assault	„	„	„	1 month, or pay 14.
J. S.	13	—	Garden robbing	11 „	11 „	„	3 weeks hard labour.
H. G.	12	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „
F. P.	17	Once	Vagrancy	13 „	13 „	„	14 days hard labour.
B. H.	17	4 times	„ „	„	„	„	14 „
E. H.	22	Once	„ „	„	„	„	14 „
R. A.	43	Twice	An assault on wife	14 „	14 „	„	3 months hard labour.
T. T.	56	—	„ „	„	„	„	2 „
W. A.	22	Twice	Stealing lead	„	17 „	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
W. M.	21	Once	„ „	„	„	„	6 months hard labour.
W. S.	28	—	Stealing a pair of boots.	15 „	„	„	2 „
J. M.	17	—	Vagrant	„	15 „	Summarily.	7 days hard labour.
J. H.	23	Once	Common assault	17 „	17 „	„	10 days, or pay 7*s.* 6*d.*
G. S.	14	—	Vagrant	18 „	18 „	„	7 days hard labour.
J. M.	16	—	„ „	„	„	„	7 „
O. M.	14	Once	„ „	„	„	„	7 „

Females.

				1853:	1853:		
E. S.	18	Once	Stealing a pair of boots.	29 July	17 Oct.	Sessions	1 year hard labour.
J. T.	22	—	Uttering base coin	22 Sept.	„	„	1 „
				1854:	1854:		
H. C.	26	—	Stealing 1*s.* 6*d.* from her master	14 Jan.	8 Mar.	„	5 months hard labour.
E. C.	17	—	Stealing wearing apparel, &c.	21 „	„	„	5 „
S. B.	25	—	Stealing 7*s.* 6*d.* and a purse from the person.	13 Feb.	„	„	6 „
B. A. D.	35	—	Stealing a purse from the person	2 Mar.	„	„	6 „
C. B.	39	—	Wounding with intent to do bodily harm.	14 „	17 July	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
E. M.	17	—	Uttering base coin	29 „	17 May	Sessions	2 „
M. S.	49	4 times	Receiving stolen fat.	„	„	„	3 months hard labour.
E. R.	18	—	Stealing two saws and two weights.	10 May	„	„	3 „
A. P.	39	—	Stealing muslin	15 „	„	„	3 „
C. B.	59	—	Reputed thief	1 June	2 June	Summarily.	2 „
M. A. C.	28	—	Pretending to tell fortunes	10 „	10 „	„	2 „
E. B.	17	—	Stealing a coat	13 „	26 „	Sessions	2 „
J. C.	16	—	Stealing one yard of ribbon.	17 „	„	„	2 „
E. S.	47	—	Stealing ½lb. of pork.	7 July	17 July	Assizes	2 „
C. B.	24	—	Common assault	14 „	14 „	Summarily.	10 days, or pay 7*s.* 6*d.*

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of MONMOUTH on the 5th October 1853.—2. Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
Thos. Williams	23	Stealing a pair of boots.	1852: 24 Mar.	1852: 24 Mar.	Assizes	2 years hard hard labour.
Wm. Davies		Sheep stealing	„	25 May	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
Wm. Thompson	24	Assault on constable.	7 July	2 Aug.	Assizes	15 „
Dan. Johnson	23	„ „	20 „	„	„	15 „
Thos. Henessey	24	Assault with intent.	31 „	„	„	18 „
James Price	43	Shooting with intent.	26 Nov.	1853: 29 Mar.	„	18 „
Thomas Ryan	24	Stealing a ham	1853: 17 Mar.	„	„	12 „
John Barratt	19	Stealing metal	28 „	„	„	12 „
Wm. Howells	51	Stealing oats	„	„	„	12 „
William Hendy	19	Highway robbery	26 „	„	„	9 „
Daniel Welsh	19	„ „	„	„	„	9 „
Wm. Bishop	19	Stealing a portmanteau.	4 April	17 May	Sessions	5 „
Wm. Thomas	27	Stealing porter	15 „	„	„	6 „
Morris Morris	28	Stealing a watch	3 June	27 June	„	6 „
Wm. House	31	Stealing wearing apparel.	17 „	„	„	6 „
Henry Newson	36	Assault	30 April	29 July	Assizes	3 „
Thos. Rickman	26	Highway robbery	17 June	„	„	18 „ 2nd & last fortnight solitary.
Philip Taylor	33	Stealing wheat	2 July	„	„	4 cal. mo. hard labour, 2nd and last week solitary.
Thomas Lloyd	32	Stealing wearing apparel.	30 June	„	„	3 cal. mo. hard labour.
Thos. Richards		Stealing money	8 July	„	„	6 „
Thomas Smith	28	Stealing a pair of	11 „	„	„	3 „
	23	boots.				
John Sullivan		Stealing a watch,	„	„	„	3 „
	35	&c.				2nd and last week solitary
George Massey		Stealing tallow	„	„	„	4 calendar mo.
	29					hard labour.
David Davis		Stealing timber	„	„	„	3 „
Thomas Burke	25	Stealing a pair	„	„	„	4 „
	26	boots.				
Alfred Phillpot		Obtaining money	13 „	„	„	3 „
	18	by false pretences.				
Richard Jones		Burglary	29 „	„	„	8 „
Joseph Whitley	32	Breach of articles of war.	16 Aug.	16 Aug.	Summarily.	2 „
	19					
Simon Greenberg		Hawking without	30 „	30 „	„	42 days imprisonment or pay 10*l.*
	16	licence.				
Thos. Prichard		Breach of contract.	5 Oct.	5 Oct.	„	1 month hard labour.
	25					
			Females.			
Ann Roberts	38	Stealing moneys	7 Mar.	14 Mar.	Sessions	9 cal. mo. hard labour.
Mary Davies	12	Stealing a pair of boots.	3 June	27 June	„	9 „
Jane Cannibear	21	Stealing money	21 „	„	„	6 „

MONMOUTH—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
Margaret O'Brian -	40	Receiving stolen property.	1853: 26 May	1853: 27 June	Sessions	9 cal. months hard labour.
Caroline Williams -	19	Assault and robbery.	30 „	29 „	Assizes	9 „
Mary Ann Jones -	28	„ „	„	„	„	9 „
Rachel Lewis -	20	„ „	28 July	„	„	6 „
Ann Wells -	20	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
Maria Smith -	23	„ „	„	„	„	6 „
M. A. Sullivan -	25	Stealing money	„	„	„	4 „ 2nd and last week solitary.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of USK on the 30th May 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. G. -	32	—	Assault, with intent.	1853: 4 Oct.	1853: 17 Oct.	Sessions	8 cal. months hard labour.
W. J. -	19	—	Assault - -	17 „	„	„	9 „
J. W. -	31	—	Stealing drapery -	15 Sept.	„	„	12 „
J. P. -	30	—	Stealing money -	13 Oct.	„	„	12 „
J. K. -	23	—	Stealing clothes -	21 Dec. 1854:	1854: 2 Jan.	„	6 „
H. W.	22	—	Stealing waistcoats	27 Feb.	20 Mar.	„	12 weeks hard labour.
W. R.	33	—	Stealing money -	6 „	„	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. B. -	40	Once	Stealing iron -	2 „	„	„	3 „
W. W.	19	—	Stealing clothes -	11 Mar.	„	„	3 cal. months and 4 days hard labour.
W. P. -	27	Once	Stealing brass -	30 Jan.	„	„	4 cal. months hard labour.
R. D. -	21	—	„ „	„	„	„	4 „
T. C. -	40	—	Stealing iron -	20 Mar.	„	„	4 „
J. H. -	37	—	Stealing money -	„	„	„	5 „
J. J. -	20	—	Embezzlement -	„	„	„	6 „
D. K. -	41	—	Stealing trees -	„	„	„	6 „
W. T. -	21	Once	Stealing slates -	6 Feb.	„	„	6 „
J. W. -	48	—	Stealing brass -	20 Mar.	„	„	8 „
J. J. -	35	—	Stealing copper -	„	„	„	8 „
J. M. -	25	4 times	Stealing slates -	6 Feb.	„	„	9 „
B. A. -	29	—	„ „	20 Mar.	„	„	9 „
T. M. -	27	Once	Assault, with intent.	1853: 1 Aug.	29 „	„	4 „
M. M. -	23	—	Assault - -	5 Oct.	„	Assizes	6 „
D. M'C.	36	—	Housebreaking -	24 „	„	„	9 „
R. J. -	51		Violating the person of Ann Rees.	1854: 1 April	„	„	1 year hard labour.
T. O'R.	28		Assault, with intent.	6 Feb.	„	„	18 cal. month hard labour.

USK—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. L. -	30	—	Sheep stealing -	1854: 4 April	1854: 9 May	Sessions	4 years penal servitude.
H. C. -	23	—	" "	"	"	"	4 "
J. G. -	35	—	" "	"	"	"	4 "
H. M. -	36	—	Stealing a trowel -	"	"	"	7 weeks hard labour.
T. J. -	33	Twice	Assault, with intent.	12 "	"	"	7 cal. months imprisonment.
F. W. -	26	—	Stealing money and watch.	15 "	"	"	4 years penal servitude.
J. G. H.	25	—	" "	"	"	"	4 "
E. H. -	19	—	Stealing oats -	17 "	"	"	4 cal. months hard labour.
C. M. -	20	—	Stealing iron -	22 "	"	"	2 "
J. W. -	25	—	Stealing shirt, stocking, &c.	6 May	"	"	4 weeks hard labour.
F. C. -	41		Stealing two leather gig aprons.	"	"	"	4 cal. months and 1 week hard labour.
J. M. -	52	—	Stealing iron -	9 "	"	"	4 cal. months and 2 weeks hard labour.
J. M. -	50	—	" "	"	"	"	5 "
T. C. -	35	—	" "	"	"	"	3 cal. months and 3 weeks hard labour.
E. M. -	21	—	Stealing onions -	8 April	"	"	2 "
E. D. -	20	—	Stealing one deal board.	10 "	"	"	6 weeks hard labour.
J. W. -	32	Once	Assault - -	10 Feb.	—	Summarily.	10 cal. months hard labour or find sureties.
T. C. -	53	—	" "	2 Mar.	—	"	6 cal. months hard labour,
P. K. -	21	—	Wilful damage -	20 April	—	"	2 months hard labour or pay 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
J. J. -	20	—	" "	"	—	"	6 weeks hard labour.
J. D. -	20	—	Assault - -	28 "	—	"	2 cal. months imprisonment or pay 5*l.*
F. T. -	34	—	" "	1 May	—	"	2 months hard labour or pay 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
W. P. -	25	—	Leaving his work	5 "	—	"	6 weeks hard labour.
J. D. -	54	—	Assault - -	"	—	"	2 cal. months imprisonment or find sureties.
G. H. -	40	—	Leaving his work	6 "	—	"	1 month hard labour.
E. A. -	15	—	Stealing bacon -	13 "	—	"	6 weeks hard labour
M. L. -	22		Assault - -	18 "	—	"	14 days imprisonment or pay 1*l.* 1*s.*
P. M. -	45	—	Rogue and vagabond.	19 "	—	"	1 month hard labour.
G. J. -	57	—	Leaving his family	19 "	—	"	1 cal. month. hard labour.
C. L. -	19	—	Selling spirits without a licence.	20 "	—	"	3 months hard labour, or pay 25*l.* 10*s.*
J. F. -	33	—	Vagrancy - -	22 "	—	"	14 days hard labour.
D. M'C	24		Leaving his work	24 "	—	"	1 cal. month.

Usk—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:			
J. C. -	41		Leaving his work	26 May	—	Summarily.	6 days hard labour.
G. B. -	42	—			—	"	6 "
J. G. -	28	—	Drunk and disorderly.	29 "	—	"	7 days imprisonment or pay 5s.

Females.

				1853:	1853:		
M. R. -	22	Twice	Stealing money -	26 May	27 June	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
M. A. E.	20	Once	" "	29 Sept.	17 Oct.	"	12 "
H. W. -	19	Once	" "	"	"	"	18 "
				1854:	1854:		
E. M. -	57	—	Stealing a shawl -	24 Mar.	29 Mar.	Assizes	4 "
				1853:			
S. M. -	24	Once	Assault and robbery.	12 Dec.	"	"	1 year "
A. W. -	20	Once	" "	13 "	"	"	1 "
				1854:			
H. H. -	22	—	Stealing money -	1 April	9 May	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
V. J. -	15	—	Stealing cheese -	15 "	"	"	5 weeks hard labour.
H. H. -	17	—	" "	"	"	"	5 "
M. J. -	42	—	Stealing shawls -	9 May	"	"	6 cal. months hard labour.
E. W. -	40	—	Stealing coal -	"	"	"	1 "
M. B. -	9	Once	Stealing iron -	29 April	—	Summarily.	6 weeks hard labour.
J. D. -	13	Once	" "	"	—	"	3 months hard labour.
A. R. -	20	—	Idle and disorderly	4 May	—	"	1 "
A. O. -	23	Once	" "	8 "	—	"	1 "
M. A. H.	28	—	Drunk and disorderly.	"	—	"	1 month imprisonment or find sureties.
S. W. -	21	—	Wilful damage -	15 "	—	"	1 month or pay 12*s.* 6*d.*
M. H. P.	21	—	Idle and disorderly	22 "	—	"	3 weeks imprisonment or pay 9*s.* 6*d.*
S. E. -	32	—	Assault - -	23 "	—	"	1 cal. month imprisonment or pay 3*l.* 12*s.*
A. J. -	18	—	Idle and disorderly	25 "	—	"	14 days hard labour.
B. C. -	28	—	" "	29 "	—	"	1 month hard labour.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of NORTHAMPTON on the 21st February 1854.

Name.	Age.	Previous Convictions.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				Males.			
J. J.	24	—	Stabbing	1852: 4 June	1852: 27 July	Assizes	3 years hard labour
J. L.	30	1	Burglary	11 Aug.	1853: 22 Feb.	„	2 „ „
J. H.	19	—	Arson	1853: 7 May	9 July	„	18 calendar months hard labour.
E. T.	22	—	Night poaching	6 Jan.	22 Feb.	„	15 „ „
J. H.	18	—	Highway robbery	19 Apr.	9 July	„	2 years hard labour.
D. T.	29	8	„ „	1851: 13 Nov.	1852: 24 Feb.	„	2 „ „
G. H.	23	2	Night poaching	1853: 17 May	1853: 9 July	„	1 „ „
S. S.	28	—	Highway robbery	8 Mar.	„	„	2 „ „
J. M.	32	11	Night poaching	20 June	„	„	1 „ „
J. B.	26	6	Sacrilege	26 Apr.	„	„	1 „ „
W. P. H.	28	1	Stealing cloth	2 July	„	„	2 „ „
J. R.	19	1	Night poaching	6 Jan.	22 Feb.	„	15 calendar months hard labour.
W. S.	24	1	Burglary	1852: 11 Aug.	„	„	2 years hard labour.
J. G.	22	—	Highway robbery	1853: 8 Mar.	9 July	„	2 „ „
J. M.	23	—	Stealing candles	12 Feb.	1852: 24 Feb.	„	2 „ „
W. G.	25	1	Arson	17 Apr.	7 July	„	2 „ „
T. S.	20	—	Stealing a pair of scissors.	1853: 6 Aug.	1853: 19 Oct.	Sessions	6 mos. hard labour.
J. G.	21	—	Stealing a handkerchief.	22 Sept.	„	„	6 „ „
J. S.	23	—	Assault	11 June	29 June	„	9 „ „
A. C.	23	—	Stealing a watch	19 Mar.	6 Apr.	„	1 year hard labour.
T. K.	27	—	Stealing a pair of sheets	14 „	„	„	1 „ „
J. J.	17	—	Stealing a fowl	20 Oct.	20 Oct.	„	6 mos. hard labour.
W. W.	29	1	Stealing wheat	15 Apr.	29 June	„	9 „ „
J. H.	21	1	Stealing 3*s.* 6½*d.*	6 „	6 Apr.	„	1 year „ „
T. S.	20	—	Stealing a watch	8 Sept.	19 Oct.	„	6 mos. „ „
J. S.	33	—	Stealing turnip seed.	20 Oct.	20 „	„	6 „ „
J. S.	37	—	Stealing a pair of shoes.	15 Dec.	1854: 4 Jan.	„	3 „ „
J. G.	28	—	Stealing a bottle of porter.	1854: 5 Jan.	5 „	„	3 „ „
W. B.	34	1	Stealing mahogany.	23 July	19 Oct.	Sessions	6 mos. hard labour
H. M.	36	1	Stealing a horse	26 „	„	„	9 „ „
W. H.	39	1	Stealing wheat	12 Oct.	„	„	1 year „ „
S. F.	20	—	Stealing leather	16 Dec.	1854: 4 Jan.	„	6 mos. „ „
R. B.	19	—	„ „	1854: 5 Jan.	5 „	„	3 „ „
R. F.	38	2	Stealing an iron pot.	1853: 20 June	1853: 29 June	„	1 year „ „
T. B.	38	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	2 Nov.	1854: 4 Jan.	„	12 mos. „ „
J. K.	23	—	Stealing hay	1854: 2 Jan.	4 Jan.	„	3 „ „
J. F.	20	—	Stealing 2 lambs	3 „	„	„	2 years „ „

NORTHAMPTON—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Previous Convictions.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. K.	18	1	Stealing a coat	1853: 29 Dec.	1854: 4 Jan.	Sessions	6 mos. hard labour.
E. L.	42	—	Stealing bread	10 „	„	„	3 „ „
W. J. P.	23	—	Stealing potatoes	29 „	„	„	3 „ „
J. B.	27	1	Stealing a watch	5 Nov.	„	„	6 „ „
W. P.	17	—	Stealing 2 dozen wine.	27 Dec.	„	„	3 „ „
W. J.	40	—	Stealing 2 pair of stockings.	1 „	„	„	3 „ „
J. S.	22	—	Stealing a great coat.	6 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. H.	31	2	Stealing a fowl	17 „	„	„	12 „ „
W. H.	65	—	Killing a deer	1854: 16 Jan.	—	Summarily.	6 „ „
G. G.	26	—	Wilful damage	1853: 6 Dec.	—	„	3 „ „
J. J.	14	—	Defrauding his master.	1854: 11 Feb.	—	„	6 weeks „ „
R. N.	19	—	„ „	„	—	„	6 „ „
J. N.	20	—	„ „	„	—	„	6 „ „
J. B.	24	—	Vagrant	16 „	—	„	3 calendar months hard labour.
J. T.	18	—	Obstructing a passage.	10 „	—	„	2 „ „
J. H.	38	2	Game	16 „	—	„	2 „ „
W. C.	33	1	Night poaching	14 „	—	„	6 weeks hard labour.
S. D.	40	2	Killing deer	1853: 6 Dec.	—	„	6 calendar months hard labour.
E. H.	22	—	Leaving family	1854: 25 Jan.	—	„	1 „ „
R. W.	40	6	Game	23 „	—	„	1 „ „
S. A.	33	4	Leaving family	9 „	—	„	3 „ „
W. B.	26	4	Vagrant	9 Feb.	—	„	1 „ „
G. C.	31	2	Leaving family	24 Jan.	—	„	3 „ „
J. S.	23	—	Assaulting his wife.	11 Feb.	—	„	3 „ „
H. W.	35	2	Killing deer	1853: 1 Dec.	—	„	6 „ „
J. L. M.	25	5	Night poaching	1854: 18 Feb.	—	„	6 weeks hard labour.
J. B.	18	—	Vagrant	16 „	—	„	3 „ „
W. D.	40	—	„ „	7 „	—	„	3 „ „
T. W.	34	8	Game	4 „	—	„	6 „ „
B. T.	23	5	„ „	4 „	—	„	6 „ „
T. S.	30	—	Vagrant	8 „	—	„	15 days hard labour.
T. H. P.	12	—	Stealing 20*s.*	6 „	—	„	1 calendar month, and to be whipped.
H. H.	23	2	Assault	14 „	—	„	1 „ „
J. B.	31	—	Assault	27 Jan.	—	„	2 calendar months
J. A.	52	1	„ „	24 „	—	„	1 „ „
J. S.	18	—	„ „	7 Feb.	—	„	3 „ „
H.	31	—	Poundbreach	1853: 29 Dec.	—	„	2 „ „

Females.

M. M.	36	—	Stealing bacon	1853: 18 Oct.	1853: 19 Oct.	Sessions	9 mos. hard labour.
M. J.	36	—	Stealing 25*l.*	10 Nov.	1854: 10 Jan.	„	6 „ „
S. P.	11	—	Stealing silk fringe.	19 Aug.	1853: 19 Oct.	„	6 „ „
L. P.	18	—	„ „	„	„	„	6 „ „
M. A. P.	21	—	Stealing clothes	7 Oct.	„	„	15 „ „

NORTHAMPTON—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Previous Convictions.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily.	Sentence.
A. T.	27	—	Stealing bottle of wine.	1853: 7 Oct.	1853: 19 Oct.	Sessions.	6 mos. hard labour.
M. B.	55	—	Receiving bottle of wine.	„	„	„	18 „ „
M. S.	21	—	Concealing birth	8 Apr.	9 July	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
Z. P.	11	—	Stealing 2lbs. of bread.	13 Dec.	—	Summarily.	3 calendar months hard labour.
H. S.	28	—	Damaging turnips	1854: 11 Jan.	—	„	2 „ „
S. S.	48	—	Breaking a window.	16 Feb.	—	„	2 „ „
S. W.	43	—	Vagrant.	„	—	„	14 days hard labour.
N. W.	20	—	Vagrant.	8 „	—	„	15 „ „

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of the BOROUGH of NORTHAMPTON on the 20th of February 1854.

Name.	Age.	If Convicted before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				Males.			
H. C.	19	Once	Stealing from the person.	1852: 9 July	1852: 14 Oct.	Sessions	18 cal. months.
C.	22	Once	Stealing a pair of boots.	1853: 26 Aug.	1853: 18 Oct.	„	1 year imprisonment.
T. H.	30	—	Stealing flour from master.	19 Sept.	„	„	11 cal. months.
J. B.	17	—	Stealing from person.	15 Nov.	29 Dec.	„	6 „ „
J. F.	59	—	Stealing drapery goods.	23 Dec.	„	„	6 „ „
G. E.	19	—	Stealing blankets, sheets, &c.	23 Aug.	18 Oct.	„	6 „ „
P. M. K.	42	Once	Stealing boots	3 June	7 July	„	9 „ „
A. M.	21	—	Stealing a coat	29 Nov.	29 Dec.	„	3 „ „
W. H.	21	—	Stealing potatoes	11 Nov.	„	„	3 „ „
C. P.	25	Twice	Stealing beef	27 Oct.	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
J. C.	22	Once	„ „	4 Nov.	„	„	4 „ „
W. D.	21	Five	Stealing wearing apparel.	9 Dec.	„	„	4 „ „
W. B.	49	Once	Assaulting a female.	1854: 3 Feb.	1854: 3 Feb.	Summarily.	6 mos. hard labour.
J. C.	25	—	Embezzling leather.	„	„	„	3 „ „
E. A.	24	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
W. R.	21	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
G. P.	20	—	Assaulting female.	1853: 1 Nov.	1853: 1 Nov.	„	6 „ „
J. C.	22	—	Embezzling leather.	1854: 27 Jan.	1854: 27 Jan.	„	3 „ „

NORTHAMPTON—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	If Convicted before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1853:	1853:		
B. L. -	26	3 times	Embezzling leather.	7 Oct.	7 Oct.	Summarily.	6 months hard labour.
J. L. -	53	3 times	„ „	27 Sept.	27 Sept.	„	6 „ „
T. B. -	37	Once -	„ „	4 Oct.	4 Oct.	„	6 „ „
				1854:	1854:		
J. F. -	51	4 and more.	„ „	17 Jan.	17 Jan.	„	6 „ „
				1853:	1853:		
W. A. -	31	—	„ „	30 Sept.	30 Sept.	„	6 „ „
G. J. -	20	—	„ „	16 Dec.	16 Dec.	„	3 „ „
J. C. -	40	—	„ „	9 „	9 Dec.	„	3 „ „
				1854:	1854:		
C. C. -	15	—	Stealing a pair of shoes.	27 Jan.	27 Jan.	„	6 weeks hard labour.
H. H. -	20	—	Assaulting his wife.	13 „	13 „	„	2 mos. „ „
R. W. -	13	—	Stealing shoes -	27 „	27 „	„	1 „ „
J. H. -	13	Once -	„ „	„	„	„	1 mo. and whipped.
A. S. H.	19	—	Leaving his service.	10 Feb.	10 Feb.	„	21 days hard labour.
J. B. -	30	—	Illegal pawning	„	„	„	21 „ „
W. M. -	51	—	Drunk, &c. -	„	„	„	14 days.
J. B. -	31	—	Receiving embezzled leather	17 „	17 Feb.	„	3 mos. „ „
			Females.				
				1853:	1853:		
E. L. -	20	—	Larceny from dwelling house	4 Nov.	29 Dec.	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
M. G. G.	30	—	Stealing drapery goods.	22 „	„	„	6 „ „
E. C. -	35	Once -	Stealing a shawl	23 Dec.	„	„	4 „ „
				1854:	1854:		
H. E. -	15	„	Stealing a pair of trowsers.	10 Feb.	10 Feb.	Summarily.	2 mos. hard labour.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the LIBERTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of PETERBOROUGH on the 22nd February 1854.—2. Convicted Prisoners.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Convicted before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
				1853:	1853:		
J. B. -	23	—	Keeping disorderly house.	20 Oct.	20 Oct.	Sessions	12 mos. hard labour.
					1854:		
J. W. *alias* Rylance.	24	Once -	Stealing cheese -	29 „	5 Jan.	„	6 „ „
J. B. -	25	—	„ „	„	„	„	6 „ „
W. L. -	30	Once -	Stealing a whip	15 Nov.	„	„	12 „ „
W. D. -	34	—	Trespass -	31 Dec.	—	Summarily.	2 „ „
					1854:		
R. D. -	20	Once -	Poaching - -	6 Jan.	—	„	2 „ „
E. D. -	30	—	„ - -	„	—	„	6 weeks „
E. R. -	16	—	„ - -	27 „	—	„	2 mos. „

PETERBOROUGH—Liberty Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	Convicted before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily.	Sentence.
R. B.	21	Once	Poaching	1854: 27 Jan.	—	Summarily.	2 months hard labour.
F. B.	14	—	"	"	—	"	2 " "
J. S.	26	Once	"	"	—	"	2 " "
J. O.	22	—	"	"	—	"	2 " "
J. D.	25	—	Breaking windows after having ineffectually applied to the relieving officer for relief.	4 Feb. On remand, fully committed on the 11th.	—	"	1 " "
J. B.	22	—	Same offence	11 "	—	"	1 " "
S. M.	20	—	Vagrancy	18 "	—	"	1 " "
T. J.	12	—	Absconding from the Union.	18 "	—	"	1 " "
Females.							
M. W.	—	17	Robbing her mistress.	1853: 8 Apr.	1853; 30 June	Sessions	9 " "
E. A. B.	—	24	Keeping a disorderly house.	20 Oct.	20 Oct.	"	12 " "
M. E.	—	72	Vagrancy	1854: 11 Feb.	"	Summarily.	1 " "

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of BATH on the 20th April 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily.	Sentence.
Males.							
J. W.	26	3 times	Stealing a pair of trowsers.	1853: 20 Oct.	1854: 4 Jan.	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. McD.	57	—	Cutting and wounding.	12 Dec.	"	"	6 " "
T. P.	24	7 times	Assault and robbery.	5 Oct.	25 Mar.	Assizes	9 " "
A. M.	20	Once					18 " "
T. S.	30	—	Stealing a pair of reins.	1854: 2 Feb.	7 Apr.	Sessions	1 " "
J. B.	34	3 times	Cutting and wounding.	7 "	"	"	6 " "
T. A.	33	—	Stealing tools	8 "	"	"	4 " "
W. W.	43	—	Stealing a cheese	13 "	"	"	1 " "
J. P.	28	—	Stealing coal	15 "	"	"	1 " "
G. P.	24	—					2 " "
A. W.	17	Once	Attempting to pick pockets.	15 "	—	Summarily.	3 " "
W. T.	20	"		15 "	—		3 " "
D. W.	19	4 times	Uttering counterfeit coin.	17 "	"	Sessions	5 " "
T. P.	19	3 "	Stealing a fowl	17 "	"	"	4 " "

BATH—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offences.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
J. S.	18	Twice	Stealing cotton print.	21 Feb.	7 April	Sessions	6 years penal servitude.
J. D.	17	„					6 „ „
P. R.	60	5 times	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	25 „	„	„	4 „ „
F. M.	15	Once	Embezzling money	27 „	—	Summarily.	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
G. H.	39	—	Stealing fat	1 Mar.	„	Sessions	4 „ „
R. D.	41	—					1 „ „
J. S.	14	Once	Rogue and vagabond.	4 „	—	Summarily.	3 „ „
J. G.	23	—	Frequenting a place of public resort with intent to commit felony.	6 „	—	„	3 „ „
C. J.	21	Twice		6 „	—	„	3 „ „
W. L.	17	„		6 „	—	„	3 „ „
J. S.	44	—		6 „	—	„	3 „ „
J. H.	21	—	Stealing a till and money.	7 „	„	Sessions	3 „ „
W. T.	20	15 times	Stealing a boiler	11 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
T. M.	23	—	Stealing a coat	11 „	„	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. M.	49	—	Stealing bedding	20 „	„	„	1 „ „
J. G.	19	4 times	Stealing money	23 „	„	„	
J. H.	23	—	Assaulting police	31 „	„	Summarily.	21 days hard labour.
T. C.	28	—	Breach of peace	3 Apr.	—	„	3 cal. mos. bail.
T. P.	39	Once	Begging alms	6 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.
R. C.	23	—	Assaulting police	11 „	—	„	14 „ „
C. D.	15	—	Stealing a ham	11 „	—	„	6 weeks „
W. E.	13	—	Stealing a bottle of wine.	17 „	—	„	7 days hard labour and once whipped.
G. F.	13	—		17 „	—	„	7 „ „
C. A.	19	Once	Absconding with Union clothing.	19 „	—	„	21 days hard labour.

24 Government Convicts.

Females.

				1854:			
E. R.	19	Twice	Stealing cotton print.	30 Jan.	„	Sessions	4 years penal servitude.
C. O.	34	8 times	Stealing from the person.	6 Mar.	„	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
A. G.	19	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	13 „	„	„	2 „ „
T. C.	22	—	Stealing a silver spoon.	17 „	„	„	5 „ „
E. K.	17	—	Stealing a pair of boots.	21 „	„	„	2 „ „
H. F. J.	31	Once	Stealing a bucket, &c.	31 „	„	„	4 „ „
F. C.	—	Ten	Drunk and disorderly.	5 Apr.	—	Summarily.	21 days „
E. S.	—	—	Pledging a sheet	5 „	—	„	21 „ „
J. P.	—	—	Begging alms	6 „	—	„	21 „ „
M. A. P.	—	—	Pledging a sheet	15 „	—	„	21 „ „

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of STAFFORD on the 9th of February 1854.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.			
M. P.	32	Stealing cash	1853: 3 Mar.	1853: 8 Apr.	Sessions	11 cal. mos. hard labour
T. T.	20	Stealing plush	10 „	„	„	11 „ „
T. K.	17	Stealing tin	25 Aug.	14 Oct.	„	6 „ „
T. A.	18	Stealing a shirt	1854: 9 Jan.	1854: 6 Jan.	„	2 „ „
R. I.	18	Housebreaking	1853: 30 Nov.	„	„	3 „ „
D. G.	58	Receiving stolen goods.	2 Dec.	„	„	4 „ „
M. G.	30	Assault	1854: 7 Jan.	„	„	6 „ „
C. L.	24	„ „	1853: 10 Nov.	„	„	6 „ „
T. B. R.	20	Stealing cash	1854: 10 Jan.	„	„	6 „ „
F. M.	19	Stealing a handkerchief.	1853: 22 Nov.	„	„	12 „ „
R. B.	22	Stealing coal	„	20 „	„	1 „ „
W. R.	28	Fraud	7 July	1853: 19 Oct.	„	6 „ „
T. G.	18	Stealing meat	1854: 21 Jan.	1854: 20 Jan.	„	3 „
J. G.	16	Stealing a pair of boots.	9 „	„	„	3 „ „
T. C.	12	Stealing a coat	1853: 22 Nov.	„	„	3 „ „
J. F.	16	Stealing cash	17 „	„	„	6 „ „
S. H.	28	„ „	„	„	„	6 „ „
T. T.	41	Stealing rum	11 „	„	„	6 „ „
R. B.	28	Stealing linen drapery.	29 Dec.	„	„	9 „ „
J. S.	22	Stealing meat	1854: 2 Jan.	„	„	12 „ „
T. W.	21	Stealing cash	1853: 23 June	1853: 2 July	„	9 „ „
T. P.	34	Stealing a pair of trowsers.	„	„	„	9 „ „
C. C.	35	Fraud	30 July	22 Oct.	„	4 „ „
J. P.	21	Indecent assault	1852: 28 Apr.	1852: 28 June	Sessions	18 „ „
T. R.	40	Conspiracy	„	21 July	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
R. D.	20	Assault and robbery.	12 May	„	„	2 „ „
W. K.	23	Indecent assault	28 June	„	„	2 „ „
P. B.	21	Stealing fowls	1853: 21 Jan.	1853: 8 Mar.	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. S.	28	Stealing geese	22 „	„	„	12 „ „
W. R.	33	Stealing lead	26 „	„	„	12 „ „
W. B.	40	„ „	„	„	„	12 „ „
J. S.	25	„ „	„	„	„	12 „ „
T. B.	17	Stealing cash	8 Feb.	„	„	12 „ „
J. B.	45	Stealing 2 kettles	15 „	„	„	12 „ „
T. B.	38	„ „	„	„	„	12 „ „
W. H.	43	Stealing 4 pigeons	26 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. W.	42	Uttering base coin.	9 „	„	„	12 „ „
W. G.	30	„ „	„	„	„	12 „ „
W. E.	23	Stealing a horse	4 „	„	„	18 „ „
J. C.	26	Stealing a glass	11 „	„	„	18 „ „
D. H.	40	Uttering base coin.	9 „	„	„	18 „ „
J. H.	19	Stealing geese	25 Jan.	„	„	2 years hard labour.
A. H.	24	„ „	„	„	„	2 „ „
J. B.	18	Burglary	1852: 30 Aug.	12 Mar.	„	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. A.	19	Cutting and wounding.	11 Nov.	„	„	12 „ „

STAFFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
E. R.	22	Assault and robbery.	1853: 24 Jan.	1853: 12 Mar.	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. W.	40	Stealing a horse	23 Feb.	"	"	12 " "
J. B. H.	34	Cutting and wounding.	11 Mar.	"	"	12 " "
B. W.	19	Assault and robbery.	24 Jan.	"	"	18 " "
J. H.	56	Cutting and wounding.	14 Mar.	"	"	18 " "
W. M.	20	Manslaughter	1852: 8 Sept.	"	"	2 years hard labour.
R. J.	21	" "	"	"	"	2 " "
D. J.	20	" "	"	"	"	2 " "
E. D.	32	Rape	14 Dec.	"	"	2 " "
M. H.	30	Assault and wounding.	10 Sept.	"	"	3 " "
H. P.	36	Stealing 4 fowls	1853: 21 Mar.	5 Apr.	"	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. M.	34	Stealing a jacket	26 "	"	"	12 " "
J. H.	42	Stealing malt	24 "	"	"	12 " "
J. P.	33	Stealing iron	29 "	"	"	12 " "
S. E.	21	Assault and wounding.	1852: 31 Dec.	"	"	12 " "
G. H.	33	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
B. S.	25	Uttering base coin.	1853: 28 Mar.	"	"	12 " "
G. S.	37	Stealing brass	19 Apr.	27 June	"	12 " "
G. A.	23	Stealing cash	11 May	"	"	12 " "
J. G.	51	Stealing a coat	15 June	"	"	12 " "
G. M.	31	Stealing a male ass.	25 May	"	"	12 " "
T. H.	45	Uttering base coin.	14 "	"	"	12 " "
J. M.	49	Stealing cash	7 "	"	"	18 " "
G. S.	25	" "	18 Apr.	"	"	7 years hard labour.
S. E.	22	Stealing clothes	5 July	14 July	"	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. B.	17	Stealing cash	16 "	16 "	Assizes	9 " "
C. C.	21	Assault and robbery.	13 "	"	"	9 " "
P. H.	20	" "	"	"	"	9 " "
R. S.	38	Stealing leather	15 "	"	"	9 " "
J. R.	24	" "	16 "	"	"	12 " "
J. E.	23	Stealing iron	"	"	"	12 " "
M. W.	40	Cutting and wounding.	20 Apr.	"	"	12 " "
W. T.	34	Embezzlement	24 Apr.	"	"	12 " "
W. W.	50	Stealing tools	15 July	"	"	12 " "
R. H.	26	Highway robbery.	17 June	"	"	12 " "
G. H.	30	Stealing 5*l.*	28 July	17 Oct.	Sessions	4 " "
T. W. A.	36	Embezzlement	13 Aug.	"	"	4 " "
Y. H.	21	Stealing tobacco	23 "	"	"	4 " "
J. J.	35	Stealing coal	9 Sept.	"	"	4 " "
J. C.	30	Stealing hay	22 "	"	"	4 " "
S. M.	24	Stealing cash	1 Oct.	"	"	4 " "
J. R.	24	Stealing a shawl	7 "	"	"	4 " "
J. S.	17	Stealing a pair of boots.	10 "	"	"	4 " "
T. F.	23	Stealing a coat	12 "	"	"	4 " "
B. M.	17	Stealing a pair of trousers.	14 "	"	"	4 " "
W. P.	18	Stealing a rope	15 "	"	"	4 " "
J. W.	14	" "	15 "	"	"	4 " "
P. K.	18	Assault	29 July	"	"	4 " "
R. J.	20	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
T. B.	19	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
J. E.	46	Conspiracy	23 Aug.	"	"	4 " "
T. W.	20	Stealing ducks	26 July	"	"	6 " "
W. B.	22	" "	"	"	"	6 " "

STAFFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			1853:	1853:		
T. J.	43	Stealing a jacket	4 Aug.	17 Oct.	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. H.	35	Stealing a coat	6 „	„	„	6 „ „
T. W.	19	Stealing cash	18 „	„	„	6 „ „
W. K.	17	„ „	„	„	„	6 „ „
J. M.	23	Stealing a pair of trousers.	27 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. M.	30	„ „	9 Sept.	„	„	6 „ „
W. A.	36	Stealing timber	17 „	„	„	6 „ „
W. W.	24	Stealing soap	28 „	„	„	6 „ „
Y. L.	57	Stealing from the person.	4 Oct.	„	„	
W. W.	66	Stealing iron	12 „	„	„	6 „ „
T. T.	25	Stealing cheese	17 Oct.	„	„	6 „ „
W. C.	29	Conspiracy	23 Aug.	„	„	6 „ „
E. G.	20	Fraud	25 „	„	„	6 „ „
C. L.	40	„ „	31 „	„	„	6 „ „
B. S.	60	„ „	6 Sept.	„	„	6 „ „
S. W.	40	„ „	6 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. W.	22	Assault	21 „	„	„	6 „ „
T. B.	25	Indecent assault	17 Oct.	„	„	6 „ „
W. E.	23	Stealing cash	2 Sept.	„	„	8 „ „
J. H.	52	Embezzlement	22 Aug.	„	„	9 „ „
T. B.	20	Stealing geese	25 „	„	„	9 „ „
J. C.	23	„ „	„	„	„	9 „ „
W. C.	20	„ „	„	„	„	9 „ „
J. S.	31	Embezzlement	22 July	„	„	12 „ „
F. H. S.	22	Stealing cash	2 Aug.	„	„	12 „ „
W. G.	22	Stealing 2 shirts	5 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. W.	42	Stealing a pair of boots.	„	„	„	12 „ „
C. D.	33	Stealing 3 coats	18 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. S.	53	Stealing grapes	23 „	„	„	12 „ „
G. P.	21	Stealing cash	22 „	„	„	12 „ „
W. *J. alias* R.	27	Stealing from the person.	23 „	„	„	12 „ „
R. B.	19	Stealing 3 shirts	30 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. B.	16	„ „	„	„	„	12 „ „
W. F.	27	Stealing lead	23 Sept.	„	„	12 „ „
W. T.	23	„ „	„	„	„	12 „ „
Y. H.	25	Stealing lead	23 Sept.	„	„	12 „ „
J. F.	28	Stealing cash	28 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. O.	16	Stealing bran	7 Oct.	„	„	12 „ „
W. P.	18	„ „	„	„	„	12 „ „
T. C.	18	Housebreaking	15 „	„	„	12 „ „
G. A.	37	Stealing a trunk	23 Sept.	„	„	12 „ „
J. J.	21	Stealing a horse	17 Oct.	„	„	12 „ „
T. S.	20	Uttering base coin.	25 July	„	„	12 „ „
M. N.	18	Assault	29 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. M.	27	„ „	2 Sept.	„	„	12 „ „
J. C.	22	Uttering base coin.	8 Aug.	„	„	12 „ „
W. B.	30	„ „	6 Oct.	„	„	12 „ „
H. H.	32	Assault	17 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. S.	18	Indecent assault	26 July	„	„	18 „ „
A. B.	18	Stealing a waistcoat.	8 Sept.	„	„	4 years hard labour and 1 month.
J. P.	24	Stealing 2 fowls	2 Nov.	29 Nov.	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. R.	34	Stealing a waistcoat.	4 „	„	„	3 „ „
J. D.	26	Stealing a hen fowl.	17 „	„	„	3 „ „
J. H.	21	Stealing a jacket	27 Oct.	„	„	4 „ „
C. C.	21	Stealing wearing apparel.	29 „	„	„	4 „ „
J. J.	29	Stealing wheat	7 Nov.	„	„	4 „ „
J. K.	27	Stealing a hedge hook.	8 „	„	„	4 „ „
G. J.	28	Stealing a jacket	10 „	„	„	4 „ „
W. H. P.	18	Stealing brass fittings.	22 „	„	„	4 „ „

STAFFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. J.	18	Stealing a coat	1853: 26 Nov.	1853: 29 Nov.	Sessions	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. J. P.	43	Fraud	14 "	"	"	4 " "
J. D.	24	Stealing brass	1 Aug.	"	"	6 " "
W. P.	26	Stealing a spoon	29 Oct.	"	"	6 " "
W. M.	18	Stealing a coat	9 Nov.	"	"	6 " "
J. W.	28	Stealing from the person.	"	"	"	6 " "
C. W.	19	Stealing cash	18 "	"	"	6 " "
J. B.	46	Stealing 5 fowls	19 "	"	"	6 " "
W. L.	41	Stealing candles	17 "	"	"	6 " "
J. D.	20	Stealing 2 shawls	28 "	"	"	6 " "
W. L.	14	Fraud	1 "	"	"	6 " "
E. G.	39	Receiving stolen goods.	1 Aug.	"	"	8 " "
F. R.	18	Stealing 5 fowls	25 Nov.	"	"	8 " "
T. S.	23	Stealing from the person.	29 "	"	"	9 " "
J. P. *alias* S.	22	Stealing cash	26 Nov.	"	"	12 " "
J. C.	31	Stealing lead	28 Nov.	"	"	12 " "
G. C.	26	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
J. C.	27	Uttering base coin.	8 "	"	"	12 " "
T. B.	24	" "	21 "	"	"	12 " "
J. F.	22	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
S. W.	17	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
C. R.	18	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
T. Y.	38	Stealing gold	3 Dec.	1854: 2 Jan.	—	2 " "
M. D.	19	Stealing a brush	20 "	"	—	2 " "
S. G.	20	Stealing coal	27 "	"	—	2 " "
J. M.	18	Stealing a coat	31 "	"	—	2 " "
G. C.	32	Stealing coal	"	"	—	2 " "
J. E.	28	Stealing a pair of boots.	13 "	"	—	3 " "
E. J.	38	Stealing iron pots.	"	"	—	3 " "
R. C.	35	Stealing a cheese	20 "	"	—	3 " "
T. A.	37	Stealing 4 cans	7 "	"	"	4 " "
C. W.	20	Stealing a coat	23 "	"	"	4 " "
W. B.	27	" "	27 "	"	"	4 " "
W. H.	35	Stealing cash	"	"	"	4 " "
J. H.	24	Stealing 2 shirts	"	"	"	4 " "
R. P.	48	Stealing corn	30 "	"	"	4 " "
J. H.	21	Stealing 2 pair of trousers.	5 "	"	"	6 " "
J. H.	17	Stealing from the person.	20 "	"	"	6 " "
W. B.	35	Stealing ale	"	"	"	6 " "
P. M.	26	Stealing a shirt	24 "	"	"	6 " "
D. S.	35	Stealing cash	26 "	"	"	6 " "
J. P.	20	" "	29 "	"	"	6 " "
T. S.	57	Stealing corn	30 "	"	"	6 " "
E. C.	16	Intent to commit felony.	27 "	"	"	6 " "
A. M.	28	Fraud	8 "	"	"	8 " "
C. S.	17	Stealing lead	17 "	"	"	9 " "
W. J.	16	" "	"	"	"	9 " "
T. J.	18	" "	"	"	"	9 " "
T. G.	39	Stealing geese and fowls.	20 "	"	"	12 " "
E. S.	17	Stealing a key, &c.	"	"	"	12 " "
T. N.	27	Stealing 2 lamps	24 "	"	"	12 " "
W. H.	11	Uttering base coin.	19 "	"	"	12 " "
W. W.	22	Stealing fowls	7 "	"	"	4 years hard labour.
S. S.	44	" "	7 "	"	"	4 " "
S. J.	36	Stealing cash	22 "	"	"	4 " "
W. S.	45	Against the Excise laws.	1853: 12 Nov.	"	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. hard labour.

STAFFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. H.	38	Against the Improvement Act.	1854: 26 Jan.	1854: 2 Jan.	Summarily.	21 days unless.
R. P.	21	Stealing a dog	1853: 14 Sept.	„	„	6 months hard labour.
S. T.	64	Disorderly pauper.	1854: 16 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „
V.	14	Stealing hooks	6 Feb.	„	„	14 days hard labour.
T. H.	14	„ „	6 „	„	„	14 „ „
T. B.	27	Neglect of work	1 „	„	„	1 month hard labour.
J. S.	18	Assault	„	„	„	1 mo. hard labour unless.
J. C.	18	Neglect of work	30 Jan.	„	„	2 months hard labour.
R. G.	47	Against the Excise laws.	1853: 10 Nov.	„	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
T. J.	38	Neglect of family	11 „	„	„	3 „ „
J. P.	19	Maliciousdamage	10 Dec.	„	„	2 „ „
A. B.	40	Neglect of work	1854: 10 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „
J. W.	60	Want of sureties	1853: 11 Aug.	„	„	6 „ „ unless.
G. L.	20	Neglect of work	1854: 28 Jan.	„	„	14 days hard labour.
H. C.	23	Trespass	10 „	„	„	1 cal. month unless.
T. G.	19	„ „	13 „	„	„	1 month hard labour.
M. C.	21	„ „	„	„	„	1 „ „
M. M.	21	Disorderly apprentice.	23 „	„	„	21 days hard labour.
S. W.	32	Assault	12 „	„	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
J. C.	56	Disorderly pauper.	23 „	„	„	21 days hard labour.
J. B.	14	Rogue and vagabond.	28 „	„	„	14 „
J. G.	15	„ „	„	„	„	14 „ „
T. S.	16	„ „	„	„	„	14 „ „
J. A.	35	Neglect of work	23 „	„	„	21 „ „
J. L.	19	Assault	1853: 13 Dec.	„	„	2 calendar mos. unless.
J. S.	41	Trespass	1854: 13 Jan.	„	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
J. W.	35	Drunk, &c.	14 „	„	„	1 „ „
E. T.	47	Trespass	„	„	„	1 „ „ unless.
S. W.	25	Neglect of work	1853: 15 Dec.	„	„	2 „ „
R. L.	20	Exposing bad meat.	13 „	„	„	2 „ „ unless.
J. D.	15	Stealing fowls	1854: 13 Jan.	„	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour and whipped.
J. C.	15	Stealing a jacket	13 „	„	„	1 „ „
L. C.	22	Want of sureties	24 „	„	„	21 days unless.
C. T.	22	Vagrancy	7 Feb.	„	„	7 days hard labour.
S. T.	28	Neglect of work	1 „	„	„	14 „
W. B.	28	Assault	1 Feb.	„	„	14 „
E. D.	44	Poaching	1853: 15 Aug.	„	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour; and sureties.
J. L.	27	Reputed thief	1854: 2 Feb.	„	„	14 days hard labour.
R. H.	31	Rogue, &c.	1853: 15 Nov.	„	„	3 cal. mo. hard labour.
S. B.	44	Pawning	16 Dec.	„	„	2 „ „
S. W.	20	Neglect of work	1854: 28 Jan.	„	„	21 days hard labour.
E. R.	38	Assault	4 Feb.	„	„	14 „ „
J. H.	32	„ „	„	„	„	14 „ „ unless.
C. S.	32	Cutting underwood.	1853: 17 Nov.	„	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
C. C.	15	Trespass	1854: 17 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „

STAFFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. S.	29	Fishing	1853: 19 Dec.	1854: 2 Jan.	Summarily.	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. H.	19	Hawking without license.	1854: 28 Jan.	„	„	21 days hard labour.
T. M.	44	Want of sureties	18 „	„	„	1 cal. month unless.
F. D.	16	Rogue, &c.	19 „	„	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
W. W.	35	Neglect of work	19 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „
E. C.	23	Trespass	17 „	„	„	1 „ „
J. M.	26	Drunk, &c.	6 Feb.	„	„	14 days, „ unless.
J. S.	24	Rogue and vagabond.	1853: 22 Nov.	„	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
G. T.	31	Trespass	1854: 19 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „
C. C.	27	Vagrancy	28 „	„	„	21 days hard labour.
J. B.	18	Neglect of work	19 „	„	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
E. M.	15	Stealing a jacket	1853: 21 Nov.	„	„	3 „ „
T. B.	23	Assault	20 Dec.	„	„	2 „ unless.
J. W.	26	Stealing rails	„	„	„	2 „ „
J. S.	18	Rogue and vagabond.	1854: 20 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „
J. K.	20	Want of sureties	21 „	„	„	1 „ unless.
M. F.	18	„ „	„	„	„	1 „ „
T. R.	20	Trespass	1853: 22 Dec.	„	„	2 hard labour.
J. H.	34	Neglect of work	1854: 1 Feb.	„	„	21 days hard labour.
S. F.	29	„ „	„	„	„	21 „ „
J. D.	27	Neglect of family	23 Jan.	„	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
H. B.	20	Rogue and vagabond.	31 „	„	„	21 days „ „
B. D.	42	Assault	14 „	„	„	6 weeks „ „
H. B.	35	Bastardy	1853: 24 Nov.	„	„	3 cal. months unless.
J. L.	13	Stealing diaries	25 „	„	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
L. K.	21	Hawking without license.	1854: 24 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „
S. S.	25	Bastardy	1853: 25 Nov.	„	„	3 „ unless.
H. B.	23	Leaving service	1854: 4 Feb.	„	„	21 days hard labour.
M. G.	18	Neglect of work	„	„	„	21 „ „
J. H.	17	„ „	„	„	„	21 „ „
J. M.	24	Assault	26 Jan.	„	„	1 calendar mo. unless.
E. B.	30	„ „	31 Jan.	„	„	1 month hard labour.
T. P.	30	„ „	1853: 23 Dec.	„	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
G. W.	19	Want of sureties	1854: 28 Jan.	„	„	1 cal. month unless.
J. G.	11	Stealing 6 shirts	1853: 28 Nov.	„	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour and whipped.
S. N.	26	Bastardy	28 Dec.	„	„	2 cal. months unless.
H. Y.	32	Assault	1854: 28 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „
J. C.	28	Neglect of family	„	„	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
W. W.	22	Neglect of work	„	„	„	1 „ „
T. R.	22	Trespass	1853: 28 Dec.	„	„	2 „
J. L.	30	Assault	1854: 31 Jan.	„	„	1 „ „
J. H.	27	„ „	1 Feb.	„	„	1 „ „
E. H.	21	Want of sureties	2 „	„	„	1 „ unless.
J. W.	25	Assault	1 „	„	„	1 „ „
E. M.	19	Malicious damage	4 „	„	„	1 „ „
W. H.	40	Want of sureties	1 „	„	„	1 „ unless.

STAFFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
P. M.	22	Malicious damage	1853: 30 Nov.	1854: 2 Jan.	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. N.	45	Assault	29 Dec. 1854:	"	"	2 " unless.
H. G.	17	Reputed thief	1 Feb.	"	"	1 " "
J. G.	36	Neglect of family	"	"	"	1 " "
S. B.	26	Poaching	1853: 1 Dec.	"	"	3 cal. mo. hard labour and sureties.
C. H.	47	Poaching	1 Dec. 1854:	"	"	3 " "
J. A.	24	Neglect of work	3 Feb.	"	"	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
W. B.	25	" "	"	"	"	1 " "
J. D.	33	Against the bye-laws.	"	"	"	1 " unless.
J. L.	25	Fraud	26 Jan.	"	"	2 " "
E. G.	44	Neglect of work	"	"	"	6 weeks hard labour.
M. M.	40	Trespass	28 "	"	"	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. S.	20	" "	"	"	"	2 " "
J. L.	19	" "	4 Feb.	"	"	1 " "
E. R.	20	Rogue and vagabond.	"	"	"	1 " "
J. R.	44	Stealing a tree	28 Jan.	"	"	2 " "
J. C.	30	Trespass	27 "	"	"	2 " unless.
J. L.	28	" "	"	"	"	2 " "
J. W.	28	Want of sureties	19 "	"	"	2 " "
W. W.	25	" "	30 "	"	"	2 " "
G. B.	16	Stealing a pair of trowsers	"	"	"	2 " and whipped.
J. W.	23	Assault	1 Feb.	"	"	2 " "
T. L.	34	" "	"	"	"	2 " "
G. S.	10	Stealing china	"	"	"	2 " " and whipped.
S. B.	15	Stealing a pair of trowsers.	30 Jan.	"	"	2 " " and whipped.
G. M.	29	Assault	19 "	"	"	2 " unless.
J. L.	19	" "	"	"	"	2 " "
J. B.	34	Against revenue laws.	1853: 17 Nov.	"	"	Unlimited.
W. H.	28	Assault	1854: 24 Jan.	"	"	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. B.	14	Stealing a coat	"	"	"	2 " " and whipped.
J. M.	18	Assault	"	"	"	2 " unless.
J. H.	20	Trespass	13 "	"	"	2 " "
G. S.	28	" "	"	"	"	2 " "
H. T.	39	Assault	1853: 6 Sept.	"	"	6 " " and sureties.
J. S.	22	Trespass	1854: 2 Feb.	"	"	2 " "
W. P.	21	Neglect of work	"	"	"	1 " "
M. R.	20	" "	"	"	"	1 " "
W. H.	23	Poaching	1853: 13 Dec.	"	"	3 " "
B. W.	16	Stealing glass	1854: 12 Jan.	"	"	2 " " and whipped.
G. R.	21	Trespass	17 "	"	"	2 " "
P. D.	23	Assault	9 "	"	"	2 " unless.
P. D.	25	" "	"	"	"	2 " "
J. B.	12	Stealing coat	6 "	"	"	2 " "
M. D.	45	Assault	"	"	"	2 " unless.
W. B.	37	" "	1853: 28 Dec.	"	"	3 " "
J. D.	24	Poaching	13 "	"	"	3 " " and sureties.
J. S.	32	Bastardy	14 "	"	"	3 " unless.
G. S. W.	20	Malicious damage	13 Sept.	"	"	2 " " and sureties.

STAFFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
G. F.	30	Bastardy	1853: 6 Dec.	1854: 2 Jan.	Summarily.	3 cal. mos. hard labour unless.
G. H.	30	Poaching	10 "	"	"	3 " " and sureties.
J. W.	19	Leaving service	21 "	"	"	12 weeks hard labour.
L. C.	22	Rogue and vagabond.	1854: 3 Jan.	"	"	2 cal. mos. "
J. S.	20	Trespass	4 "	"	"	2 " "
C. W.	20	Rogue and vagabond	3 "	"	"	2 " "
T. B.	14	Stealing bread	1853: 23 Dec.	"	"	3 " "
R. E.	30	Poaching	10 "	"	"	3 " " and sureties.
R. S.	23	Bastardy	8 "	"	"	3 " unless.
J. E.	42	Poaching	6 "	"	"	3 " " and sureties.
J. M.	50	Rogue and vagabond.	31 Oct.	"	"	5 " "
J. W.	16	Stealing a pair of boots.	1854: 17 Jan.	"	"	3 " "
J. B.	38	Illicit distillation	1853: 14 Oct.	"	"	6 " unless.
J. S.	21	Rogue and vagabond.	1854: 20 Jan.	"	"	3 " "
J. B.	14	Stealing a pair of stays.	"	"	"	3 " unless.
J. H.	42	Poaching	26 "	"	"	3 " " and sureties.
H. B.	22	" "	28 "	"	"	3 mos. " unless
J. W.	21	Neglect of work	"	"	"	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. W.	40	Assault	3 Feb.	"	"	3 " "
T. B.	38	" "	7 "	"	"	2 " "
J. W.	32	Trespass	3 "	"	"	2 " "
E. J.	20	Assault	31 Jan.	"	"	2 " "
C. B.	35	" "	26 "	"	"	3 " " and sureties.
G. B.	22	Poaching	3 "	"	"	3 " unless
W. H.	25	Rogue and vagabond.	1853: 14 Oct.	"	"	3 cal. mos. hard labour
C. H.	36	Illicit distillation	1854: 18 Jan.	"	"	6 " unless
R. S.	32	Bastardy	"	"	"	3 " unless
T. G.	30	Poaching	6 Feb.	"	"	3 " "
J. L.	15	Stealing a jacket	"	"	"	3 " "
T. L.	10	" "	"	"	"	2 " "
J. H.	14	" "	18 Jan.	"	"	2 " "
D. J.	14	" "	13 "	"	"	3 " " and whipped.
E. B.	15	Stealing fowls	28 "	"	"	3 " " "
J. H.	53	Illicit distillation	16 "	"	"	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
W. L.	75	" "	1853: 13 Dec.	"	"	3 " "
J. C.	21	Assault	3 Nov.	"	"	4 " "
T. G.	35	" "	24 May	"	"	6 " " and sureties.
R. H.	52	Want of sureties	9 Nov.	"	"	12 " unless.
H. M.	24	Assault	1854: 4 Feb.	"	"	6 " "
W. W.	23	Bastardy	1853: 6 Aug.	"	"	3 " unless.
J. Y.	63	Vagrancy	28 Nov.	"	"	9 " "
T. H.	55	Assault	11 "	"	"	6 " "
H. C.	38	" "		"	"	6 " " and sureties.
J. B.	18	Want of sureties	16 Dec.	"	"	6 " "
S. F.	37	Stealing a dog	17 "	"	"	6 cal. mos. hard labour.

STAFFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
R. M.	28	Assault	1853: 28 Dec.	1854: 2 Jan.	Summarily.	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. S.	26	" "	17 "	"	"	6 " " and sureties.
M. L.	36	Poaching	10 "	"	"	6 " " "
S. M.	38	Assault	23 July	"	"	6 " " "
T. P.	32	" "	1854: 3 Feb.	"	"	6 months hard labour.
A. M.	12	Stealing a pair of shoes.	11 Jan.	"	"	3 " "

Females.

E. E.	19	Stealing a watch	1853: 18 Oct.	1854: 6 Jan.	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. M.	21	Stealing brandy	1854: 9 Jan.	"	"	6 " "
E. H.	24	Stealing a curtain	1853: 12 Dec.	20 "	"	1 " "
M. G.	30	Stealing a chain	1854: 21 Jan.	"	"	1 " "
F. A.	15	Stealing a shawl	2 "	"	"	4 " "
H. S.	30	Stealing a gold watch.	1853: 16 May	1853: 30 June	"	12 " "
M. C.	30	Fraud	1 Aug.	22 Oct.	"	4 " "
E. H.	47	Stealing candles	11 Feb.	8 Mar.	"	12 " "
F. S.	24	Stealing a gold ring.	2 "	"	"	Transported for 7 years.
W. W.	44	Stealing 14 handkerchiefs.	9 "	"	"	1 " "
J. S.	30	Uttering base coin.	12 Mar.	12 "	Assizes	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
E. F.	19	Stealing cash	1 Apr.	5 Apr.	Sessions	12 " "
A. T.	19	Uttering base coin.	22 Mar.	"	"	12 " "
H. T.	20	Stealing silk	23 "	"	"	7 years hard labour.
S. G.	18	Stealing a shawl	28 "	"	"	10 " "
M. A. B.	20	" "	29 "	"	"	10 " "
M. F.	21	Stealing a watch	7 May	27 June	"	8 cal. mos. hard labour.
M. A. O.	23	Stealing a hammer.	23 June	"	"	9 " "
M. B.	24	Uttering base coin.	25 May	"	"	12 " "
E. V.	27	Stealing a watch	17 "	"	"	7 year's hard labour.
E. J.	26	Stealing cash	7 July	14 July	"	9 cal. mos. hard labour.
S. B.	24	Murder	18 June	16 "	Assizes	Transported for life.
M. G.	19	Stealing cash	4 Aug.	17 Oct.	Sessions	4 cal. mos. hard labour.
S. B.	19	Stealing 2 gold rings.	20 Sept.	"	"	4 " "
J. M.	37	Stealing a sheet	26 "	"	"	4 " "
J. B.	30	Stealing butter	6 Oct.	"	"	4 " "
A. H.	29	Stealing 3 pair of boots.	10 "	"	"	4 " "
E. B.	27	Stealing a pair of stockings.	18 Sept.	"	"	4 " "
J. W.	22	Stealing a watch	16 Oct.	"	"	4 " "
A. S.	23	Stealing from the person.	13 Aug.	"	"	6 " "
E. S.	22	Stealing a penknife.	"	"	"	6 " "
E. J.	30	Stealing 5 umbrellas.	16 "	"	"	6 " "
A. B.	24	Stealing a pair of stockings.	23 "	"	"	6 " "
E. G.	21	Stealing from the person.	4 Oct.	"	"	6 " "
A. H.	28	Stealing iron	26 July	"	"	6 " "
H. B	19	Stealing 5*l.*	17 Oct.	"	"	6 " "
J. W.	24	Uttering base coin.	17 Sept.	"	"	9 " "

STAFFORD—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
C. S.	19	Stealing from the person.	1853: 27 Aug.	1853: 17 Oct.	Sessions	12 cal. mos. hard labour.
H. B.	27	Uttering base coin.	6 Oct.	„	„	12 „ „
E. F.	19	Stealing bacon	9 Nov.	29 Nov.	„	3 „ „
M. J.	21	Stealing a coat	„	„	„	4 „ „
J. W.	55	Stealing 2 parcels	20 „	„	„	4 „ „
C. M.	20	Stealing cash	27 Oct.	„	„	6 „ „
A. A.	28	Stealing from the person.	28 „	„	„	6 „ „
E. B.	20	„ „	2 Nov.	„	„	6 „ „
M. E.	17	Stealing cash	8 „	„	„	6 „ „
S. L.	17	Stealing a dress	9 „	„	„	6 „ „
M. A. R.	19	Receiving stolen goods.	26 „	„	„	6 „ „
E. G. *alias* S.	32	Stealing from the person.	29 „	„	„	6 „ „
M. H.	22	Stealing cash	1 Nov.	„	„	12 „ „
S. M.	39	Stealing a shawl	15 Dec.	1854: 2 Jan.	„	6 weeks hard labour.
B. F.	20	Stealing a blanket	9 „	„	„	2 cal. mos. hard labour.
J. F.	36	Stealing a kettle	21 „	„	„	2 „ „
E. P.	24	Stealing ribbon	6 „	„	„	3 „ „
E. P.	24	„ „	22 „	„	„	3 „ „
M. S.	36	Fraud	5 „	„	„	3 „ „
S. A. M.	19	Stealing clothes	3 „	„	„	4 „ „
E. S.	17	Stealing an apron	1854: 2 Jan.	„	„	4 „ „
M. G.	16	Stealing 2 pair of boots.	1853: 8 Dec.	„	„	6 „ „
M. A. T.	19	Stealing cash	7 „	„	„	6 „ „
M. H.	14	„ „	13 „	„	„	6 „ „
C. R.	18	Housebreaking	30 „	„	„	6 „ „
A. R.	19	Stealing a bonnet	19 „	„	„	12 „ „
M. N.	15	Housebreaking	30 „	„	„	14 years hard labour.
D. S.	17	Disorderly prostitute.	1854: 28 Jan.	„	Summarily.	14 days hard labour.
H. N.	40	Hawking without licence.	21 „	„	„	21 „ „
M. O.	40	Against Lodging Act.	26 „	„	„	21 „ unless.
A. S.	17	Reputed thief	14 Feb.	„	„	14 „ „
A. S.	15	Stealing a shirt	1853: 23 Nov.	„	„	3 cal. mos. hard labour.
P. P.	36	Disorderly pauper	1854: 4 Feb.	„	„	21 days hard labour.
E. C.	22	Illegal pawning	30 Jan.	„	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
S. N.	17	Disorderly pauper	1 Feb.	„	„	1 „ „
M. W.	17	Keeping a brothel.	2 „	„	„	1 „ „
H. N.	33	Illicit distillation	1853: 17 Nov.	„	„	Unlimited.
M. K.	27	Disorderly prostitute.	1854: 2 Feb.	„	„	1 cal. mo. hard labour.
A. G.	38	Illegal pawning	17 Jan.	„	„	2 „ „
M. B.	27	„ „	1853: 21 Dec.	„	„	3 „ „
M. L.	25	Reputed thief	1854: 3 Feb.	„	„	2 „ „
M. R.	25	Illicit distillation	28 Jan.	„	„	3 „ „
M. B. B.	50	Want of sureties	1853: 16 Dec.	„	„	6 „ unless.
C. B.	22	„ „	„	„	„	6 „ „

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of COVENTRY on the 30th March 1854.

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				Males.			
W. A.	65	7	Stealing oatmeal	1853: 8 Feb.	1853: 18 Mar.	Assizes	18 cal. months hard labour.
B. B.	60	—	Stealing coin	3 May	29 June	Sessions	12 „ „
W. H.	34	—	Stealing 19 lbs. of tea and 24 lbs. of coffee.	5 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. W.	35	—	Uttering base coin.	6 „	„	„	20 „ „
J. M.	21	—	„ „ „	6 „	„	„	20 „ „
C. L.	20	1	Burglary	16 July	27 July	Assizes	18 „ „
J. B.	19	—	Stealing from the person 12*s.* 6*d.*	19 „	„	„	1 year „
G. L.	33	1	Burglary	20 „	„	„	20 years transportation.
J. B.	28	1	Manslaughter	15 Oct.	1854: 24 Mar.	„	4 years penal servitude.
J. M.	29	3	Wilfully setting fire to a stack of grain.	28 „	„	„	15 years transportation.
T. N.	17	—	Stealing a pig and cock.	29 „	4 Jan.	Sessions	6 cal. months hard labour.
A. W.	25	—	Housebreaking	22 Nov.	„	„	9 „ „
J. T.	25	—	Stealing a table and a rule.	1 Dec.	„	„	6 „ „
J. W.	35	4	Burglary	7 „	24 Mar.	Assizes	4 years penal servitude.
W. J.	14	2	Stealing from the person.	12 „	4 Jan.	Sessions	3 cal. months hard labour.
T. J.	22	—	Stealing thirteen watches & two movements.	14 „	„	„	9 „ „
J. H.	22	1	Assault	17 „	—	Summarily.	6 mos. hard labour
J. W.	31	—	Housebreaking	1854: 9 Jan.	24 Mar.	Assizes	5 years penal servitude.
J. C.	36	—	Embezzlement	11 „	—	Summarily.	3 mos. hard labour.
J. H.	24	3	Bastardy	11 „	—	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. G.	20	—	Stealing a pork pie.	14 „	24 Mar.	Assizes	1 fortnight hard labour.
G. G.	20	1	Stealing coin & bill of exchange	21 „	„	„	6 years penal servitude.
F. D.	19	1	Stealing from the person a watch.	21 „	„	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. B.	23	1	„ „	25 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. W.	32	—	Stealing Money	25 „	„	„	3 „ „
T. H.	23	—	Stealing Goloshes	28 „	„	„	4 „ „
T. P.	19	—	Stealing 3 bushels of turnips.	„	„	„	3 „ „
P. B.	19	—	Stealing 9 chisels	4 Feb.	„	„	6 weeks „
J. W.	14	—	Rogue and vagabond.	„	„	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
R. T.	60	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	7 „	„	„	3 „ „ 1st and last week solitary.
T. M.	17	—	Stealing boots	8 „	„	„	One fortnight hard labour.
W. E.	16	—	„ „	„	„	„	„ „
J. O.	33	4	Shoplifting	13 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
C. B.	33	1	Stealing a shovel	15 „	„	„	6 cal. months hard labour
W. P. P.	19	—	Stealing 10*s.* and handkerchief 2*s.*	16 „	„	„	4 „ „

COVENTRY—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
W. F. -	22	3	Burglary - -	21 Feb.	24 Mar.	Assizes -	20 years transportation.
T. I. -	19	2	" "	"	"	"	20 " "
T. F. -	68	—	Stealing ½lb. bread and ¼lb. cheese.	25 "	"	"	12 cal. months hard labour.
J. C. -	29	2	Stealing a cast iron boiler.	27 "	"	"	9 " "
H. A. -	28	2	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
J. H. -	20	—	Stealing a shovel	28 "	"	"	3 " "
D. S. -	51	—	Embezzlement -	2 Mar.	"	"	21 " "
J. P. -	59	—	" "	"	"	"	18 " "
C. H. -	17	—	Absenting service	4 "	"	Summarily.	28 days hard labour.
S. T. -	16	—	Stealing brass -	9 "	24 Mar.	Assizes -	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. B. -	32	1	Stealing fowls -	"	"	"	3 " "
M. B. -	24	—	Gaming - -	11 "	—	Summarily.	1 cal. hard labour.
J. S. -	17	2	Shoplifting -	"	24 Mar.	Assizes -	4 years penal servitude.
F. P. -	14	—	Absenting service	"	—	Summarily.	28 days hard labour.
J. T. -	21	—	" "	17 "	—	"	14 " "
H. T. -	16	—	" "	20 "	—	"	28 " "
J. D. -	15	—	Stealing boots -	22 "	—	Under Juvenile Act	28 " "
J. F. -	22	—	Embezzlement -	27 "	—	Summarily.	28

Females.

				1854:	1854:		
A. B. -	14	—	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	15 Feb.	24 Mar.	Assizes.	1 cal. month hard labour—first and last weeks solitary

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of BIRMINGHAM on the 18th July 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
				1852:	1852:		
W. F. -	28	—	Stealing security for payment of 12*l.*	2 Oct.	22 Oct.	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
					1853:		
W. P. -	21	—	Burglary and stealing in dwelling-house.	25 Nov.	19 Mar.	Assizes -	18 cal. month labour.
				1853:			
A. L. -	24	—	Stealing sundry goods.	19 Jan.	8 Apr.	Sessions.	18 " "
J. W. -	17	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	20 "	"	"	18 " "
W. J. -	18	1	Stealing ¼lb. cigars	31 "	"	"	18 " "
J. H. -	24	—	Cutting and wounding with intent, &c.	2 Feb.	19 Mar.	Assizes -	18 " "
F. J. -	19	3	Stealing a coat -	14 "	8 Apr.	Sessions	2 years hard labour.
W. P. -	24	—	Stealing sundry goods from master.	8 April	"	"	18 cal. months hard labour

BIRMINGHAM—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1853:	1853:		
D. T.	26	—	Assaulting a constable.	11 Apr.	8 Apr.	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
T. D.	24	1	" "	"	"	"	2 years hard labour.
J. M.	30	—	Stealing sundry articles from master.	23 "	1 July	"	16 cal. months hard labour.
W. N.	26	—	Burglary and stealing in dwelling-house.	23 May	28 "	Assizes	12 " "
S. G.	17	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	19 "	1 "	Sessions	18 " "
G. C.	20	1	Stealing sundry goods.	10 June	"	"	18 " "
J. R.	29	1	Robbery with violence.	18 "	28 "	Assizes	18 " "
S. J.	17	3	Stealing a pair of boots.	27 "	1 "	Sessions	17 " "
W. S.	39	—	Stealing a pair of gun barrels.	30 "	"	"	15 " "
J. S.	41	—	Robbery with violence.	28 July	28 "	Assizes	12 " "
W. M.	18	—	Stealing 6 lbs. metal from master.	6 "	20 Oct.	Sessions	12 " "
G. L.	36	1	Stealing a hat	16 "	"	"	9 " "
W. B.	25	—	Counterfeit coin in possession	18 "	"	"	9 " "
J. H.	32	—	" "	"	"	"	9 " "
W. C.	24	—	Stealing sundry goods from master.	8 Aug.	"	"	10 " "
A. J.	22	—	Stealing 2 ingots copper from master.	12 "	"	"	10 " "
G. W.	17	—	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit coin.	13 "	"	"	12 " "
J. P.	29	—	Stealing 250 lbs. lead from masters.	31 "	"	"	11 " "
J. S.	16	—	Stealing 5*l.* from the person.	1 Sept.	"	"	13 " "
J. H.	38	—	Stealing 3 lbs. metal from masters.	3 "	"	"	11 " "
W. R.	42	—	Stealing 2 lbs. brass castings from masters.	"	"	"	12 " "
S. M.	24	—	Stealing 2 ozs. of gold.	8 "	"	"	12 " "
R. P.	35	—	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit coin.	27 "	"	"	11 " "
E. D.	29	—	Stealing 4 brass castings.	20 Oct.	"	"	12 " "
J. C.	40	—	Stealing 4*s.* 6*d.* from master.	"	"	"	12 " "
J. C.	33	—	Stealing goods from master.	"	"	"	10 " "
F. B.	25	—	Embezzling 5*s.* property of master.	"	"	"	12 " "
J. W.	20	—	Stealing 22 dwts. gold.	24 "	1854: 6 Jan.	"	9 " "
J. H.	22	2	Stealing peck potatoes.	31 "	"	"	10 "
W. J.	18	2	Stealing tea-kettle	16 Nov.	"	"	11 " "
J. H.	42	—	Stealing sundry goods from master	17 "	"	"	12 " "
J. D.	14	—	Stealing sundry goods.	"	"	"	12 " "
W. W.	16	—	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
J. D.	19	—	Stealing a wrapper shawl.	18 "	"	"	17 " "
E. E.	17	—	Stealing a shawl	19 "	"	"	8 " "

BIRMINGHAM—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. J.	18	—	Stealing 6lbs. beef.	1853: 19 Nov.	1854: 6 Jan.	Sessions	7 cal. months hard labour.
J. F.	31	2	Uttering counterfeit coin.	21 „	„	„	2 years hard labour.
J. P.	19	4	„ „	23 „	„	„	2 „ „
A. J.	21	—	„ „		„	„	18 cal. months hard labour.
T. M.	20	1	„ „	25 „	„	„	12 „ „
M. C.	30	2	Assaulting a constable.	3 Dec.	„	„	12 „ „
H. O.	18	1	Stealing a handkerchief.	7 „	„	„	12 „ „
G. S.	28	—	Malicious injury	13 „	„	„	12 „ „
E. S.	24	—	Stealing spirits	14 „	„	„	11 „ „
J. W.	27	—	Embezzling money.	„	„	„	11 „ „
C. J.	20	—	House-breaking and stealing.	20 „	„	„	15 „ „
W. T.	37	—	Stealing sundry goods from person.	30 „ 1854:	„	„	2 years hard labour.
T. T.	20	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	3 Jan.	„	„	12 cal. months hard labour.
W. T.	29	—	Stealing bag and 30 lbs. hops.	„	„	„	10 „ „
J. J.	16	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	10 „	14 Mar.	„	8 „ „
J. S.	19	—	Stealing loaf bread	14 „	„	„	5 „ „
H. B.	22	—	Stealing 2 ingots German silver	17 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. M.	18	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	19 „	„	„	6 „ „
W. W.	18	—	„ „	„	„	„	9 „ „
C. H.	22	2	Obtaining goods, &c.	„	„	„	2 years hard labour.
R. B.	19	—	Stealing sundry goods from master.	28 „	„	„	12 cal. months hard labour.
J. T.	17	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	„	„	„	6 „ „
J. E.	27	—	Stealing 3 saws and 1 plane.	„	„	„	10 „ „
J. B.	60	—	Stealing 20*l.* from master.	30 „	„	„	9 „ „
H. W.	20	3	Stealing 11 lbs. mutton.	30 Jan.	14 Mar.	Sessions	18 „ „
G. S.	17	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	6 Feb.	„	„	6 „ „
W. M.	17	5	Stealing 100 brass patterns.	„	„	„	2 years hard labour.
J. P.	16	2	Stealing a coat	„	„	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. E.	19	—	Stealing a hen fowl	„	„	„	9 „ „
H. J.	20	—	House breaking and stealing.	10 „	„	„	11 „ „
J. P.	25	—	„ „	„	„	„	11 „ „
T. M.	22	—	Stealing basket and 20 herrings.	13 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. W.	21	—	Stealing a door knob.	„	„	„	6 „ „
J. L.	29	—	Stealing 2 Wellington boots.	„	„	„	5 „ „
E. F.	20	—	Stealing sundry goods.	15 „	„	„	12 „ „
B. B.	33	1	Stealing 45 lbs. iron	20 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. S.	17	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	22 „	„	„	12 „ „
C. S.	20	—	Stealing handkerchief from person	27 „	„	„	5 „ „
T. N.	28	—	Stealing scrap metal from master.	28 „	„	„	7 „ „
J. R.	18	1	Stealing handkerchief from person.	7 Mar.	„	„	12 „ „

BIRMINGHAM—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
H. J. -	20	—	Stealing purse and 8*s.*6*d.* from person.	1854: 8 Mar.	1854: 14 Mar.	Sessions	13 cal. months hard labour.
M. L. -	20	1	Stealing watch from person.	13 „	„	„	6 „
R. W. -	21	—	Stealing 28 feet timber.	„	„	„	5 „
T. E. -	19	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	14 „	„	„	10 „
T. P. -	38	—	Stealing 14 lbs. lead from master.	„	„	„	6 „ „
S. M. -	21	—	Feloniously neglecting to surrender as a bankrupt.	9 Jan.	25 Mar.	Assizes	6 „ „
F. C. -	34	—	Forgery - -	19 „	„	„	9 „ „
J. C. -	35	—	„ - -	„	„	„	9 „ „
T. B. -	19	—	„ - -	„	„	„	9 „ „
W. M. -	22	1	Burglary in dwelling house.	21 Feb.	„	„	12 „ „
C. P. -	20	—	Stealing time-piece and work-box.	17 Mar.	—	Sessions	9 „ „
J. C. -	21	—	„ „	„	—	„	9 „ „
P. K. -	30	1	Stealing a horse rug.	18 „	—	„	6 „ „
J. H. -	21	4	Assault - -	21 „	—	„	2 years hard labour.
J. O. -	60	—	Stealing 3 cwt. iron	23 „	—	„	12 cal. months hard labour.
F. P. -	22	—	Stealing mixed metal from master.	24 „	—	„	6 „ „
H. C. -	21	—	Stealing a pig -	„	7 Apr.	„	9 „ „
T. S. -	18	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	27 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. W. -	21	—	Stealing sundry goods.	—	„	„	6 „ „
J. S. -	19	—	Stealing 2 neckerchiefs.	4 Apr.	„	„	4 „ „
G. P. -	18	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	5 „	„	„	10 „ „
J. P. -	21	—	„ „	8 „	30 June	„	12 „ „
F. H. -	24	2	Stealing a carpet bag.	12 „	„	„	18 „ „
E. S. -	20	—	Stealing 3 lbs. butter.	„	„	„	2 years hard labour.
W. E. -	27	—	Stealing a carpet bag.	„	„	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
H. B. -	36	1	Stealing an ornament.	17 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
W. G. -	44	—	Stealing 6 lbs. flour from masters.	19 „	„	„	11 cal. months hard labour.
J. W. -	49	1	Stealing 20 sacks -	20 „	„	„	2 years hard labour.
H. G. -	26	—	Stealing sundry goods.	28 „	„	„	7 cal. months hard labour.
J. M. -	21	—	„ „	1 May	„	„	18 „ „
J. B. -	40	—	Stealing a bar of iron.	„	„	„	3 „ „
J. S. -	52	—	Stealing sundry goods.	„	„	„	2 „ „
W. H. -	39	—	Stealing a fowl -	6 „	„	„	6 „ „
T. H. -	12	—	Stealing purse and money from person.	15 „	„	„	8 „ „
J. W. -	17	—	Stealing ½ lb. cooked meat.	16 „	„	„	13 „ „
W. M. -	31	—	Stealing sundry goods from master.	„	„	„	12 „
J. N. -	25	—	Stealing 2 trowels	17 „	„	„	3 „ „
J. P. -	14	—	Stealing handkerchief from person.	20 „	„	„	18 „ „
J. L. -	32	—	Stealing sundry goods.	24 „	„	„	11 „

BIRMINGHAM—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. S. -	43	—	Stealing sundry goods.	1854: 24 May	1854: 30 June	Sessions	14 years transportation.
H. W. -	19	1	House breaking and stealing.	26 „	„	„	6 years penal servitude.
W. M. -	13	1	Stealing 55 yards ribbon.	29 „	„	„	2 years hard labour.
C. H. -	15	4	Stealing handkerchief from person.	31 „	„	„	6 years penal servitude.
G. W. -	24	—	Embezzlement -	1 June	„	„	14 years transportation.
T. W. -	48	—	Stealing 28 lbs. mixed metal.	2 „	„	„	12 cal. months hard labour.
W. T. -	39	—	Embezzlement -	„	„	„	12 „ „
W. G. -	23	2	Obtaining goods, &c.	5 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
H. G. -	30	—	Stealing pocket handkerchief and neckerchief.	„	„	„	2 years hard labour.
W. S. -	21	1	House breaking and stealing.	7 „	„	„	10 years penal servitude.
W. P. -	17	—	„ „	„	„	„	6 „ „
G. C. -	15	2	Vagrancy - -	4 May	4 May	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
W. J. -	15	1	Stealing 20 lbs. of lead.	„	„	„	3 „ „
G. G. -	16	3	Stealing loaf bread	11 „	11 „	„	3 „ „
J. D. -	17	—	Vagrancy - -	12 „	12 „	„	3 „ „
C. M. -	15	—	Stealing 5s. -	16 „	16 „	„	3 „ „
M. H. -	16	—	Vagrancy - -	19 „	19 „	„	2 „ „
J. K. -	45	—	Selling master's property without leave.	22 „	22 „	„	2 „ „
T. M. -	40	—	Wilful damage - / Assault - -	„	„	„	1 cal. month hard labour; and 1 cal. month imprisonment.
C. W. -	15	—	Stealing 3 boots -	25 „	25 „	„	2 cal. months hard labour.
J. C. -	26	1	Illegally pawning property.	26 „	26 „	„	2 „ „
C. E. -	39	1	Illegally travelling by rail.	29 „	29 „	„	2 cal. months imprisonment.
J. E. -	14	—	Stealing 10 lbs. metal.	„	„	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
A. M. -	15	2	Stealing pair candlesticks.	„	„	„	3 „ „
H. R. -	35	1	Want of sureties	„	„	„	2 cal. months imprisonment.
M. H. -	31	—	„ „	„	„	„	2 „ „
S. T. -	22	1	„ „	„	„	„	2 „ „
J. C. -	19	—	Vagrancy - -	1 June	1 June	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
P. F. -	20	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
T. B. -	15	1	Stealing 6 lbs. metal.	„	„	„	3 „ „
J. S. -	16	1	Stealing 10 lbs. beef.	2 „	2 „	„	3 „ „
T. N. -	15	1	Stealing ¼ lb. whip cord.	5 „	5 „	„	3 „ „
A. H. -	17	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
W. S. -	21	1	Housebreaking and stealing.	7 „	30 June	Sessions	10 years penal servitude.
W. P. -	17	—	„ „	7 „	„	„	6 „ „
F. J. -	38	—	Aggravated assault	5 „	5 „	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. W. -	15	—	Stealing 4s. from the person.	9 „	30 „	Sessions	6 years penal servitude.
S. B. -	14	—	Stealing 9d. from the person.	9 „	„	„	12 cal. months hard labour.

BIRMINGHAM—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. N. -	13	3	Stealing a purse and 3*s.* 6*d.* from the person.	1854: 9 June	1854: 30 June	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
W. S. -	20	1	Stealing 5*s.* ½*d.* from the person.	10 „	„	„	6 years penal servitude.
G. B. -	13	—	Stealing a handkerchief from the person.	12 „	„	„	18 cal. months hard labour.
T. C. -	23	—	Stealing 800 gross buttons.	„	„	„	2 years hard labour.
J. M. -	15	3	Uttering counterfeit coin.	15 „	„	„	1 year „
H. W. -	23	—	Stealing sundry goods.	19 „	„	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
E. P. -	16	—	Stealing a coat -	20 „	„	„	4 „ „
J. C. -	43	—	Embezzlement -	22 „	„	„	6 years penal servitude.
W. T. -	20	—	Stealing 10 lbs. lead.	„	„	„	4 „ „
J. L. -	14	—	„ „	„	„	„	12 cal. months hard labour.
J. G. -	19	—	Stealing ¾ cwt. lead	„	„	„	6 „ „
L. T. -	12	—	Stealing handkerchief from the person.	26 „	„	„	6 years penal servitude.
J. E. -	21	—	Stealing 2½*d.* and one lamp.	27 „	„	„	2 cal. months hard labour.
H. P. -	17	—	Stealing handkerchief from the person.	30 „	„	„	6 years penal servitude.
J. C. -	25	—	Stealing 758 lbs. pearl shell.	„	„	„	14 years transportation.
W. W.	33	—	Stealing 8 bars iron	„	„	„	4 cal. months hard labour.
G. B. -	30	—	„ „	„	„	„	4 „ „
J. F. -	38	—	Stealing 48 feet deal.	„	„	„	6 „ „
G. C. -	15	—	Stealing pair of trousers.	10 „	10 „	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. W. -	24	—	Vagrancy - -	12 „	12 „	„	2 „ „
J. L. -	14	—	Stealing 2*s.* -	19 „	19 „	„	1 „ „
W. M. -	16	—	Stealing 16 cakes	23 „	23 „	„	3 „ „
W. B. -	16	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
T. H. -	17	—	Assault - -	26 „	26 „	„	1 cal. month imprisonment.
T. P. -	15	—	Vagrancy - -	„	„	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. S. -	16	—	Stealing 8 waistcoats.	27 „	27 „	„	3 „ „
W. C. -	15	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
J. B. -	17	—	Vagrancy - -	29 „	29 „	„	1 „ „
G. H. -	13	—	Stealing ½ lb. metal	„	„	„	1 „ „
T. A. -	15	—	Stealing 50 cigars	„	„	„	3 „ „
J. W. -	30	—	Assault - - / Wilful damage -	3 July	3 July	„	1 cal. month imprisonment, and 7 days hard labour.
T. S. -	14	—	Stealing 10 pigeons	„	„	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
F. W. -	14	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
A. D. -	13	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
T. W. -	13	—	Stealing 6*s.* 10*d.* -	„	„	„	3 „ „
W. J. -	29	—	Assault - - / Want of sureties		„	„	1 cal. month imprisonment, and 1 „ „
T. M. -	21	—	„ „	„	„	„	1 „ „ / 3 „ „
J. L. -	14	2	Vagrancy - -	4 „	4 „	„	2 „ „
G. P. -	18	—	Stealing gas fittings & lead piping	6 „	6 „	2 „	„ „

BIRMINGHAM—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. C.	14	1	Stealing gas fittings and lead piping.	1854: 6 July	1854: 6 July	Summarily.	2 cal. months hard labour.
J. S.	16	2	Vagrancy	"	"	"	21 days hard labour
J. B.	13	2	" "	8 "	"	"	2 cal. months hard labour.
J. R.	14	—	Stealing 3lbs. bacon.	"	"	"	14 days hard labour
R. L.	28	—	Assault	10 "	10 "	"	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. H.	35	—	Assault / Want of sureties	"	"	"	21 days hard labour / 3 cal. months imprisonment.
M. T.	13	—	Stealing 6 weights	"	"	"	2 cal. months hard labour.
C. R.	24	—	Assault	11 "	11 "	"	14 days imprisonment.
E. G.	21	—	" "	"	"	"	28 " "
J. S.	11	—	Stealing 8*d.*	"	"	"	3 cal. months hard labour.
D. W.	12	—	" "	"	"	"	3 " "
J. C.	15	—	" "	"	"	"	3 " "
H. E.	20	—	Assault	13 "	13 "	"	7 days imprisonment.
E. F.	16	1	Obstruction	"	"	"	7 days hard labour.
G. H.	24	2	" "	"	"	"	21 " "
J. M.	14	1	" "	"	"	"	7 " "
B. W.	15	2	Stealing a loaf of bread.	17 "	17 "	"	2 cal. months hard labour.
S. C.	38	5	Vagrancy	"	"	"	2 " "
F. K.	15	—	Run from apprenticeship.	"	"	"	14 days "

Females.

M. S.	58	—	Receiving stolen goods.	1853: 8 April	1853: 8 Apr.	Sessions	18 cal. mo. "
A. C.	15	4	Stealing 3 shawls	16 "	1 July	"	7 years transportation.
M. C.	21	1	Stealing a purse and money from the person.	3 May	"	"	10 " "
E. P.	34	1	Stealing a watch from the person.	"	"	"	10 " "
M. A. W.	18	2	Stealing 2 boots	19 "	"	"	18 cal. months hard labour.
H. D.	21	—	Stealing sundry articles from master.	9 June	"	"	18 " "
S. F.	23	1	Stealing a purse and money from the person.	"	"	"	10 years transportation.
E. W.	18	—	Stealing money from master.	23 July	20 Oct.	"	10 cal. months hard labour.
M. R.	17	—	" "	29 "	"	"	9 " "
A. H.	23	1	Stealing purse and money from person.	30 Aug.	"	"	8 years penal servitude.
M. M.	15	2	Stealing a watch	4 Oct.	"	"	4 " "
E. F.	18	2	Stealing 3 dresses	11 "	"	"	9 cal. mo. hard lab
A. W.	19	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	28 "	1854: 6 Jan.	"	12 " "
M. A. B.	16	2	Stealing handkerchief from person.	4 Nov.	"	"	6 years penal servitude.
E. N.	16	2	Stealing pair slippers.	13 Dec.	"	"	8 " "
E. J.	30	1	Stealing purse and money from person	23 "	"	"	10 " "

BIRMINGHAM—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. H. -	49	—	Stealing sundry goods from master	1853: 24 Dec.	1854: 6 Jan.	Sessions	8 years penal servitude.
S. H. -	20	—	„ „	27 „	„	„	12 cal. months hard labour.
H. L. -	27	—	Stealing 5s. and a purse from person.	28 „	„	„	10 years penal servitude.
E. S. -	31	—	Stealing money and goods from person.	30 „	„	„	4 „ „
M. W. -	32	—	Stealing 7 handkerchiefs.	1854: 3 Jan.	„	„	4 „ „
C. P. -	18	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	9 „	14 Mar.	„	6 cal. months hard labour.
J. C. -	15	—	Stealing a shawl -	14 „	„	„	12 „ „
M. M. -	21	—	Stealing a purse and money from master.	30 „	„	„	5 „ „
E. W. -	23	—	Stealing 2 coats and pair trowsers.	4 Feb.	„	„	6 „ „
C. L. -	16	3	Stealing 25 yards huckaback.	8 „	„	„	12 „ „
S. W. -	22	—	Stealing 60 yards bed tick.	2 Mar.	„	„	6 „ „
B. D. -	36	—	Stealing sundry goods.	7 „	„	„	6 „ „
F. L. -	22	—	Coining moulds in possession.	25 Jan.	25 „	Assizes	10 „ „
A. L. -	39	—	„ „	„	„	„	10 „ „
M. A. S.	24	—	Stealing money -	18 Mar.	7 Apr.	Sessions	1 „ „
M. W. -	35	1	Stealing 2 candlesticks.	20 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
E. J. -	18	—	Stealing sundry goods.	28 „	„	„	11 cal. months hard labour.
A. H. -	40	—	Stealing a shirt -	30 „	„	„	15 „ „
B. J. -	26	—	Stealing sundry goods from person	1 April	„	„	12 „ „
E. C. -	49	—	Stealing a pewter dish.	3 „	„	„	4 „ „
S. H. -	26	—	Stealing sundry goods.	7 „	„	„	6 „ „
M. P. -	22	—	Stealing sundry goods from master	13 „	30 June	„	9 „ „
M. A. L.	36	—	Stealing pair of stockings.	18 „	„	„	4 „ „
M. P. -	17	3	Stealing 10 handkerchiefs.	19 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
S. S. -	17	—	Stealing purse and money from person.	„	„	„	12 cal. months hard labour.
A. R. -	27	1	„ „	24 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
A. S. -	21	1	Counterfeit coin in possession.	3 May	„	„	2 years hard labour
J. T. -	20	—	Stealing a bonnet	6 „	„	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
C. S. -	18	—	Stealing a purse and money from person.	9 „	„	„	2 „ „
J. C. -	13	1	Stealing sundry goods from person	11 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. R. -	40	—	Stealing 3 rings -	27 „	„	„	3 „ „
A. D. -	65	3	Stealing leg of lamb	5 June	„	„	10 years penal servitude.
F. J. -	35	—	Uttering counterfeit coin.	20 „	„	„	9 cal. months hard labour.
M. W.	11	2	Stealing sundry goods.	4 May	4 May	Summarily.	3 „ „

BIRMINGHAM—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
H. B. -	17	—	Stealing 60 yards ribbon.	1854: 20 May	1854: 20 May	Summarily.	2 cal. months hard labour.
A. H. -	17	—	Stealing a shawl -	16 June	16 June	„	2 „ „
S. H. -	20	—	Idle and disorderly conduct.	19 „	19 „	„	1 „ „
S. R. -	22	—	„ „	„ „	„ „	„	1 „ „
S. G. -	16	—	Misbehaviour in Workhouse.	10 July	10 July	„	21 days „
F. F. -	16	—	„ „	13 „	„ „	„	14 „ „
M. A. S.	25	—	Wilful damage -	17 „	17 „	„	1 cal. month „

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL of WARWICK on the 17th of May 1854.

Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
J. J. W.	37	—	Embezzlement -	1852: 9 Aug.	1852: 18 Oct.	Sessions	2 years gaol hard labour.
J. R. -	17	—	Assault with intent to ravish.	4 Dec.	1853: 3 Jan.	„	2 „ „
R. C. -	38	2 for felony.	Stealing 1 pair of boots.	23 June	1852: 29 June	Borough Sessions.	Transported for 7 years—removed to Bedford gaol afterwards — sentence commuted to 2 years, with gaol hard labour.
R. P. -	27	—	Stabbing - -	1 Nov.	1853: 19 Mar.	Assizes	18 cal. months gaol hard labour.
J. M. -	17	1	Stealing 6 lbs. of hay.	1853: 21 Jan.	„	„	„ „
T. C. -	28	—	Cutting and wounding.	1852: 21 Aug.	1853: 19 Mar.	Assizes	18 „ „
W. R. -	19	1	Stealing a lamb.	1853: 19 Apr.	27 June	Sessions	12 „ „
J. F. -	39	—	„ „	29 „	„	„	12 „ „
J. D. -	27	2	Stealing 4 pieces of cotton print.	16 May	„	„	12 „ „
J. K. -	27	1	„ „	„ „	„	„	12 „ „
S. P. -	21	—	Stealing 1 pair of pincers and other articles.	24 „	„	„	18 „ „
T. R. -	41	3	Stealing 1 copper can.	17 June	„	„	12 „ „
S. D. -	23	1	Stealing 1 watch and other articles.	13 July	28 July	Assizes	12 „ „
W. O. -	19	—	Stealing monies	5 May	„	„	18 „ „
T. W. -	22	—	Manslaughter -	16 July	„	„	1 year gaol hard labour.

WARWICK—Gaol—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. H. -	22	—	Stealing 16 pair of gloves.	1853: 23 Apr.	1853: 28 July	Assizes	2 years gaol hard labour.
J. W. -	40	—	Want sureties -	13 Aug.	„	Summarily.	12 cal. months gaol hard labour.
B. W. -	32	—	Threat—want of sureties.	28 Oct.	28 Oct.	„	12 cal. months.
J. P. -	20	—	Stealing monies	18 „	1854: 2 Jan.	Sessions	6 cal. months gaol hard labour.
J. S. -	23	—	Intention of burglary.	22 Nov.	„	„	6 „ „
H. B. -	38	—	Stealing coals, wood, &c.	13 Dec.	„	„	6 „ „
J. L. -	37	—	Stealing 1 ham -	21 „	„	„	6 „ „
H. L. -	26	—	Defraud - -	2 Nov.	„	„	12 „ „
J. E. -	27	—	Stealing 1 mare	„	„	„	12 „ „
J. P. -	18	—	Attempted buggery.	28 Oct.	„	„	2 years gaol hard labour.
T. W. -	49	—	Stealing 1 mare	5 Nov.	„	„	2 „ „
J. W. -	22	—	Riotously assembled in night time.	1854: 20 Mar.	„	Summarily.	3 calendar months.
W. D. -	37	2	Stealing fowl -	31 „	3 Apr.	Sessions	2 years gaol hard labour.
P.M.N.	66	—	Assault - -	12 „	„	Summarily.	2 months, or pay a fine.
T. O. -	66	—	„ „	29 Apr.	„	„	27 days.
J. G. -	24	—	„ „	2 May	„	„	21 days.
G. M. -	25	—	Assault on constable.	2 May	„	„	21 „ „
W. J. -	33	—	„ „	„	„	„	21 „ „
W. Y. -	20	—	„ „	„	„	„	21 „ „
J. W. -	21	—	„ „	„	„	„	21 „ „
W. D. -	18	—	Assault - -	15 „	„	„	3 weeks, or pay a fine.
F. L. -	21	—	Stealing 1 pair of shoes.	1853: 17 Sept.	1853: 17 Oct.	Sessions	4 years penal servitude.
J. T. -	46	—	Forgery.	1 Nov.	1854: 30 Mar.	Assizes	5 „ „
W. A. -	50	—	Stealing 2 planks	27 Dec.	2 Jan.	Sessions	1 day gaol and 4 years penal servitude.
W. C. -	35	1	Stealing 2 beds and other articles.	14 „	„	„	4 years penal servitude.
J. H. -	52	—	Perjury - -	31 July	31 Mar.	Assizes	4 „ „
J. P. -	30	—	Stabbing - -	3 Aug.	28 „	„	4 „ „
W. M. -	39	—	Perjury - -	2 Sept.	29 „	„	4 „ „
W. K. -	21	—	Assaulting one Alice Ashfield.	8 Oct.	31 „	„	20 years transportation.
W.W. -	30	—	„ „	„	„	„	20 „ „
R. A. -	23	—	Intent to murder	11 Mar.	30 Oct.	„	20 „ „
W.G.B.	29	6	Sending a threatening letter.	12 Nov.	28 „	„	15 „ „
J. S. -	23	1	Burglary - -	26 „	„	„	5 years penal servitude.
G. B. -	29	—	Stabbing - -	28 „	31 „	„	14 years transportation.
R. J. -	32	—	Assault, and intent to rob.	6 Dec.	30 „	„	14 „ „
J. H. -	29	—	„ „	„	„	„	14 „ „
C. T. -	21	—	Stealing a watch	1854: 23 Jan.	27 „	„	4 years penal servitude.
J. S. -	18	—	Burglary - -	24 „	28 „	„	4 „ „
C. F. -	22	—	Stealing 5 yards of derry.	26 „	27 „	„	4 „ „

WARWICK—Gaol—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
A. C. -	20	—	Burglary - -	1 Feb.	28 Oct.	Assizes	5 years penal servitude.
T. F. -	20	—	„ „	13 „	„	„	4 „ „
W. S. -	40	—	Stealing trousers	29 „	30 „	„	4 „ „
			Females.				
				1851:	1852:		
L. S. -	23	4	Robbery by violence.	27 Aug.	20 Mar.	Assizes	7 years transportation.
				1852:	1853:		
S. S. -	24	4	Moulds for coining.	30 Oct.	19 Mar.	„	7 „ „
M. S. -	25	4	„ „	„	„	„	7 „ „
H. L. -	18	—	Robbing by violence.	21 „	„	„	7 „ „
				1853:			
M. T. -	19	—	Burglary - -	29 Jan.	„	„	7 „ „
E. H. -	19	—	Stealing 1 purse and other articles.	14 Feb.	19 Mar.	Assizes	7 years transportation.
E. B. -	30	13	Stealing 26 yards of print.	18 Mar.	„	„	7 „ „
A. E. -	19	—	Uttering counterfeit money.	13 May	28 July	„	10 „ „
					1854:		
H. P. -	19	—	Burglary.	20 Aug.	28 Mar.	„	14 „ „
M. R. -	20	—	Stealing sheets -	21 Oct.	2 Jan.	Sessions	6 cal. mos. gaol hard labour.
				1854:			
A. P. -	33	—	Assault - -	9 May	„	Summarily.	1 month gaol labour.
M. E. -	33	—	Disorderly - -	15 May	15 May	„	7 days gaol hard labour.

RETURN of CONVICTED PRISONERS in the COUNTY HOUSE of CORRECTION of WARWICK on the 17th May 1854.

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
			Males.				
				1852:	1852:		
J. J. -	21	—	Housebreaking, and stealing 2 silver spoons, &c.	26 April	23 July	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
R. C. -	23	—	Housebreaking, and stealing 2 gimlets, &c.	14 June	23 „	„	2 „ „
J. N. -	29	—	„ „	14 „	23 „	„	2 „ „
				1853:	1853:		
R. K. -	27	Twice	Stealing 56 lbs. hay	21 Jan.	19 Mar.	„	15 cal. months.
H. D. -	22	Twice	Stealing from the person one silk handkerchief.	2 Feb.	18 „	„	15 „ „
G. H. -	18	—	Housebreaking, and stealing six sovereigns, &c.	7 „	19 „	„	18 „ „
W. B. -	18	—	„ „	7 „	19 „	„	18 „ „

WARWICK—County House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commit-ment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. H. -	23	—	Uttering 2 pieces of base coin called crowns.	1853: 11 April	1853: 27 June	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
T. M. -	23	—	" "	11 "	27 "	"	18 " "
A. S. -	20	Once	Stealing a tame rabbit.	25 "	28 "	"	12 " "
T. M. -	19	—	" "	25 "	28 "	"	12 " "
C. C. -	25	—	Stealing 19*s.* 6*d.*, and 1 cloth cap.	5 May	28 July	Assizes	15 " "
G. C. -	23	—	Rape - - -	26 July	28 " 1854:	"	2 years hard labour.
B. K. -	35	—	Manslaughter -	2 Sept.	29 Mar.	"	2 cal. months hard labour.
J. H. -	29	—	Housebreaking, and stealing one smock frock, &c.	28 Oct.	3 Jan.	Sessions	8 " "
H. W. -	53	—	" "	28 "	3 "	"	8 " "
W. D. -	23	—	Uttering 2 counterfeit shillings.	17 Nov.	3 "	"	12 " "
W. G. -	18	—	Obtaining 8 lbs. cheese by false pretences.	17 "	27 Mar.	Assizes	4 cal. mo. hard labour, and first last weeks solitary.
T. E. -	57	Twice	Stealing 10 pieces of wood.	23 "	3 Jan.	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
W. H. -	29	—	" "	23 "	3 "	"	6 " "
A. L. -	44	—	Housebreaking, and stealing 6 lbs. bread, &c.	19 Dec.	3 "	"	8 " "
T. C. -	45	—	" "	19 "	3 "	"	8 " "
J. W. -	26	Once	Housebreaking, and stealing 50 yards cloth.	31 "	30 Mar.	Assizes	12 " "
F. P. -	18	—	" "	31 " 1854:	30 "	"	3 " "
C. C. -	23	Once	Stealing 4 bushels barley.	4 Jan.	29 "	"	6 " "
J. B. -	23	Once	Stealing one pair boots and 1 ham.	7 "	30 "	"	6 " "
J. F. -	17	—	Stealing 6 lbs. flour.	9 "	29 "	"	2 cal. mo. hard labour, and last week solitary.
W. F. -	32	—	" "	9 "	99 "	"	2 " "
J. J. -	41	—	Stealing 4 gallons oats.	14 "	27 "	"	4 cal. mo. hard labour.
T. H. -	32	—	Stealing 20 lbs. mutton.	16 "	27 "	"	12 " "
H. B. -	17	—	Stealing 2 brooms	18 "	27 "	"	4 " "
G. H. -	39	—	Stealing 4 ducks -	21 "	27 "	"	2 " "
J. B. -	22	—	Stealing 1 sheepskin.	21 "	27 "	"	2 cal. mo. hard labour, and last week solitary.
G. W. -	21	Once	" "	21 "	27 "	"	2 " "
T. B -	43	—	Stealing 8 lbs. ham	23 "	17 "	Sessions	3 cal. mo. hard la.
J. T. -	39	—	Stealing 12 turkeys	27 "	27 "	Assizes	6 " "
W. A. -	27	Once	Stealing 1 pair of trousers.	30 "	27 "	"	3 " "
J. W. -	21	—	Housebreaking, and stealing one duck.	31 "	27 "	"	12 " "
T. L. -	18	—	" "	31 "	27 "	"	12 " "
W. S. -	32	—	Stealing six umbrellas.	4 Feb.	27 "	"	4 cal. mo. hard labour, and first and last weeks solitary.
J. J. -	21	Once	" "	4 "	27 "	"	4 " "
W. T. -	22	—	Stealing 1 grafting tool.	4 "	27 "	"	4 " "
P. C -	41	—	Stealing 55 lbs. lead, &c.	9 "	17 "	Sessions	9 cal. mo. hard labour.

WARWICK—County House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
J. G.	22	—	Obtaining 2 gals. flour, &c. under false pretences.	11 Feb.	27 Mar.	Assizes	4 cal. mo. hard labour.
W. G.	30	Once	Stealing a gun.	11 „	28 „	„	6 „ „
D. N.	25	—	Committing and perpetrating an abominable crime with a sheep.	13 „	28 „	„	2 years hard labour, and first and last fortnights in solitary.
W. B.	27	—	Stealing 1 adze, 1 shawl, &c.	15 „	17 „	Sessions	6 cal. mo. hard labour.
J. W.	33	Once	Stealing 1 pair trousers.	20 „	30 „	Assizes	6 „ „
T. A.	39	Once	An assault	20 „	20 Feb.	Summarily.	6 „ „
J. W.	21	3 times	Attempt to commit a felony.	22 „	22 „	„	3 „ „
W. H.	30	—	Stealing 35 pieces of paper.	24 „	29 Mar.	Assizes	6 „ „
J. A.	38	Once	Neglecting his family.	25 „	25 Feb.	Summarily.	3 „ „
J. J.	33	—	Stealing 87 lbs. of wheat and 1 bag.	28 „	27 Mar.	Assizes	3 cal. mo. hard labour, and first and last weeks solitary.
J. Y.	35	—	Stealing 2 quarts milk, 1 can, and 1 knife.	1 Mar.	27 „	„	2 cal. months hard labour.
G. Y.	50	—	Stealing ½ a bushel beans, &c.	1 „	28 „	„	6 „ „
T. H.	30	—	Stealing 2 shirts and other articles.	2 „	30 „	„	9 „ „
J. B.	31	Once	An assault	6 „	6 „	Summarily.	6 „ „
M. S.	25	—	Stealing 3 planks wood and other articles.	8 „	27 „	Assizes	3 cal. mos. hard labour, and first and last weeks, solitary.
M. S.	21	Once	Begging alms	9 „	9 „	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
T. P.	27	—	Stealing 1 pig	14 „	27 „	Assizes	2 „ „
E. C.	18	—	House-breaking, and stealing 8 ounces sugar, &c.	14 „	30 „	„	6 „ „
J. W.	71	—	Stealing 15 tame fowls.	18 „	28 „	„	2 „ „
T. W.	21	—	Being found in the night in an iron-foundry, with intent to steal certain goods therein.	18 „	30 „	„	9 „ „
B. V.	27	—	Stealing a pig	20 „	29 „	„	2 „ „
J. G.	28	—	Stealing 2 shirts	20 „	27 „	„	3 „ „
T. H.	32	—	Stealing 1 spade and other articles.	20 „	30 „	„	9 „ „
G. G.	26	5 times	Attempt to commit a felony	22 „	22 „	Summarily.	3 „ „
J. B.	14	—	Collecting alms under false pretences.	13 Apr.	13 Apr.	„	2 „ „
G. B.	23	3 times	Trespass in search of game.	13 „	13 „	„	2 „ „
G. M.	43	Once	Taking and destroying fish.	15 „	15 „	„	2 „ „
A. S.	21	—	Trespass in search of game.	19 „	15 „	„	2 „ „
S. S.	20	—	An assault	21 „	21 „	„	2 „ „
R. C.	22	3 times	Trespass in search of game.	22 „	22 „	„	2 „ „
J. G.	47	—	Breaking a lamp	24	24 „	„	27 days hard labour.

WARWICK—County House of Correction—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. J. -	40	4 times	Trespass in search of game.	1854: 25 Apr.	1854: 25 Apr.	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
J. J. -	50	—	Collecting alms under false pretences.	27 „	27 „	„	3 „ „
J. J. -	19	5 times	Begging alms -	29 „	29 „	„	21 days hard labour.
J. L. -	29	Once -	Taking and destroying fish.	8 May	8 May	„	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. B. -	32	—	„ „	8 „	8 „	„	1 „ „
J. P. -	14	—	Illtreating a sheep	8 „	8 „	„	2 „ „
J. H. -	30	Once -	Breaking a lamp -	9 „	9 „	„	21 days hard labour.
J. M. -	16	—	Illtreating a duck	10 „	10 „	„	21 „ „
W. N. -	30	—	Neglecting his family.	10 „	10 „	„	3 cal. months hard labour.
W. G. D.	43	4 times	Taking and destroying fish.	11 „	11 „	„	3 „ „
M. W. -	17	3 times	Damaging certain herbage, &c.	12 „	12 „	„	1 „ „

Females.

M. A. C.	20	—	Uttering base coin	1852: 25 Oct.	1853: 3 Jan.	Sessions	18 cal. months hard labour.
C. E. C. -	23	—	House-breaking and stealing boots.	1853: 16 July	27 July	Assizes	18 „ „
S. A. T. -	22	—	Obtaining 3 loaves bread under a certain false pretence.	1854: 16 Jan.	1854: 24 Mar.	„	3 „ „
S. M. -	20	—	Stealing a blanket and Dutch oven.	25 „	24 „	„	6 „ „
A. T. -	26	—	Murder of a newborn child.	30 „	29 „	„	12 „ „
E. H. -	37	—	Stealing 55 lbs. lead, &c.	9 Feb.	17 „	Sessions	6 „ „
C. B. -	44	Once -	Stealing 2 pair boots.	25 „	24 „	Assizes	12 „ „
L. N. -	25	—	Stealing a sovereign and other monies.	28 „	24 „	„	8 „ „
E. B. -	19	—	Concealing the birth of a newborn child.	1 Mar.	28 „	„	6 cal. mos. hard labour, and first and last weeks, solitary.
M. U. -	37	—	Collecting alms under false pretences.	7 Apr.	7 Apr.	Summarily.	3 cal. months hard labour.
A. T. -	40	—	„ „	7 „	7 „	„	3 „ „
M. B. -	24	4 times	An assault -	13 „	15 „	„	6 weeks hard labour.
E. W. -	36	Once -	Begging alms -	27 „	27 „	„	28 days hard labour.
M. H. -	37	Twice	Neglecting her family.	29 „	29 „	„	21 „ „
A. W. -	15	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	5 May	5 May	„	27 „ „
M. C. -	15	—	„ „	5 „	5 „	„	27 „ „
E. G. -	15	—	Stealing 4 pair boots.	8 „	8 „	„	14 „ „
C. E. -	32	6 times	Begging alms -	10 „	10 „	„	27 „ „
M. A. N.	17	—	Riotous and disorderly.	13 „	13 „	„	21 „ „
J. K. -	19	—	„ „	15 „	15 „	„	14 „ „

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of SHREWSBURY on the 15th of March 1854.

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. B. -	24	—	Assaulting an infant.	1853: 5 Feb.	1853: 21 Mar.	Assizes	18 months imprisonment.
G. E. -	19	—	Assault and robbery.	,,	,,	,,	1 year's imprisonment.
E. S. -	21	1	Night poaching	25 ,,	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,
J. G. -	26	—	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,
J. B. -	32	—	Stealing cattle -	26 ,,	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,
R. W. -	25	—	Highway robbery.	4 Mar.	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,
J. C. -	35	—	Assaulting a female.	12 ,,	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,
J. O. -	21	—	Perjury - -	18 ,,	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,
D. B. -	40	2	Stealing money	19 Apr.	27 June	Sessions	1 ,, ,,
J. D. -	23	—	Manslaughter -	6 May	23 July	Assizes	18 months imprisonment.
J. C. -	18	—	Stealing money	12 ,,	27 June	Sessions	12 ,, ,,
B. P. -	67	9	Stealing a pair of spectacles.	17 ,,	,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
S. G. -	22	—	Assault - -	21 ,,	,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
E. W. -	20	—	Assaulting an infant.	26 ,,	23 July	Assizes	12 ,, ,,
S. M. -	73	3	Uttering base coin.	6 June	27 June	Sessions	12 ,, ,,
R. J. -	19	—	Felony with a mare.	7 ,,	23 July	Assizes	2 years imprisonment.
G. C. -	30	1	Rape.	11 ,,	,,	,,	18 months imprisonment.
W. H. -	17	—	Burglary - -	22 ,,	,,	,,	8 ,, ,,
J. W. -	29	—	Uttering base coin.	6 Aug.	19 ,,	Sessions	6 ,, ,,
R. H. -	21	—	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	20 ,,	17 Oct.	,,	9 ,, ,,
J. S. -	24	7	Poaching - -	28 ,,	,,	Summarily.	3 months and sureties for 6 months.
H. O. -	19	—	Killing a mare -	30 ,,	,,	Sessions.	6 months imprisonment.
G. B- -	27	—	Cutting and wounding.	10 Sept.	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
R. R. -	14	4	Housebreaking -	14 ,,	14 Oct.	,,	6 ,, ,,
W. S. -	14	1	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
T. M. -	14	—	,, ,,	,,	30 Dec.	,,	6 ,, ,,
B. M. -	16	—	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
W. W. -	18	2	Assault - -	30 ,,	19 Oct.	,,	6 ,, ,,
W. L. -	20	—	Stealing money, &c.	5 Oct.	15 ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
W. B. -	25	1	Poaching - -	15 ,,	,,	Summarily.	6 ,, ,,
J. F. -	21	—	Uttering base coin.	,,	17 ,,	Sessions	6 ,, ,,
J. J. -	25	—	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
G. F. -	51	—	Stealing poultry	18 ,,	1854: 2 Jan.	,,	,, ,,
B. P. -	30	—	Stealing wood -	17 Oct.	1853: 31 Dec.	,,	4 calendar months imprisonment.
J. D	30	2	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	19 ,,	23 ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
J. S. -	53	—	Stealing money -	31 ,,	1854: 2 Jan.	,,	3 ,, ,,
D. K. -	18	—	Uttering base coin.	3 Nov.	2 ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
T. K. -	23	—	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
S. T. -	38	3	Breach of peace	7 ,,	,,	Summarily.	6 ,, ,,
T. J.	24	2	Stealing poultry	12 ,,	1853: 30 Dec.	Sessions	3 ,, ,,

SHREWSBURY—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
R. P. -	55	1	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	1853: 16 Nov.	1854: 2 Jan.	Sessions	3 calendar months imprisonment.
T. G. D.	29	1	Stealing fowls -	18 „	„	„	6 „ „
R. B. -	50	—	Receiving stolen goods.	23 „	„	„	3 „ „
J. B. -	26	—	Housebreaking, and stealing a bridle.	„	„	„	9 „ „
S. S. -	26	1	Stealing fowls -	„	„	„	3 „ „
G. F. -	31	—	Uttering base coin.	25 „	„	„	12 „ „
T. J. P.	17	—	Stealing grocery	30 „	1853: 30 Dec.	„	6 „ „
T. M. G.	21	—	Stealing a watch	7 Dec.	1854: 2 Jan.	„	12 „ „
E. H. -	37	—	Stealing wheat -	7 „	„	„	3 „ „
W. G. -	26	—	Assaulting a female.	21 „	„	„	12 „ „
W. B. -	30	—	Stealing a gander	28 „	„	„	3 „ „
R. E. -	24	—	Stealing a dung fork.	31 „	1853: 31 Dec.	„	4 „ „
J. W. -	23	2	Assault - -	1854: 3 Jan.	„	Summarily.	14 days imprisonment.
J. B. -	36	2	Stealing potatoes	10 „	1854: 9 Mar.	Sessions	4 years penal servitude.
J. B. -	23	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 weeks imprisonment.
H. P. -	21	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
H. S. -	22	1	Breach of peace	18 „	—	Summarily.	3 calendar months imprisonment.
A. R. -	40	—	Stealing a glazier's diamond.	19 „	„	Sessions	3 weeks „
T. P. -	13	1	Stealing 2 posts	„	„	„	2 calendar months imprisonment.
E. S. -	17	—	Stealing a smock frock.	20 „	„	„	3 weeks „
J. T. -	23	—	Stealing oil cake	21 „	„	„	3 „ „
W. T. -	21	—	„ „	„	„	„	3 „ „
J. E. -	28	—	Stealing money	28 „	„	„	3 calendar months imprisonment.
T. Y. -	28	7	Poaching - -	30 „	—	Summarily.	3 „ „
J. P. -	16	—	Stealing boots -	31 „	„	Sessions	2 „ „
F. P. -	22	16	Poaching - -	30 Jan.	—	Summarily.	2 „ „
E. W. -	42	2	Stealing oats -	2 Feb.	9 Mar.	Sessions.	3 „ „
P. O. S.	27	—	Stealing a glazier's diamond.	„	„	„	3 weeks imprisonment.
R. J. -	22	—	Stealing gearing	3 „	„	„	3 „ „
W. B. -	21	1	Stealing barley -	„	„	„	3 „ „
J. B. -	27	—	Stealing potatoes	„	„	„	3 calendar months imprisonment.
J. P. -	20	3	Vagrancy - -	6 „	—	Summarily.	6 weeks „
J. E. -	28	—	Stealing money -	9 „	9 Mar.	Sessions	3 calendar months imprisonment.
R. P. -	15	—	Cutting a pit rope	11 „	—	Summarily.	2 „ „
J. B. -	15	—	Stealing iron -	15 „	—	„	2 „ „
R. L. -	15	—	„ „	„	—	„	2 „ „
T. W. -	19	2	Breach of the peace.	17 „	—	„	2 „ „
J. L. -	21	—	Bastardy - -	18 „	—	„	1 „ „
S. J. -	26	1	Damaging a table	24 „	—	„	2 „ „
H. H. -	22	—	Bastardy - -	25 „	—	„	21 days „
E. J. -	43	—	Vagrant - -	„	—	„	21 „ „

SHREWSBURY—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
J. H.	19	—	Disorderly servant.	1 Mar.	—	Summarily.	21 days imprisonment.
J. B.	21	—	Vagrant	2 „	—	„	27 „ „
G. W.	24	—	„ „	„	—	„	27 „ „
W. P.	24	1	Using a false certificate.	3 „	—	„	6 weeks „
J. B.	16	—	Vagrant	„	—	„	6 „ „
J. B.	14	—	„ „	„	—	„	1 calendar month imprisonment.
J. L.	27	—	Stabbing a mare	„	9 Mar.	Sessions	6 „ „
J. O. B.	24	1	Vagrant	4 „	—	Summarily.	14 days „
J. D.	40	—	Breach of peace	„	—	„	1 calendar month imprisonment.
E. J.	31	—	Resisting a constable.	7 „	—	„	2 „ „
J. D.	40	—	Refusing to support his wife.	9 „	—	„	1 „ „
G. E.	22	—	Disorderly servant.	„	—	—	21 days „
R. G.	18	2	Stealing apparel	3 „	9 Mar.	Sessions	4 calendar months imprisonment.
E. R.	40	1	Stealing shoemaking lasts.	4 „	„	„	3 „ „
J. H.	28	—	Embezzling money.	10 „	10 „	„	1 „ „
A. E. P.	31	—	Selling tobacco without licence.	11 „	—	Summarily.	3 „ „
S. C.	27	—	Begging	13 „	—	„	7 days „
J. M.	24	—	Begging	13 Mar.	—	„	10 „ „
J. P.	19	4	Damaging a tree	„	—	„	1 calendar month's imprisonment.
J. D.	24	1	Poaching	14 „	—	„	3 „ „
J. W.	29	2	Absconding from union.	„	—	„	1 „ „
			Females.				
				1853:	1853:		
S. M.	21	—	Stealing money	4 Mar.	21 Mar.	Assizes	1 year's imprisonment.
E. W.	24	2	Assault and robbery.	„	„	„	1 „ „
E. S.	18	—	Concealing the birth of her child.	30 Apr.	23 July	„	8 calendar month's imprisonment.
E. D.	33	4	Stealing brass weights.	28 June	28 June	Session	Transported for 7 years.
E. W.	21	3	Stealing money	9 Nov.	30 Dec.	„	4 calendar months imprisonment.
					1854:		
E. B.	29	—	„ „	2 Dec.	2 Jan.	„	12 „ „
					1853:		
J. A.	25	—	Stealing a coat	31 „	31 Dec.	„	4 „ „
E. G.	53	—	Stealing grocery	„	„	„	4 „ „
				1854:	1851:		
C. G.	22	—	Stealing coal	9 Jan.	9 Mar.	„	6 weeks imprisonment.
A. R.	20	—	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	23 „	„	„	6 „ „
R. M.	47	—	Stealing cups and saucers.	26 „	„	„	3 „ „
H. G.	19	—	Stealing boots	30 „	„	„	1 calendar month's imprisonment.
M. D.	22	—	Begging	3 Feb.	—	Summarily.	7 days imprisonment.
A. P.	17	—	Stealing bacon, &c.	10 „	9 Mar.	Sessions	1 calendar month's imprisonment.
J. C.	20	—	Stealing a pair of boots.	16 „	„	„	1 „ „

SHREWSBURY—Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
E. C. -	24	—	Stealing a shawl	1854: 21 Feb.	1854: 9 Mar.	Sessions	2 weeks imprisonment.
M. L. -	30	—	Stealing a warming pan.	24 „	„	„	2 calendar months imprisonment.
M. B. -	20	—	Stealing lace -	25 „	„	„	6 weeks imprisonment.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of WORCESTER on the 29th of March 1854.

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. S. -	25	—	Rape - -	1852: 29 Mar.	1852: 17 July	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
D. P. -	21	9	Unlawfully wounding.	11 Dec.	1853: 3 Jan.	Sessions	2 „ „
H. W. -	23	4	„ „	1853: 4 Jan.	5 „	„	2 „ „
G. B. -	26	1	Horsestealing -	8 Feb.	8 Mar.	Assizes	18 calendar months hard labour.
T. B. -	23	1	Assault with intent.	5 Mar.	„	„	18 „ „
H. F. -	22	1	Stealing a furnace.	22 „	4 Apr.	Sessions	12 „ „
J. S. -	34	1	Stealing fowls -	2 Apr.	„	„	12 „ „
R. T. -	36	1	„ „	„ „	„	„	12 „ „
T. W. -	18	—	Breaking into a shop.	7 May	27 June	„	12 cal. mos. and 14 days hard labour.
E. R. -	28	5	Stealing paper -	17 May	„	„	12 calendar months hard labour.
B. H. -	22	1	Stealing wheat -	28 May	„	„	12 „ „
J. M'K.	26	—	Robbery - -	31 May	1854: 6 Mar.	Assizes -	4 years penal servitude.
H. V. -	38	—	Fraud - - -	18 June	1853: 27 June	Sessions	12 calendar months hard labour.
T. F. -	20	4	Stealing wool -	25 June	„	„	12 „ „
J. T. -	23	1	„ „	„ „	„	„	12 „ „
J. F. -	23	1	Stealing soot -	2 July	13 July	Assizes -	12 „ „
J. B. -	61	—	Cutting and wounding.	6 „	„	„	12 „ „
W. G. -	19	—	Stealing silk -	14 „	15 „	„	12 „ „
W. W. -	34	—	Assault with intent.	29 „	1854: 6 Mar.	„	12 „ „
M. H. -	55	—	Embezzlement -	30 „	1853: 17 Oct.	Sessions	12 „ „
P. B. -	17	—	Stealing a mare	3 Aug.	„	„	12 „ „
J. H -	23	1	Embezzlement -	4 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. F. -	19	—	Stealing from the person.	9 „	„	„	6 „ „
W. D. -	34	—	Stealing money -	10 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. G. -	44	—	„ „	„ „	„	„	6 „ „
T. S..	40	—	Uttering " base coin.	18 „	„	„	6 „ „
W. B. -	20	1	Assault - -	20 „	—	Summarily.	2 cal. months hard labour, and find sureties for 6 cal. months.
J. A.	18	—	Assault with intent.	29 „	„	Sessions	2 years hard labour.

WORCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
T. T.	28	2	Stealing lead	1853: 30 Aug.	1853: 17 Oct.	Sessions	6 calendar months hard labour.
W. J. N.	29	—	Stealing a portmantua.	14 Sept.	"	"	9 " "
G. B.	33	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	24 Sept.	"	"	9 " "
E. H.	45	—	Want sureties	6 Oct.	—	Summarily.	6 calendar months imprisonment.
D. T.	29	—	Stealing money	13 "	1854: 6 Mar.	Assizes	2 years hard labour.
C. T.	20	1	Stealing a bucket	14 "	1853: 17 Oct.	Sessions	12 calendar months hard labour.
G. J.	20	1	Stealing a spring balance.	21 "	1854: 2 Jan.	"	12 " "
T. C.	50	1	Stealing oats	2 Nov.	"	"	6 " "
W. W.	19	1	Stealing a pair of boots.	7 "	"	"	6 " "
H. T.	14	—	Housebreaking	"	"	"	4 " "
G. C.	18	—	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
C. T.	16	—	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
L. C.	16	—	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
W. J.	20	1	Stealing a watch	12 "	"	"	6 " "
W. W.	15	—	Stealing from the person.	24 "	"	"	3 " "
T. T.	20	—	Stealing iron	"	"	"	3 " "
J. C.	35	1	Want of sureties	28 "	—	Summarily.	12 calendar months imprisonment.
T. H.	44	—	Embezzlement	29 "	"	Sessions	12 calendar months hard labour.
H. L.	17	—	Stealing money	1 Dec.	"	"	12 " "
S. B.	54	1	Stealing swedes	5 Dec.	"	"	12 " "
J. W.	47	—	Uttering base coin.	"	"	"	12 " "
T. A.	43	—	Stealing ganders	7 "	"	"	3 " "
W. R.	65	—	" "	"	"	"	3 " "
W. B.	21	—	Stealing bread and bacon.	8 "	"	"	4 " "
G. T.	33	—	Stealing malt, &c.	9 "	"	"	6 cal. months and 14 days hard labour.
W. J.	20	—	Stealing from the person.	13 "	"	"	12 calendar months hard labour.
T. B.	15	—	Stealing lip salve, &c.	14 "	"	"	6 " "
J. B.	30	—	Stealing a sheep	15 "	"	"	12 " "
T. E.	26	—	Stealing a cheese	"	"	"	4 " "
H. N.	42	—	Stealing 2 boots	21 "	"	"	3 " "
E. P.	20	—	Stealing a clock, &c.	22 "	"	"	4 " "
C. T.	16	—	Stealing a horse	"	"	"	6 " "
W. M.	53	—	Assault	24 "	"	"	2 years hard labour.
C. C.	17	—	Stealing straw	31 "	"	"	6 calendar months hard labour.
W. H.	27	—	Stealing calico	"	"	"	6 " "
J. D.	25	—	Stealing from the person.	"	"	"	3 " "
T. R.	37	—	Stealing lead	1854: 4 Jan.	28 Feb.	"	3 " "
J. B.	22	—	Attempt to rob	7 "	6 Mar.	Assizes	9 " "
W. P.	29	—	Stealing a sheep	"	28 Feb.	Sessions	12 " "
J. J.	23	—	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
J. W.	33	—	Stealing ducks	10 "	"	"	6 " "
J. W.	49	—	Stealing 2 pair of trousers.	14 "	"	"	3 " "
P. S.	23	—	Stealing 2 pair of boots.	"	"	"	6 weeks "
P. M.	30	—	" "	"	"	"	6 " "
J. S.	25	1	Stealing peas	16 "	"	"	3 calendar months hard labour.
R. P.	21	—	Stealing a cap	18 "	"	"	3 " "

WORCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1854:	1854:		
J. W.	19	—	Vagrant	20 Jan.	—	Summarily.	3 calendar months hard labour.
J. S.	21	—	" "	"	—	"	3 " "
T. C.	16	—	" "	"	—	"	3 " "
J. J.	54	—	Stealing swedes	21 "	28 Feb.	Sessions	2 " "
H. H.	14	—	Stealing a lamb	23 "	"	"	6 " "
J. C.	18	—	Stealing a pair of boots.	25 "	"	"	6 " "
B. R.	25	—	Stealing fowls	27 "	"	"	12 " "
D. S.	20	—	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
W. S.	18	—	" "	"	"	"	12 " "
J. T.	23	—	Stealing from the person.	31 "	"	"	6 " "
J. M.	39	—	"	"	"	"	6 " "
W. J.	20	—	Stealing a gun	2 Feb.	"	"	4 " "
P. L.	18	—	" "	"	"	"	3 " "
J. F.	47	—	Want of sureties	"	—	Summarily.	6 calendar months imprisonment.
J. T.	23	—	Unlawfully wounding.	3 "	6 Mar.	Assizes	3 calendar months hard labour.
H. H.	23	2	Stealing iron	"	28 Feb.	Sessions	3 " "
J. T.	36	1	Fraud	"	"	"	4 " "
D. C.	39	—	Stealing oil cloth &c.	4 "	"	"	3 " "
J. T.	28	1	Stealing rags, bones, &c.	"	"	"	6 weeks "
D. M.	17	—	Stealing bacon	6 "	"	"	2 " "
H. G.	23	—	stealing money	7 "	"	"	6 " "
J. H.	32	7	Night poaching	"	6 Mar.	Assizes	6 " "
L. P.	18	—	Embezzlement	8 "	28 Feb.	Sessions	3 " "
G. D.	17	—	Stealing tools	"	"	Sessions	2 " "
R. B.	20	3	Stealing brass	13 "	"	"	6 " "
J. W.	54	—	Neglect of family	14 "	—	Summarily.	3 " "
W. H.	22	1	Stealing fox skin	15 "	28 Feb.	Sessions	6 " "
S. B.	47	—	Stealing malt	16 "	"	"	3 " "
T. G.	19	—	Stealing 20*l.*	17 "	"	"	12 " "
W. W.	19	—	Poaching	18 "	—	Summarily.	2 " "
J. T.	40	—	Assault	"	—	"	2 calendar months imprisonment.
J. W.	21	—	Stealing a wrapper.	20 "	28 Feb.	Sessions	3 calendar months hard labour.
R. H.	20	—	Cutting and wounding.	21 "	6 Mar.	Assizes	5 years penal servitude.
S. K.	18	—	Housebreaking	"	28 Feb.	Sessions	3 calendar months hard labour.
J. T.	27	—	Stealing fowls	"	"	"	4 " "
W. K.	32	1	Stealing money	24 "	"	"	6 " "
J. J.	40	—	Bastardy	"	—	Summarily.	3 calendar months imprisonment.
S. T.	28	—	Maliciousdamage	25 "	—	"	6 weeks hard labour.
J. B.	45	—	Stealing beans	"	28 Feb.	Sessions	3 calendar months hard labour.
J. C.	24	5	Stealing fowls	27 "	"	"	4 years penal servitude.
W. L.	21	3	" "	"	"	"	2 calendar months hard labour.
E. W.	18	—	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
C. J.	30	—	Stealing potatoes	4 Mar.	6 Mar.	Assizes	3 " "
A. H.	58	—	Unlawfully wounding.	6 "	"	"	2 " "
J. B.	28	—	Stealing ducks	"	7 "	"	6 " "
H. S.	49	—	Vagrant	"	—	Summarily.	3 " "
J. S.	21	—	Manslaughter	7 "	10 Mar.	Assizes	12 " "
J. W.	15	1	Stealing from the person.	"	8 Mar.	"	4 " "
E. T.	17	1	" "	"	"	"	4 " "
M. H.	14	—	" "	"	"	"	6 " "
W. J.	18	—	" "	"	9 "	"	6 " "

WORCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. B. -	15	—	Vagrant - -	1854: 9 Mar.	1854: —	Summarily.	2 months hard labour.
M. B. -	16	—	" "	"	—	"	2 " "
M. H. -	16	—	" "	"	—	"	2 " "
J. S. -	23	1	Assaulting a constable.	11 "	—	"	1 " "
J. C. -	40	—	Assaulting a constable.	11 Mar.	—	Summarily.	1 mo. hard labour.
J. W. -	41	—	Assault - -	13 "	—	"	3 cal. months hard labour.
G. B. -	21	—	Poaching - -	14 "	—	"	21 days hard labour.
J. W. -	25	3	" "	"	—	"	21 " "
W. S. -	22	—	Assaulting a constable.	"	—	"	2 mos. hard labour.
B. P. -	25	3	" "	"	—	"	2 " "
G. M. M'F.	41	—	Neglect of family	"	—	"	1 " "
J. J. -	19	—	Vagrant - -	"	—	"	2 " "
W. W. -	11	1	Stealing 2 boxes, &c.	"	—	"	6 weeks hard labour.
T. H. -	60	—	Neglect of family	15 "	—	"	1 cal. month hard labour.
J. J. -	18	—	Larceny - -	16 "	—	"	14 days hard labour.
T. N. -	22	—	Poaching - -	17 "	—	"	1 mo. hard labour.
W. H. -	22	—	Assault - -	"	—	"	28 days imprisonment.
J. P. -	35	—	Neglect of family	18 "	—	"	1 mo. hard labour.
G. J. -	16	—	Vagrant - -	23 "	—	"	6 weeks hard labour.
J. G. -	49	1	Want of sureties	25 "	—	"	2 mos. hard labour.
F. H. -	23	—	Vagrant - -	28 "	—	"	1 " "
G. A. -	23	—	" "	"	—	"	1 " "
F. C. -	28	—	" "	"	—	"	1 " "
M. G. -	19	—	" "	"	—	—	1 " "
S. H. -	22	—	Assaulting a constable.	"	—	Sessions	2 " "
J. J. -	20	1	Stealing lead -	"	—	"	For examination.
M. A. P.	38	1	Stealing wearing apparel.	1853: 21 May	1853: 27 June	"	7 years transportation.
C. S. -	20	2	Stealing from the person.	20 July	17 Oct.	"	12 cal. months hard labour.
M. M. -	37	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	2 Aug.	"	"	6 " "
S. A. -	25	—	Stealing from the person.	1854: 25 Oct.	1854: 2 Jan.	"	3 " "
A. J. -	22	—	" "	17 Nov.	"	"	6 " "
J. H. -	21	—	" "	"	"	"	6 " "
A. J. -	20	—	" "	13 Dec.	"	"	6 " "
M. M. -	36	—	" "	21 "	"	"	3 " "
S. C. -	26	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	24 "	"	"	12 " "
S. T. -	30	1	Stealing from the person.	31 "	"	"	4 years penal servitude.
E. D. -	18	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	1854: 11 Jan.	28 Feb.	"	12 cal. months hard labour.
E. L. -	51	1	Stealing two candlesticks.	17 "	"	"	6 " "
E. B. -	18	—	Stealing two handkerchiefs.	20 "	"	"	3 " "
R. M'J.	17	—	" "	"	"	"	3 " "
M. H. -	16	—	Housebreaking -	24 "	"	"	6 " "
M. B. -	18	—	Stealing from the person.	31 "	"	"	4 " "
S. E. -	58	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	8 Feb.	"	"	6 " "
P. B. -	52	—	Stealing a brooch	12 "	"	"	3 " "
M. K. -	36	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	18 "	"	"	12 " "

WORCESTER—County Gaol and House of Correction—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
E. T. -	28	—	Stealing money, &c.	1854: 22 Feb.	1854: 28 Feb.	Sessions	3 calendar months hard labour.
M. G. -	17	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	25 „	„	„	12 „ „
A. D. -	25	—	Stealing a blanket	7 Mar.	10 Mar.	Assizes	4 „ „
M. D. -	15	—	Vagrant - -	9 „	—	Summarily.	21 days hard labour.
S. C. -	59	4	Assault - -	28 „	—	„	1 month imprisonment.
E. P. -	39	1	„ „	„	—	„	1 „ „
E. W. -	18	—	Stealing lead -	„	—	—	For examination.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the CITY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of WORCESTER on the 28th of March 1854.

Name.	Age	How often in Prison before.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				Males.			
W. P. -	25	—	Maliciously wounding.	1853: 6 Oct.	1854: 6 Mar.	Assizes -	6 calendar months hard labour.
T. H. -	22	2	Embezzlement -	1854: 20 Jan.	„	„	9 „ „
J. S. -	22	—	Stealing from the person 1*l.* 3*s.*	30 „	„	„	6 „ „
J. B. -	20	2	Stealing a pair of trousers.	31 „	„	„	2 „ „
T. C. -	17	4	Stealing a fowl -	22 Feb.	„	„	3 „ „
J. R. -	30	1	Stealing lead -	28 „	„	„	8 „ „
W. C. -	28	13	Leaving the union with clothing.	21 „	„	Summarily.	6 weeks „
C. F. -	22	—	Bastardy - -	3 Mar.	„	„	3 calendar months imprisonment.
S. G. -	34	1	Leaving his employ.	17 „	„	„	3 weeks hard labour.
S. G. -	21	—	An assault -	18 „	„	„	1 calendar month hard labour.
J. S. -	19	—	Bastardy - -	24 „	„		2 calendar months imprisonment.
				Females.			
C. A. -	26	1	Stealing from the person 4*l.*	1853: 3 Aug.	1853: 18 Oct.	Sessions	6 cal. mos. hard labour, first and last 2 weeks solitary.
M. L. -	63	3	Stealing cloth from a shop.	19 Dec.	1854: 5 Jan.	„	4 years penal servitude.
A. L. -	40	1	„ „	„	„	„	1 year hard labour, last week solitary.
M. D. -	28	1	Stealing from the person 10*s.*	1854: 6 Jan.	6 Mar.	Assizes:	4 years penal servitude.
A. S. -	20	—	Stealing wearing apparel.	18 „	„	„	2 calendar months hard labour.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION of FALMOUTH on the 21st of October 1853.

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
Constantino Ropolos -	43	Smuggling -	1853: 24 Aug.	Summarily.	6 months imprisonment.
Joannis N. Dielas -	32	" "	"	"	6 " "
Giovanni Michomati -	30	" "	"	"	6 " "
John Ryan - -	28	Refusing to proceed to sea in the "Cosmo" after signing articles.	28 Sept.	"	3 " "
Benjamin White - -	26	" "	"	"	3 " "
Thomas Evans - -	36	" "	"	"	3 " "
Jonn Bowen - -	20	" "	"	"	3 " "
Robert Howe - -	31	" "	"	"	3 " "
Henry Brunt - -	23	" "	"	"	3 " "
William Union - -	36	Refusing to proceed to sea in the bark "Ida" after signing articles.	1 Oct.	"	3 " "
James Garret - -	26	" "	"	"	3 " "
Edwin Smith Spicer -	33	" "	"	"	3 " "
Leonidi Kayiris - -	32	Smuggling -	21 Oct.	"	6 " "
Demetrio Vulgaris -	34	" "	"	"	6 " "
Filippo Vulgaris - -	30	" "	"	"	6 " "

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

NINETEENTH REPORT.

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV. SCOTLAND.

BEF

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

[IV.]

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REPORT

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

My Lord, *London, January* 31, 1854.

I beg to present to your Lordship the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the District of Scotland.

I have visited during the past year, nearly all the prisons in the district, the exceptions being only a few of the very small ones, while those of the larger class I have seen several times. With the few exceptions noticed in the separate reports I found them (Scotch as well as English) in general good order; the rules for their management being very regularly enforced, as far as the means of accommodation permitted.

The number of criminal prisoners, committed to the prisons of Scotland, during the year ending June last (not including the English prisons of the district), amounted to 25,073, showing a decrease, as compared with the year preceding, of 2,311; which is so far satisfactory.

A considerable amount of additional accommodation, has been brought into use in the Scotch prisons during the year; but in several places it is still lamentably deficient; and I have not learnt that any active measures are yet in progress to improve it in such places; the first of which, is the female prison in Edinburgh, still unaltered; the female prison at Dundee; the prisons of Stirling, and Perth, and the borough gaol of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In my last report, I brought under your Lordship's notice, the altered system of discipline, which under the directions of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, had been introduced into the several prisons.

The prison statistical year of Scotland ends with June; and as but a small portion of the extensive additions already noticed, were then in use, the returns must be considered as only exhibiting the results of the new system, while deprived of one of its principal features—the means of separate confinement.

Judging, however, from the experience we have yet had, there seems every reason to believe that the system is in no respect detrimental to the health of the prisoners, and that, without incurring the imputation of cruelty or of undue severity, both the crank and the guard beds have a marked deterring influence, which is found to extend even to the old offenders. See p. 27.

I have heard objections taken in other places, to the working of the crank within doors, but in the prisons of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in the General Prison at Perth, in each of which I have generally found not less than 24 cranks at work in separate cells, all the workers seemed to perform their tasks without any appearance of distress, or even of fatigue. I invited complaints from each individual so employed, but received none. Some of them, indeed, remarked that they did not like the work, but no one said the task was too hard; while all of them seemed alike free from excitement or depression of spirits.

In watching the progress of the new system, the propriety of making some slight modifications in the rules for its working, suggested themselves; I brought them under the notice of the General Board, and they were at once altered.

I made several visits to the General Prison at Perth in the course of the year, and reported to the General Board from time to time, such observations as seemed to require their notice; but the regular and minute inspections made by the several Directors of the Board who had been appointed to visit the prison in the course of the year, had left me little to notice, every department being in excellent order.

The juvenile class, under the relaxed system of discipline adopted by Sir George Grey, in 1847, continues

to be an interesting feature in that establishment, and continues to furnish a salutary warning of the evils of sending children to a prison; for while discipline, instruction, and training to habits of industry, there inculcated, bring many of them to a fit state to return to society, the prison stamp is upon their characters, and renders their return almost impossible.

The condition of that class however, has not been without its use, for it has helped to show what might have been made of such children, and at less expense, had the same care been bestowed upon them in an asylum without sending them to prison; and it is gratifying to find that the necessity of having industrial asylums for such children, at length begins to manifest itself so strongly in the public mind; for, as shown in my fourteenth and subsequent reports, it is a course which I have been pressing on the notice of the public for years past.

The breaking down of Scotch convicts on their transfer to English prisons, has been frequently noticed to the prejudice of the Scotch system of treatment; but I would suggest to the English prison authorities, who make such remarks, whether the breaking down may not be traced to the change of diet; for while the general good health in the prisons of Scotland, is perhaps unequalled elsewhere, it seems but reasonable to suppose, that the health of a Scotch convict in an English prison, must be the same as in a Scotch one, if supported on the same diet.

On this subject I may remark, that out of 50 English convicts confined in the General Prison, to whom I put the question separately, there were only 6 who said they preferred the English dietary.

I beg to direct your Lordship's attention, to the separate report on Carlisle, in which prison, although crank working and guard beds are in use, the authorities there do not permit the prisoners to be weighed.

The closing of the prisons of Scotland at 8 instead of 9 o'clock at night, as recommended in my last report, has been carried into effect by order of the General

Board, with your Lordship's sanction, and is felt as a great boon by the subordinate officers of the prisons.

For the usual statistical information, I beg to refer your Lordship to the Fifteenth Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

I have, My Lord, the honour to be
Your Lordship's very obedient,
humble servant,
JOHN KINCAID.

IV. SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 12, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

West Prison	-	40 male criminals.
East Prison	-	12 male ditto.
„	-	29 female ditto.
„	-	10 male civil prisoners.
Total	-	91

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the past year amounted to 78, being a decrease of 2 on the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair and had undergone no alteration.

There had been one death during the March quarter, but in other respects the general health of the prisoners had been good and free from any prevailing disease. The surgeon's duties had been regularly attended to by Dr. Reid.

The Rev. Daniel Baxter continues to perform the duties of chaplain and teacher with his usual zeal and ability.

In his report for last quarter, he expresses his regret that, though he has done everything in his power to promote the spiritual and moral improvement of the prisoners, the number has been increasing, and the juvenile class not diminishing; while on the same subject, in a subsequent report, he points forcibly to the necessity for legislative enactment empowering the magistrates to send vagrants and neglected children to industrial institutions.

The library books are in pretty good order, and he states that they are carefully preserved and well taken care of. The education of the prisoners seems to be very satisfactorily

Scotland.

Aberdeen Prison.

conducted, and in several instances their progress has been remarkable.

The general conduct was reported to have been good, though the punishments had been numerous for the non-completion of tasks.

Six crank machines had been provided, but at the time of my visit, no prisoners had been committed for hard labour, nor had any juvenile offenders been sentenced to be whipped.

The matron, Miss Chalmers, was ill in bed at the time, and I regret to learn that she has since died, for she was an estimable woman.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	5	–
Winding weft	2	–
Shoemaking	3	–
Shirtmaking	–	7
Knitting stockings	–	16
Saddler work	1	–
Picking oakum	30	2
Cooking and washing	1	3
Crank-machines	5	1
Under sentence for 10 days	1	–
Debtors and untried prisoners under examination who decline to work	14	–
Total	62	29

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing purchased at the best market. The accounts are settled annually.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	13	$8\frac{6}{9}$
Average amount of earnings	2	18	$7\frac{2}{9}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	18	10	$2\frac{3}{9}$

Every department in both prisons, as well as the general appearance of the prisoners, was creditable to the management of the governor, Mr. Chalmers.

One of the female officers has, I understand, been advanced to the situation of matron.

Aberdeen Police Cells.

ABERDEEN POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected August 28, 1853.]

I found a few of the cells occupied by persons taken into custody during the last twenty-four hours, and whose cases had not yet been disposed of; but all the cells were, as usual, in a clean and wholesome state.

PETERHEAD PRISON.

[Inspected August 28, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

3 male criminal prisoners.
2 female ditto.

Total - 5

One male prisoner complained of a pain in his arm, and that though it was his third day in confinement, he had not seen the surgeon. That gentleman afterwards examined him and found the complaint frivolous, but I thought it right to caution the keeper, that until a prisoner had been examined by the surgeon he ought to be immediately sent for, in the event of any one complaining.

The total number of prisoners during the year has been 64, being 5 less than the year preceding. The prison building was in good repair and had undergone no change.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to by Mr. Jamieson. The chaplain, the Rev. Alexander Irvine, seems also to have been very zealous in the discharge of his duties—visiting the prisoners in their cells once on week days, and performing divine service on Sundays, without reference to the numbers in custody.

The keeper reported the general conduct to have been good. He is anxious for an additional quantity of wooden beds, which I recommend should be supplied, as he has only 4, and has sometimes 6 convicted prisoners.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and the clothing supplied from Aberdeen Prison. The accounts are settled annually.

Four boys have been whipped since the Act came in force, and none of them have been re-committed.

Everything was clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn.

HUNTLY PRISON.

[Inspected August 18, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit, and only 10 received during the preceding quarter.

The prison building was in good repair and everything was clean and in good order.

There had been no change in the management.

One machine for crank labour had been supplied but not yet used. It is necessary, however, that a surgeon should now be

Scotland. appointed, his opinion being required as to the fitness of prisoners for crank employment, as also for sleeping on wooden beds.

ARGYLESHIRE.

Inverary Prison.

INVERARY PRISON.

[Inspected September 7, 1853,]

Present in confinement :—

9 male criminals.
5 female ditto
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 16

They made no complaints. The average daily number in confinement had been 19, being 2 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings are in good repair, and have undergone no alteration.

The general health had been very good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties, which appear to have been zealously performed.

Visitors to the Scotch prisons, particularly those of the smaller class, in contrasting the bearing of the felons with the debtors generally, cannot fail to do so to the disadvantage of the latter. The chaplain, speaking on this subject with his twenty years' prison experience, states : "While he deplores the "fact, that he has found the felon more generally ready to "receive the instructions and consolations of religion, than the "incarcerated debtor."

The keeper states that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the library books in great request among them.

A crank machine had been provided, but no prisoner had been sentenced to hard labour during the year 1853.

The usual employments are net making, teasing oakum, knitting and sewing,

The supplies are all purchased, and the accounts settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	11	0½
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	10	4
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	15	8	10

The general appearance of the prison was creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson.

CAMPBELTOWN PRISON.

[Inspected July 20, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

5 male criminals.
1 female ditto
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 7

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 10, being 4 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no change since last inspection.

There had been very little sickness. The surgeon, in one of his quarterly reports, notices as among the "chief kinds of illness" that two female prisoners had given birth to two children!

The chaplain died in May last, and a successor has not yet been appointed; but the duties appear to be zealously carried out in the meanwhile by the Rev. James M'Lachlin, the missionary minister noticed in my last report.

The chief employments are knitting stockings and the picking of oakum, but the keeper tells me that he is unable to work the latter to any profit. Cranks have been provided, but no prisoner had yet been sentenced to hard labour, nor had they been used for the punishment of prison offences.

The general conduct appears to have been good, and very few juveniles had been committed during the year.

The bread continues to be contracted for, and the other supplies purchased at the best markets. The accounts are settled monthly.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of diet per head - - -	4	2	$9\frac{6}{}$
Average amount of earnings - -	2	1	$9\frac{2}{}$
Net cost per head after deducting earnings	16	7	$11\frac{3}{}$

The wall adjoining the churchyard is still left to cause much annoyance to the officers of the prison, by permitting it to be overlooked. It might be altered at a very trifling expense, and I earnestly recommend it to be done. A store room is much wanted in the prison, which I respectfully recommend for the consideration of the Local Board.

Every department was creditable to the management of the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod.

Scotland.
Ayr Prison.

AYRSHIRE.

AYR PRISON.

[Inspected July 18, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

41 male criminals.
19 female ditto
7 male civil prisoners.
1 female child born in prison.

Total - 68

The average daily number during the year has been 73, being a decrease of 5 on the year preceding.

A prisoner named Thomas Watson complained of the "quality" of some of the food generally supplied to him, but his complaint was not borne out either by the evidence of his fellow prisoners, or by the stock and samples of the supplies which I examined. He made several other complaints too frivolous to notice. Some of the debtors complained of not having out-door exercise, but the unfinished state of the building precluded it.

The general health had been remarkably good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

The chaplain appeared to have been very zealous in the discharge of his duties, but the apartment intended for a chapel in the new wing had not yet been fitted up for divine service.

The library is in good order and well supplied, and the prisoners have the advantage of a zealous and talented teacher; but it was satisfactory to find that there had been nearly a total absence of juvenile criminals, and that since three boys had been whipped in October there had not been one of that class committed.

The general conduct appears to have been good. There are four cranks provided for the employment of male prisoners committed for hard labour, and two for females. The prisoners so employed made no complaints, nor did they appear at all distressed.

The extensive new wing mentioned in my last report, as being in preparation, had now been completed and occupied; but the consequent alterations in the old buildings, as well as some additional new ones, were still incomplete at the time of my visit. The governor has since sent me the following description of the prison as it now stands, which does very great credit to the county, being one of the most efficient prisons in the district, and it has enabled the county board to discontinue their numerous small lock-up prisons, which were little better than nurseries for crime.

Scotland.

Ayr Prison.

"The prison of Ayr now consists of three separate buildings, two old and one new, and are disposed of as follows. One of the old buildings has been set apart for civil prisoners, in which there are twenty-six ordinary cells, one day-room, three water-closets, and a bath-room. Eighteen of these cells can (should occasion require) be used for male criminal prisoners.

"The other building, which contains thirty-two cells, bath-room, and three water-closets, has been set apart for female prisoners, so that now there is complete separation between the sexes.

"The new wing, which consists of four stories, with hanging passages, containing ninety ordinary cells, four bath-rooms, four water-closets, class-room, chapel, and three punishment cells; the atties on the roof form excellent storeage for prison clothing; this portion of the prison buildings has been set apart for male criminal prisoners.

"Means were provided for having this portion of the prison buildings heated, and it is now in course of being done; the ventilation of this part of the building is most complete; there are no airing-yards as yet, but a plan for them has been under the consideration of the County Board.

"The whole of the internal walls, which so much obstructed the working of the prison, have been removed, and the buildings are now inclosed by a boundary wall of eighteen feet high.

"There has been built in connection with the new wing, a gate-keeper's lodge, two rooms for dressing and undressing prisoners, a store for prisoners' clothes, two reception cells, and a reception bath-room. On the south of the boundary wall is placed the cooking-house, washing-house, prison stores (which are entered from the prison kitchen), and on the top is a drying room. Against the north wall has been built a house for the governor, containing an office, committee-room, kitchen, bath, and five rooms for the governor.

"The size of the apartments in the new wing are as follows, viz:

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
82 Cells - - - -	10 feet	7 feet	10 feet.
8 Large - - - -	10 „	11 „	10 „
1 Hospital - - -	10 „	23 „	10 „
1 Class-room - - -	36 „	23 „	10 „
1 Chapel - - -	36 „	23 „	10 „
3 Punishment Cells - -	10 „	7 „	10 „
2 Reception Cells - -	10 „	6 „	10 „

Total accommodation.

Old Prison, "South" - - -	32
„ „ "North" - - -	27
New Wing - - - - -	90
Punishment and Reception Cells -	5
In all - - -	154

The locks supplied to the different cells and doors of the new wing, by some strange oversight, proved to be very insecure, but the County Board have taken measures to have them altered.

Scotland. Ayr Prison.

The usual employments here, are the same as formerly reported, with the addition of crank labour.

The provisions continue to be supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	18	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	15	4
Net cost per head after deducting earnings	12	8	8^{3}

I made several visits to this prison in the course of the year, and found every department reflecting credit on the management of the governor, and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kissock.

Since the foregoing was written I have received the governor's report for the quarter ending December, in which he states that the health of some of the prisoners had suffered from cold, and the County Board had given orders to the architect to have the prison heated forthwith. I hope they will have given a similar order for warming Kilmarnock prison.

Kilmarnock Prison.

KILMARNOCK PRISON.

[Inspected July 23, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

11 male criminals.
8 female ditto.

19

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year had been 9, being 5 less than the year preceding.

The new prison was opened on the 26th of January last ; it contains 15 cells,—ten for males and five for females,—with washing house, cooking kitchen, bath, water-closets, and a keeper's house, of four apartments, an office, and a warder's room.

The prison is a single oblong building two stories high. The keeper's house is in the front of the prison, and all the cell windows are in the rear of the building. The main entrance to the prison is through the keeper's house, and it communicates, by the rear, with the adjoining court-house.

The prison is surrounded by a boundary wall eighteen feet high. There are other conveniences as well as two small court-yards, in which the prisoners can be exercised in fine weather, and when it is unfavourable, it is done in the corridors. The cells are 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high.

In my first visit to the present prison, I reported to the General Board that several arrangements were being carried out

contrary to what I conceived was the original plan of the building, and the Board in consequence, immediately sent their architect to examine and report thereon.

The errors pointed out were corrected as far as practicable, but the ventilation is barely yet sufficient. The cell windows admit only of a partial opening; but I should think that at a trifling expense they might be made to open sufficiently wide to remedy this defect. There is a fire-place in each of the end cells of the different corridors, but no other provision had been made for the warming of the prison, and I learn from the report of the governor, that during the severe weather at the close of the year, the cold was so much felt, that both he and the surgeon are satisfied that the health of the prisoners require that the building should be warmed in winter.

The locks furnished to this prison, like those at Ayr, are very insecure; but the defect is in the course of being remedied.

The prison seems to have accommodation for the separate confinement of the usual numbers committed to it. The following having been the averages during the four quarters ending 31st December 1853, to wit:—

	Males.	Females.
Quarter ending March 31	8	4
„ June 30	9	7
„ Sept. 30	14	5
„ Dec. 31	9	5

The keeper, the matron, and the warder, reside within the prison.

The surgeon visits regularly twice every week, and as often as required.

The chaplain sees and converses with every prisoner once during week days, and preaches regularly every Sunday.

In his December report, he recommends some additions to the library, and that bibles with a larger type than those now in use be provided.

The general health has been good as well as the general conduct.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Mat making	3	–
Shoemaking	2	–
Teasing oakum	4	2
Cleaning	1	1
Cooking and washing	–	1
Flowering muslin	–	3
Not working	1	1
	11	8

Scotland.

Kilmarnock Prison.

The provisions are partly supplied by contract and partly purchased; and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - - -	3	3	1¾
Average amount of earnings. - - -	5	4	9
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings. -	22	18	0¾

Two boys had been committed for thirty days, and to receive thirty stripes; but no person could be found to inflict the whipping.

The appearance of every part of the prison was creditable to the management of Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, the keeper and matron.

BANFFSHIRE.

Banff Prison.

BANFF PRISON.

[Inspected August 27, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

15 male criminals.
2 female ditto.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 19

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 14, being the same as the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

The general health seems to have been very good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

The chaplain, since my last visit, had accepted an appointment in Australia, and he has been succeeded as chaplain by the Rev. L. W. Grant; while the schoolmaster's duties have been undertaken by Mr. William Smith, teacher in Banff.

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good, though the punishments had been rather numerous.

Four machines have been provided for crank labour, but they are not often in employment.

The usual employments of the prisoners are:—

Picking oakum.
Hair and wool.
Heckling.
Stone breaking, &c.
Excavating rock.
Netmaking.
Washing, cleaning, &c.

Scotland.

Banff Prison.

The diet continues to be furnished by contract, at 3*s.* 4*d.* per head per week.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet per head. - -	8	10	$9\frac{6}{8}$
Average amount of earnings. - - -	2	17	$11\frac{2}{8}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings. -	21	10	$9\frac{2}{8}$

The appearance of every part of the prison was creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon.

Keith Prison.

KEITH PRISON.

[Inspected August 18, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, and no alteration in the building, which was in good repair, and the cells clean.

The keeper reported that the prison stove does not work well, it overheats the passage without warming the cells sufficiently.

The surgeon (Dr. Turner) visits regularly, whether there are prisoners or not; and the parish minister, Mr. Thompson, is kind enough to visit occasionally gratuitously.

Cullen Prison.

CULLEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 27, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, and nothing requiring remark, except that the cells are still damp.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Greenlaw Prison.

GREENLAW PRISON.

[Inspected October 20, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

15 male criminals.
9 female ditto.

Total - 24

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 11, being a decrease of 3 on the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order, but it is an unsatisfactory prison, the males being in the same galleries with the females, and every occurrence known throughout the building. It would be very desirable if a portion of one of the galleries were partitioned off, with a separate entrance for

Scotland.

Greenlaw Prison.

female prisoners, and it may be done by sacrificing one cell for a door and passage; and as two cells are necessarily used as store-rooms, a small store-house might be erected at a very trifling expense against one of the walls of the airing-yards; the arrangement would in reality give one additional cell for confinement.

The eastern half of the ground floor would answer the purpose.

There had been very little sickness, and the surgeon's visits were regular.

No change in the chaplain's duties, which seem also to have been zealously performed. A teacher continues to attend four nights a week for two hours, instructing the prisoners.

The general conduct was reported to have been good, and the punishments recorded were few.

There were four crank machines, three for males and one for females; but no female had yet been sentenced to hard labour, and there had been no punishment for the non-completion of tasks.

The governor admitted that 2 lbs. of oakum was the utmost he required a prisoner to pick in one day, and on my pointing out that his maximum was under the minimum required by rule, he said he was aware of it, but that with the description of oakum they had, a prisoner could not pick more, and therefore he did not exact it, as it involved a certain stoppage of food if he did.

The governor states that one of the prisoners gave up taking food for seven days before trial, but takes it now and seems none the worse for his voluntary privation.

The chief employments are :—

Matmaking.
Net-making.
Teasing oakum.
Crank labour.
Shoemaking.
Sand beating.
Sewing, &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing and bedding purchased. The accounts are settled annually.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	17	6
Average amount of earnings - - -	0	7	7½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	31	10	2

The clean appearance of every thing was creditable to the governor and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

DUNSE PRISON.

[Inspected October 20, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

1 male criminal.
1 female ditto.

Total - 2

The male prisoner complained of numbness in his arm, and that he had not seen the surgeon, in whose journal the last visit recorded was the 5th August : but the matron said he had made one visit not entered : I requested that he might be sent for.

The building was in good repair.

There had been no clerical visitor since the 9th of August.

The keeper, who is also a district constable, was absent : as I have before reported, I conceive that the two duties cannot be properly performed by one man.

The matron stated that her husband is allowed 3*d.* a meal to provide the prisoners with three meals a day. The system is objectionable as well as contrary to rule, as giving a personal interest in the supplies. He ought to purchase the food, and charge what it costs.

The cells, bedding, &c., were clean and in good order.

BUTESHIRE.

ROTHESAY PRISON.

[Inspected July 28, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

7 male criminals.
1 female ditto.

Total - 8

They made no complaints The total number committed during the year, was 54, being 11 less than the year preceding

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration. The different wards and cells were clean, as also the clothing and bedding.

A crank machine had been fitted up in one of the cells, but had not yet been used, no prisoner having been sentenced to hard labour.

The chief employments are teasing cotton waste, mending, and darning.

The duties of the chaplain and surgeon had been regularly attended to, and the cases of sickness had not been numerous.

Scotland.

Rothesay Prison.

The supplies are by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly by the clerk of the Board.

The keeper in his quarterly report for December, subsequent to my visit, states that "the bath on the male side might be removed as it is never used;" but a bath for the male prisoners, according to rule, ought to be used, and he does not explain how it may be dispensed with.

The different cells, clothing, &c., were clean, and creditable to the management of Mr. and Mrs. Roy.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Alloa Prison

ALLOA PRISON.

[Inspected April 6, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

10 male criminals.
7 female ditto.

17

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year had been 12, being a decrease of 4 on the year preceding.

The additions and alterations had not been completed at the time of my visit; and subsequent reports show that some of the cells are still a little damp.

The cells or apartments for the criminal department are 20; 16 for males, and 4 for females; and for civil prisoners 2; one for males, and one for females. The following table shows the dimensions of the different cells or compartments, and I have reason to think it will prove a very efficient prison, and quite equal to the requirements of the county—

No.	Length.	Width.	Height.	No.	Length.	Width.	Height.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
1	11 6	7 6	10 7	12	11 6	7 6	10 6
2	" "	" "	" "	13*	" "	11 6	" "
3	" "	" "	" "	14†	14 6	11 6	" "
4	" "	" "	" "	15	11 7	7 6	10 6
5	" "	" "	" "	16	" "	8 0	" "
6	" "	" "	" "	17	" "	7 6	" "
7	" "	" "	" "	18	" "	" "	" "
8	" "	8 6	" "	19	" "	" "	" "
9	" "	7 6	" "	20	" "	" "	" "
10	" "	8 0	" "	21	" "	8 8	" "
11	" "	6 0	" "	22‡	15 6	15 6	" "

* Female Debtors' Room. † Females' Class Room.
‡ Male Debtors' Room.

Scotland.
Alloa Prison.

The general health has been good, and free from any prevailing disease. The surgeon's duties have been regularly attended to.

The chaplain, the Rev. John Mc'Cabe, appointed in October 1852, appears to be zealous in the discharge of his duties. In his report for December, he brings under the notice of the County Board, that there is a lack of bibles for the use of the prisoners, and that those in use are dilapidated and defective; also that there is a scarcity of books of a general description, but I have no doubt the County Board will inquire into it, and supply what is wanting.

The general conduct had been only tolerably good, the means of enforcing discipline having as yet been only partially established.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Picking wool	5	3	8
Teasing hair	2	—	2
Hard labour at oakum	2	—	2
Tailoring	1	—	1
Sewing	—	2	2
Tambouring	—	1	1
Cooking and washing	—	1	1
Total			17

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	6	7	7$\frac{6}{8}$
Average amount of earnings	2	8	6
Net cost per head after deducting earnings	30	6	2$\frac{5}{8}$

The general appearance of everything was creditable to the management of Mr. and Mrs. Ure, the governor and the matron.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Dumbarton Prison.

DUMBARTON PRISON.

[Inspected July 29, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

28 male criminals.
11 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 40

They made no complaints.

Scotland.

Dumbarton Prison.

The average daily number during the year was 25, being 3 less than the year preceding.

It is satisfactory to find that a plan has at length been approved for increasing the accommodation in this prison, as it has long been seriously wanted. It was so crowded at the time of my visit that the governor found it necessary to occupy some of the cells with 3 and 4 prisoners, in order to have some of the worst characters kept apart from the others, in separate confinement.

The governor does not attribute the increase in numbers to increased crime, but to an increase in the population, caused by the flourishing state of trade in the town and neighbourhood; but I suppose that the want of means for the due enforcement of prison discipline has also something to do with it.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly discharged.

The Rev. A. Gray continues to discharge the duties as chaplain with his usual zeal and ability, and notices the zealous co-operation he continues to receive from the governor and the matron in his endeavours to improve the moral and spiritual condition of the prisoners.

The punishments have not been so numerous as might have been expected from the crowded state of the prison. Two crank machines had been provided, but no prisoner had yet been committed sentenced to hard labour.

Two convicted prisoners, in the same cell, broke out of prison on the night of the 25th May last, by raising the flag-stones under the cell door. They have not been retaken. No blame attached to the officers.

The usual employments here are weaving, winding, net-making, door mat-making, teasing oakum, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	12	2
Average account of earnings - -	2	0	10
Net cost per head after deducting earnings -	12	10	10

The appearance of every department reflected credit on the management of Mr. and Miss M'Farlane, the governor and matron.

Helensburgh Prison.

HELENSBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected July 29, 1853.]

There had been no prisoner in confinement since the 20th ult.

The building was in good repair and the cells clean. Scotland

The keeper purchases the provisions, charging what they cost, and his accounts are settled half-yearly. He has no books except a criminal register and surgeon's visiting book. Helensburgh Prison.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

DUMFRIES PRISON. Dumfries Prison.

[Inspected July 2, 1852].

Present in confinement :—

12 male criminals.
7 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

20

They made no complaints.

The daily average number during the year was 35, being a decrease of 14 on the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the alteration in the chapel, recommended in my last report, had been made while a separate entrance to the debtors' apartments was being carried out.

The general health had been good, and the duties of the surgeon (Dr. Scott) regularly attended to.

The chaplain, the Rev. G. Cowans, performs divine service in the chapel on Sundays, and converses with the prisoners separately in their cells once a week. No provision has yet been made for the instruction of the prisoners, which I respectfully recommend should be done; and I have reason to think that the chaplain would be willing to undertake that duty, and by no one else could it be done more satisfactorily.

The library is well supplied, and the books extensively used by the prisoners, and generally well taken care of.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Cooking	1	–
Washing	–	1
Mat-making	2	–
Teasing hair	2	4
Sick	1	–
Short sentences	2	1
Civil prisoners	1	–
Sewing	–	1
Crank machine	2	–
Teasing coir	2	–
Total	13	7

Scotland.

Dumfries Prison.

I visited the prison again on the 16th December, to inquire into the circumstances under which the governor and surgeon had reported to the General Board that crank labour was found to be injurious to the health of the prisoners employed at it.

There were two cranks at work at the time, which the governor informed me were at a pressure of 7 lbs., but on testing them, I found them to be each working at a pressure of 12 lbs., being 1 lb. more than the highest pressure authorized by rule, the governor having misunderstood the system of weighting the machines.

I found, moreover, on examining the surgeon's journal, and hearing his explanations of the cases forming the subject of the inquiry, that had they been submitted for his examination before being sent to the crank, there was probably not one of the number that he would have pronounced fit for that employment, and he was kind enough to volunteer his examination in future to all prisoners prior to their being so employed.

The provisions and clothing are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly by the clerk of the County Board.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	16	7¼
Average amount of earnings - - - -	4	12	11½
Net cost per head after deducting earnings -	11	17	11

Every department of the prison was clean and in good order, reflecting credit on the governor and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Edinburgh Prison.

EDINBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected July 9 and 11, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

217 male criminals.
251 female ditto.
9 male civil prisoners.

Total - 477

They made no complaint deserving notice.

The total number in confinement during the year ending June, had been 6,552; being a decrease of 150 on the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair and had undergone no change.

DISTRIBUTION of PRISONERS on the day of Inspection.

	East Wing.	West Wing.	Centre Wing.
In separate confinement - -	92	52	10
Cells with two - - -	—	62	157
Class rooms - - - -	—	20	—
In neither of the above classes -	—	—	84
	92	134	251

Twenty cells in the centre wing for separate confinement, not occupied at the time on account of alterations going on, to be added to the above list.

The buildings were in good repair, but the defects so long complained of remain unchanged. The necessity for some alteration in the female wing, continues to be talked of among those who have the power of improving it, but year after year passes by and it is not done.

The average daily number of criminals in custody during the year ending 31st December 1853 was 522, being 92 less than the year preceding; and the total number of committals during the year ending 30th November 1853 was 5872, being 238 less than the committals of the previous year.

There appears to be little doubt, that the altered system of discipline introduced at the commencement of the year, has been chiefly instrumental in causing such a reduction in the number of committals, for without incurring the imputation of cruelty or undue severity, the discipline is of a very deterring character, and very distasteful to first committals as well as to old offenders.

This fact may be gathered from the case of one of the latter class, who had spent sixteen years of his life in the prison of Edinburgh, at intervals generally of a few days out and a few months in, but who, after a first experience at the crank, remained absent four months, during which period the wooden bed had also been introduced, and on the expiry of his next sentence, he bade the governor "good bye," complaining bitterly of the hardship of being obliged to change his profession, and work for his bread, after spending so many years of his life so comfortably!

In my last report I showed that Mr. Smith, the intelligent governor (who takes great interest in the prevention of juvenile crime), remarked that the beneficial operation of the existing ragged industrial schools was not now progressive, and that it had probably attained its maximum, a remark

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Prison.

which appears to be verified by the experience of the past year, for while in 1851 the number of juvenile commitments had fallen from 260 in former years down to 56, they have in 1853 risen to 117—this number does not include boys sentenced to be whipped and discharged. Mr. Smith concludes with the following observations.

"The ragged schools already in operation have done much good. They have doubtless been the means of saving hundreds of poor children from ruin, but they are not adequate to the work to be done, and do not keep pace with the causes which render them necessary. Multitudes of wretched children are yet uncared for, and are growing up in ignorance, misery, and vice.

"Ragged industrial schools must be planted in every destitute locality, and the attendance at them of every miserable and neglected child secured by law. Nothing less will meet the evil. The remedy is at once humane, cheap, and safe. Let us hope that, for the honour and best interests of the country, it may soon be applied to the evil in all its extent."

The general health in the prison had been good and free from any prevailing disease, and the surgeon's duties continue to be efficiently performed by Dr. Simson.

In my last report I gave a detailed description of the duties performed by the chaplain and the teachers, which has undergone no alteration.

The general conduct of the prisoners had been good; but observing that the stoppages of food for the non-completion of hard labour tasks had become very numerous, particularly in failing to pick the stipulated quantity of oakum, I had reason to think that, owing to differences in the quality of the rope, the minimum quantity which the governors of prisons were required to exact, was in some localities a little too much, and I therefore suggested to the General Board the propriety of reducing the quantity, which has been done, and since then the necessity for punishing for such offences has nearly altogether ceased.

I found twenty-three crank machines in operation, working at a weight not exceeding 8lbs., and performing 14,400 revolutions daily; I proved each machine and examined every individual employed at them: they were all working in separate cells. None of the individuals so employed appeared at all distressed, nor did any one complain; and from all I could learn from the officers as well as the workers, I had reason to believe that if the work was performed collectively instead of separately, it would not be considered hard labour.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	15	—
Smithwork	1	—
Shoemaking	6	—
Tailoring	3	—
Net-making	6	—
Carpentry	1	—
Mat-making	18	—
Teasing oakum, hair, &c.	76	80
Sewing	—	60
Washing and cleaning	11	16
Crank-machine	23	—
Knitting	3	35
Cooking and baking, &c.	—	8
Miscellaneous	39	40
Sick in Hospital	2	2
Net-working	9	10
Stone-breaking	13	—
	226	251

Abstract from the annual account of the receipt and consumption of provisions for the year ending 30th of June 1853.

Number of breakfasts		217,656	
„ dinners		212,847	
„ suppers		217,523	
Total	648,026	Cost £1928	15 4

Cost of 1 day's provisions, or 3 meals for 1 prisoner throughout the year—2*s.* $\frac{7}{12}$*d.* nearly.

Cost of 1 week's provisions, or 21 meals for 1 prisoner throughout the year—1*s.* 5*d.* nearly.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	4	$3\frac{4}{11}$
Average amount of earnings	1	19	$10\frac{4}{11}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	9	12	$3\frac{11}{11}$

I have great pleasure in being able to repeat my observations in last yearly report, that the cleanliness and good order of every department in this important prison, evinces the untiring zeal and ability with which the various duties are discharged by Mr. Smith, the governor; and he reports favourably of Miss Aitkin, the matron, as well as the subordinate officer generally.

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EDINBURGH LOCK-UP PRISON.

[Inspected July 11, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

5 males
5 females

Total - 10

The building had undergone no alteration ; the cells were as usual very close and very offensive : it would be very desirable if it could be discontinued as a place of confinement.

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e Cells.

EDINBURGH POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected July 11, 1853.]

I this day visited these cells accompanied by the chief superintendent of police, and found everything clean and satisfactory.

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rison.

MUSSELBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected March 19, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

3 male criminals
2 female ditto.

Total - 5

They made no complaints.

The number committed during the year has been 190, being 92 less than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair, and had undergone no change.

The general health had been good. The surgeon, in his quarterly report for June, says, "The prison is uniformly clean and well ventilated, and no cause of disease in operation."

I found everything clean, and creditable to the keeper.

ELGINSHIRE.

n Prison

ELGIN PRISON.

[Inspected August 24, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

8 male criminals.
4 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 13

Scotland — Elgin Prison.

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 12, being 2 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order, and had undergone no change.

The general health had been remarkably good. No case of sickness recorded since January 1851, but since my visit one male prisoner died of delirium tremens. There had been no alteration in the chaplain or teacher's duties. The library is well supplied.

The general conduct had been good, and only three punishments recorded; 12 boys had been sentenced to be whipped since the Act came into operation, and only 3 of them have been recommitted.

The supplies are by contract, and the keeper's accounts settled quarterly, but the account for work performed, only once a year.

The usual employments are:—

Cloth dressing.
Sack-making and mending.
Picking oakum.
Teasing hair and wool.
Washing, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	17	$1\frac{6}{8}$
Average amount of earnings - - - -	3	2	$3\frac{10}{12}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	19	7	$7\frac{5}{8}$

I found every department of the prison, as usual, in a satisfactory state, reflecting credit on Mr. and Mrs. Routledge, the governor and the matron.

FORRES PRISON.

Forres Prison.

[Visited August 24, 1853.]

The door was locked, and the keeper absent, but a police constable informed me that no prisoner had been in confinement for a considerable time.

FIFESHIRE:

CUPAR PRISON.

Cupar Prison.

[Inspected August 30, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

17 male criminals.
15 female ditto.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 34.

Scotland.

Cupar Prison.

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year has been 35, being 17 less than the year before.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

The general health has been very good, and the surgeon's visits regular, except during a short period when he was unwell.

The duties of the chaplain and teacher continue to be conducted by Mr. Heron with his usual zeal, but his continuing to visit the female prisoners in their separate cells, unaccompanied by a female officer, is altogether contrary to rule, and I must again respectfully recommend that the practice be forbidden.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been very good, and the punishments not numerous. Four crank machines have been supplied for male prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and one for females.

Five boys had been whipped since the Act came into operation, and none of them had since been recommitted.

The usual employments are:—

Weaving and winding.
Mat-making.
Shoemaking.
Teasing hair and ropes.
Sewing and knitting.
Cooking, washing, sewing, &c., &c.

The chief Offences are:—

Thefts.
Assaults.
Breaches of the peace, &c.
Poaching.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing purchased at the best market; the accounts are settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	7	0
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	14	1
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	20	5	7

My inspection of this prison was, as usual, a very satisfactory one, the cleanliness and good order of every department reflecting credit on the governor and matron, Mr. Cook and Miss Webster, while it is due to the Local Board to remark, that their liberality is visible in all the general arrangements.

DUNFERMLINE PRISON.

[Inspected April 6, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

16 male criminals.
4 female ditto.

Total - 20

They made no complaints.

The average number in confinement during the year was 216, being 8 less than during the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the grounds well kept.

There had been one death from apoplexy; and one female died from bronchitis, induced from having cut her throat prior to her committal; but the general health had been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to by Dr. Dewas.

The duties of the Rev. G. Borlas, as chaplain and teacher, have also been regularly attended to, and the educational progress of the prisoners seemed satisfactory. He states that the library books are in great request.

The keeper reported that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	4	–
Winding	1	–
Mat-making	5	–
Crank-machine	1	–
Picking oakum	3	–
Garden work	2	–
Cooking	–	1
Washing	–	1
Sewing	–	2
Total	16	4

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Average amount of earnings	3	18	$9\frac{2}{4}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	18	13	$3\frac{1}{4}$

Two machines for crank labour have been provided, and in use, one for males and one for females.

The appearance of every thing was clean and creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie.

Scotland.

Forfar Prison.

FORFARSHIRE.

FORFAR PRISON.

[Inspected March 30, and Nov. 4, 1853.]

Present in confinement, first inspection :—

17 male criminals.
8 female do.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 27

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 25, being 7 more than the year preceding.

On my first visit, some portion of the buildings still wore an unfinished appearance; but in November, accompanied by the Rev. H. Stuart, by whom, as it now stands, the prison was designed and executed, I found everything looking as it ought to do; and the governor made no complaint of any defects, or suggested that anything required alteration.

The general health had been good, but I found two male prisoners with itch, lying without their clothes in the same hammock. The governor excused himself by saying it was customary in military hospitals, but I recommended him to discontinue the practice in prison.

The chaplain as well as the governor are strongly opposed to the practice of awarding imprisonment in addition to whipping juvenile offenders when sentenced for a first offence—Mr. Stuart remarking that the stigma of imprisonment ought not to be inflicted at the same time, for the after confinement wears off the impression of the whipping; it ruins the boy's character, besides making him acquainted with a prison life, which he finds not so bad as he expected. In these opinions I most cordially concur.

The following cases are quoted by Mr Stuart in his quarterly report for March last :—

"Andrew Roys, aged 11 years; stole 5d., and a candlestick; got twenty stripes, and 4 months imprisonment; a nice looking boy, and a good scholar; was tempted to steal by another boy, to let them get a trip in the train. His brother, 8 years old, coming up to be tried to-morrow. Such cases require no comment by those who practically know how to deal with crime."

The general conduct had been good, and punishments not numerous.

The following were the employments at the time of my visit on the 30th March.

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	2	–
Winding	9	–
Mat-making	1	–
Teasing oakum	4	–
Cleaning prison and prison ground	1	–
Sick report	1	–
Idle, including 2 debtors	4	–
Cooking, and repairing clothing	–	2
Sewing		2
Knitting		4
Total	22	8

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	18	11½
Average amount of earnings	4	6	6¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	15	8	10

The general appearance of the prison, clothing, bedding, &c., was creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Mc.Kay, the governor and the matron.

DUNDEE PRISON.

[Inspected August 10, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

92 male criminals.
112 female ditto.
2 male civil prisoners.

Total - 206

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 159, being 35 less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and have undergone no alteration. The accommodation on the male side is now sufficient for the numbers usually in custody; but on the female side, more room is much wanted, for their numbers, generally exceeding those of the males, do not diminish; and though I understand they complain bitterly of the discomfort of the wooden beds, it is seen that even they, lose their deterring influence where the prisoners are obliged to be associated two or more in a cell under no strict supervision.

The chaplain, the Rev. T. Stirling, in his quarterly report for June last, makes the following observations on the present system of discipline:—

"There have been comparatively few recommitments during the quarter, and even these, with the exception of two or three confirmed drinkers, after a lapse of several years:—so that even these adven-

Scotland. Dundee Prison.

titious cases do not militate against the good effects expected to result from the present improved mode of prison discipline.

"There has been a marked decrease of juvenile offenders during the quarter, and several of those committed under 14 years of age, being guilty of offences of a very trivial nature, were not deemed deserving of corporal punishment so that in this department also, the good effects of the whipping system are becoming decidedly apparent, and I trust that such sharp treatment will effectually tend to render prisons, for the future, no longer places of comfort and relief to many, but places of salutary discipline and terror to all.

"The education of those who required instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, has been carefully attended to; and the progress made in these branches has, in many instances, been highly encouraging and commendable. All who can read are generally very fond of reading, and they seem to understand and remember what they have read."

There had been 4 deaths during the year, but in other respects the general health had been good, and the prisoners free of any prevailing disease.

The general conduct had also been good, but stoppages of food for the non-completion of hard labour tasks, had, I understood, been numerous. The governor, however, had not entered them in the punishment book, nor kept any record of them, under the impression that as they were forfeitures under the rules of the General Board, and not punishments ordered by himself, it was not necessary to do so.

On my explaining, however, that every punishment to which a prisoner was subjected, ought to be shown in the defaulters' book, he undertook to enter them thereafter; but his returns for the year will not, in consequence of the omission above mentioned, show a fair proportion of punishments with other prisons of the same class.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection.

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	24	–
Teasing	32	44
Shoemaking	1	–
Tailoring	2	–
Rope cutting	2	–
Cleaners	4	3
On crank-machines	4	4
Winding	12	–
Bookbinding	1	–
Sewing	–	28
Knitting	–	11
Mending	–	2
Washing	–	5
Cooking	–	2
Idle	8	9
Sick	2	4
Total	92	112

Scotland.

Dundee Prison.

The supplies are provided by contract, and the accounts settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	12	7¾
Average amount of earnings	3	4	10¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	10	10	6¾

I made several visits to this prison in the course of the year, and found, as far as the existing accommodation admitted, every department reflecting credit on the management of Mr. Mackison and Mrs. Anderson, the governor and the matron and they reported favourably of their subordinate officers.

DUNDEE POLICE CELLS.

Dundee Police Cells.

[Inspected August 10, 1853.]

I found these cells in their usual good order; there had been no alteration in the building or arrangements.

MONTROSE PRISON.

Montrose Prison.

[Inspected August 11, 1852.]

Present in confinement :—

19 male criminals
8 female ditto

Total - 27

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was sixteen, being one less than the year preceding.

There had been no change in the prison buildings, which were in good order.

There had been very little sickness, and none of a serious character. The surgeon's duties had, for some time, been performed by Dr. Officer, Dr. Smith being unwell.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties. The library was well supplied and the books in great request.

The general conduct had been good, and only three slight punishments since January last.

Two boys had been sentenced to be whipped and with imprisonment.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection—

	Males.		Females.
Weaving	2	Sewing	3
Winding	1	Knitting	2
Fish-net making	3	Winding	1
Teasing oakum and hair	8	Cooking	1
Crank-machine	1	Crank-machine	1
Unemployed	4		
Total	19	Total	8

Scotland.
Montrose Prison.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing purchased at the best market. The accounts are settled monthly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	11	11½
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	16	2¼
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	18	11	11

I am glad to be able to compliment Mr. and Mrs. Smith, as usual, on the very satisfactory state in which I found every department of the prison under their charge.

Arbroath Prison.

ARBROATH PRISON.

[Visited March 30 and November 4. 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

March 30th 2 male criminals.
„ 1 female ditto.

Total - 3 No complaints.

Nov. 4th 4 male criminals.
„ 2 female ditto.

Total - 6 No complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was five, being the same as the year preceding.

The last visit was intended as a regular inspection ; but I found that a new keeper had just taken possession, and was not quite at home in his situation.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	19	5½
Average amount of earnings - - -	1	17	6
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	30	14	10

It appeared in both visits, that the duties of the chaplain as well as the surgeon, had been zealously discharged ; and I found the different wards, the bedding, and the clothing, clean and in good order.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Haddington Prison.

HADDINGTON PRISON.

[Inspected April 11 and October 11, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

20 male criminals.
9 female ditto.

Total - 29

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year was twenty-four, being three more than during the preceding year.

The buildings had undergone no alteration, and were in good order, the grounds, as usual, being very neatly kept.

At the time of my first visit, eleven juvenile offenders had been whipped pursuant to sentence, and only one of them had since been recommitted.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

The duties of the chaplain seem also to have been regularly performed, and his quarterly reports contain nothing calling for observation.

The general conduct was reported good.

My visit in October was to inquire into the circumstances under which the governor and the surgeon had reported to the General Board that employment at crank labour was found to be injurious to the health of the prisoners.

I found only one male prisoner working at the crank,—weighted not, as the governor told me, at 8lb., but which on testing it proved to be 14 lbs., which was 3 lbs. more than the maximum authorized by the rules of the General Board, and sufficed to account for the complaints referred to,—independent of which, I found the hard labour rules had not been carefully studied, nor their spirit correctly acted on; but I gave such explanations as will, I hope, prevent their being again misinterpreted.

In one of the cells with a crank, I found a boy, looking about thirteen years of age, sentenced to hard labour, who, although the crank was not weighted, obstinately refused to work, or to answer any questions. I saw in his countenance that he was one of those stubborn, unhappy tempered youths who would rather die of starvation than do what he had not a fancy for. I recommended the governor, on account of the boy's youth, to use some discretion in the stoppages of food which his stubborn temper would evidently subject him to.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	2	6
Average amount of earnings	3	10	6½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings.	12	1	0½

The different wards, the clothing, bedding, &c., looked clean and creditable to the governor and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie.

Scotland.

Inverness Prison.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

INVERNESS PRISON.

[Inspected August 19, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

10 male criminals	
11 female ditto	
1 male civil prisoner	
Total -	22

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 22, being 4 less than during the previous year.

The buildings were in good order, and the only alteration during the year had been the placing of a lamp above the entrance gateway (outside), which was much wanted.

A new court-house and police cells were being constructed at the time of my visit, and I learned that my name had been mixed up in some controversy between opposing parties, as having approved of the site for the building; I take this opportunity of stating that I was only consulted on the plan of the police cells, which I approved, subject to some alterations I pointed out, and I approved of the situations of the cells, in so far as had reference to their convenience to the court-house and to the prison; but as to the eligibility of the site for the general purposes of the building, I was neither asked nor gave any opinion.

The general health had been very good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

The chaplain's duties had also been zealously carried out. The library is well supplied, and the educational progress satisfactory.

There had been an increase in the committals of juvenile offenders, 28 males and 6 females having been admitted during the year ending December, but the governor states that 11 of the number, who were committed in two batches of 6 and 5, are the children of respectable parents, not likely to return to prison; their intelligence and general conduct being above the average of their class of prisoners; so that it is to be hoped that the increase may be regarded as of an accidental rather than a permanent character.

There had been 26 boys subjected to whipping, and only one of the number re-committed, which argues strongly in favour of that species of punishment when not accompanied with imprisonment.

Scotland.

Inverness Prison.

The general conduct had been good, and the punishments very few.

There are three machines for crank employment, but only twelve prisoners were sentenced during the year ending December, to hard labour.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	1	–
Winding	1	2
Mat-making	1	–
Teasing hair and oakum.	4	–
Net-making	3	–
Sewing	–	4
Knitting	–	4
Cooking and washing	–	1
Civil prisoners (not working)	1	–
Total	11	11

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing purchased at the best market.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	19	1
Average amount of earnings	6	17	7$^{2}_{3}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	23	6	6$^{2}_{3}$

Every department of the prison was in the best possible order, reflecting great credit on the management of Mr. Kerr, the governor.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

STONEHAVEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 12, 1853.]

Stonehaven Prison.

Present in confinement :—

6 male criminals.
1 female ditto.

Total - 7

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year was 8, being 2 less than the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair. The east end had been lime-harled, which had prevented dampness. A new heating apparatus had been supplied, which was found to work well.

There had been scarcely any sickness, and the surgeon is regular in his visits.

Scotland. Stonehaven Prison.

The chaplain's duties had been regularly carried out: he visits the prisoners once a week in their cells, and preaches on Sundays.

The general conduct has been good; only three punishments recorded since 1852.

The usual employments are picking oakum, hair, and wool, mat-making, wire chain-making, knitting, and sewing.

The supplies are all purchased at the best market, and the accounts settled annually.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	18	10¼
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	4	6
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	26	3	5

Everything was clean, and creditable to the governor and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

Kinross Prison.

KINROSS PRISON.

[Inspected August 4, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

2 male criminals.
1 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 4

They made no complaints.

The total number in confinement during the year was 26, being the same number as the year preceding.

The prison building was in good repair.

The general health had been good, and the duties of the surgeon, as well as those of the chaplain, seem to have been very zealously attended to.

Considerable attention appears to have been given to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners; the library is in good order, and the books in great request among the inmates.

One male prisoner had behaved very outrageously, and was placed in irons for three days; he was however quiet at the time of my visit, and made no complaint. In other respects the general conduct had been good.

The chief employments here are weaving and winding.

The provisions and clothing are purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly. Kinross Prison.

The different cells and wards, as well as the clothing, bedding, &c., was clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON. Kirkcudbright Prison.

[Inspected July 5, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

3 male criminals.	
4 female ditto.	
1 male civil prisoner.	
Total -	8

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement had been 16, being 6 less than the year before.

The prison buildings were in good repair, with the exception of the room in the Tower and the airing-yard, already reported; but no change had been made in the arrangements. The same objectionable practice still continues of employing convicted females in the kitchen of the governor's house.

There had been very few sick, and the surgeon's duties had been regularly attended to.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties.

The general conduct had been good, and the punishments were chiefly for idleness.

The usual employments are weaving and winding, mat-making, netting, picking oakum, flowering and sewing.

The provisions and clothing are purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head -	3	12	11¼
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	9	0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	17	9	7¼

The different wards, as well as the clothing, bedding, &c., were clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

Scotland.

MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

[Inspected July 12, 1853.]

Maxwell-town Prison.

Present in confinement :—

1 male criminal.
1 female ditto.

Total - 2

They made no complaints.

The prison building was in good order, and the different cells, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean.

The general health had been good, and nothing remarkable had occurred during the year.

LANARKSHIRE.

Glasgow Prison.

GLASGOW PRISON.

I have made several visits of inspection to this prison in the course of the year, the principal of which were on the 22d March, the 6th September, and the 10th October ; on the latter day there were present in confinement :—

Divisions.	Civil.		Criminals.				Total.		
			Untried.		Convicted.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both
North Prison - - -	19	1	59	23	239	212	317	236	553
South Prison - - -	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	13
United Prisons - - -	19	1	59	23	252	212	330	236	566

Distribution of Criminal Prisoners.

In Separation.	In Twos.	In Threes.	In Class Rooms.	Total.
396	102	48	—	546

Number of Convicts under sentence of Transportation.

	Fit for Removal.	Unfit for Removal.	Total.
Males - - - -	48	1	49
Females - - - -	23	4	27
Total - - -	71	5	76

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 580, being 71 less than the year preceding. The total number in confinement during the year ending June has been 4,505.

The new wing, so long reported as being in preparation, was occupied on the 1st of October last. The locality on which it stands is considerably higher than the other buildings of the North Prison, to which it is annexed. The new wing stands nearly due east and west, with its front to the south.

It consists of four stories, containing 161 cells, each 9 ft. 9 in. in height, 6 ft. 10 in. broad, and 10 ft. 2 in. high, together with a chapel, attics, baths, and other rooms; and it is heated by means of hot air.

From the salubrity of its position, the prisoners under sentence of transportation, penal servitude, and long imprisonments, are confined therein, the two former classes occupying the more airy cells of the third and fourth stories. One of the attic rooms is used as a store, the other as a shop for flax dressings; and, in addition to this description of work, the prisoners confined there are also employed at tailoring, oakum making, and Surat rope teasing.

The North Prison consists of 6 separate buildings for the confinement of prisoners, who are distributed among them as follows:—

Old prison - -	Females.
East wing - -	Untried and sick males.
West wing - -	Females and civil prisoners.
North-east wing -	Males.
Mills - - -	Females.
Drygate branch -	Males.

Scotland.

Glasgow Prison.

I have already shown that there has been a considerable reduction in the average number of commitments during the year, arising in a great measure, it may be presumed, from the penal system of discipline now in operation. But it is to be remarked that as the new wing was not occupied until after the close of the statistical year, the want of accommodation prevented the discipline being enforced in all its integrity during the period represented by the figures quoted.

It is satisfactory to observe that the reduction in the number, generally, includes a proportionate reduction of the juvenile class; for while the number of that class committed during the year ending December 1852 amounted to 728, they had in 1853 been reduced to 640. These numbers include all males under 18, and females under 16 years of age.

The general health during the March quarter appears to have been about the usual average. During the quarter ending June, the surgeon, Dr. Gibson, notices some increase in the number of cases of sickness, but which he attributes to the class of prisoners recently committed; as the great demand for labour gave employment to all who were able and willing to work, the prisons were, in consequence, almost exclusively peopled by the infirm, the idle, and others of radically depraved habits in mind and body.

I regret, however, to observe by his December report, that a further increase had taken place in the numbers of the sick, and that on the last three days of the month a sudden outbreak of cholera and spasmodic diarrhœa had taken place. Every precautionary measure to stay its progress has been adopted, and the drainage of the new wing, which was found to have been defective and insufficient, is about to be corrected by the formation of a new one, on which the workmen are now busily engaged.

The chaplain and the teacher continue to perform their several duties with zeal and benefit to those who are willing to profit by their instruction and advice. The chaplain, the Rev. John Reid, in his December report states—

"I am much pleased with the enlarged efficiency given to my department by the opening of the chapel in the Drygate branch. The conduct of the prisoners, during the time of worship, is highly becoming.

"I have suggested to more than one of the members of your honourable Board the propriety of erecting, on the site of the females' airing yard, a place of worship for the accommodation of the female prisoners. The expense of such a building would be very

trifling, as there is abundance of material on the spot; while the airing yard itself is altogether unfitted for the purpose intended by its erection. For several years, indeed, it has never been used as such."

The governor reports the general conduct to have been good.

The stoppages of food for the non-completion of oakum tasks have here, as in Edinburgh prison, been very numerous; but since the General Board, on my representation, made some alteration in the hard labour rules, the necessity of punishing for that offence has nearly altogether ceased.

I have made several visits to the crank labour department, generally finding 24 of them at work in separate cells; and though I invited complaints, I received none. None of the workers appeared at all distressed, and none had lost any food for the non-completion of tasks, though all were performing the full number of revolutions required by the rule.

The governor, with a view of making their task extend over the whole of the working hours, had made a rule that any revolutions of the crank performed before the dinner hour, beyond the half task for the day, would not be allowed to go to the credit of their afternoon's task; but on my pointing out that as the register was outside the cells, and the prisoners had no personal opportunity of seeing the precise moment when the forenoon's task was completed, they ought to be allowed credit for any extra revolutions they might have performed, he at once made an alteration in the rules to give them credit for it.

I found in all my visits, every department of the prison in its usual excellent order, reflecting great credit on the governor, Captain Mullen, the merits of whose management will be best understood by quoting the substance of some entries in his journal, which show that during four years prior to his appointment as governor, the number of commitments were 15,650, while during the following four years they amounted to 19,281. The yearly cost of each prisoner, after deducting earnings, during the first period mentioned, was 14*l.* 16*s.* 1¼*d.*, while during the latter period under his management, it was only 12*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; making a reduction of expenditure during the first four years of his management of 7,450*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* although the average daily number of prisoners exceeded the numbers of the previous four years by 180.

Scotland.

Glasgow Prison.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the 31st December 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Weaving	9	—	9
Winding	2	3	5
Shoemaking	6	—	6
Tailoring	5	—	5
Carpentry	4	—	4
Blacksmiths' work	5	—	5
Heckling	12	—	12
Teasing oakum, hair, &c.	108	38	146
Sewing	—	94	94
Veining	—	—	—
Knitting	—	31	31
Mat-making	6	—	6
Crank machine labour	20	4	24
Cooking, baking, and washing	12	9	21
Miscellaneous	49	18	67
Not working—late	7	4	11
„ decline	50	1	51
„ sick	10	15	25
„ not allowed	4	2	6
„ under punishment	2	1	3
Hard labour	13	4	17
Average daily number	324	224	548

The provisions and principal stores continue to be furnished by contract, and the materials for prison employments are purchased by the governor. The accounts are checked and rendered quarterly, and after examination by a member of the Committee, are confirmed by his signature.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	13	10½
Average amount of earnings	2	9	8½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	12	15	2

The governor expressed himself well satisfied with the matron, Miss Watson, as also with the subordinate officers generally.

GLASGOW POLICE CELLS.

Inspected these cells on the 8th November, accompanied by Captain McKay, and found everything in excellent order.

LANARK PRISON.

[Inspected October 22, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

8 male criminals.
3 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 12

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year has been 22, being 2 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair. A new cellar had been built as a store-room for the prisoners' clothes ; the old one being converted into a drying-house. The former entrance door to the kitchen is built up, and a new one opened in the south gable of the kitchen.

A hired female servant was formerly employed as cook, but has been discontinued since November last, and replaced by a female prisoner. The matron, Miss Morrison, left in bad health in June last, and has since retired on a pension of 15*l.* per annum, having been 25 years in the service. Mrs. Lennie, the wife of the keeper, has been appointed interim matron.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular. There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties, which had also been regularly performed. The library is well supplied, and the educational duties attended to.

Three cranks have been provided for hard labour, but none of them were in use on the day of my visit.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on that occasion :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weaving - - - -	1	–	1
Winding, &c. - - -	1	–	1
Net-making - - -	3	–	3
Teasing Hair - - -	2	–	2
Mat-making - - -	1	–	1
Cooking - - - -	–	1	1
Washing and Mending - -	–	1	1
Sewing Shifts - - -	–	1	1
Debtor not working - -	1	–	1
Total - - - -	9	3	12

The provisions are supplied by contract, the clothing purchased, and the accounts settled monthly.

Scotland.

Lanark Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	16	11
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	7	0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	16	1	1

The keeper, Mr. Lennie, was absent at the time of my visit, but everything was clean and creditable to his management.

AIRDRIE PRISON.

Airdrie Prison.

[Inspected October 22, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

11 male criminals.
9 female ditto.

Total - 20

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 19, being 4 less than the year preceding.

A female prisoner, named Mary Hall, complained that her child who was with her, was not allowed any food, and though it was weaned, she was obliged to supply its wants out of her own allowance. The keeper admitted the fact, and that he had overlooked Rule 109, which provides for such cases, but he placed the child on regular diet from that time.

One male prisoner complained of his dinner being stopped for not completing his half task at the crank before one o'clock, although he was incapable of performing it. The surgeon had examined and declared him fit for that labour, and the keeper intended him to work at a pressure of 8lbs., but on proving the crank, I showed that it was working at a pressure exceeding 11lbs., which is the maximum weight authorized by the rule of the General Board. I therefore recommended that the prisoner should receive his dinner, and be exempted from labour the remainder of the day.

The unintentional overtasking of the prisoners at this description of labour sufficiently accounts for a report recently made to the General Board, from this prison, of the injurious effects of crank working, for it is difficult to imagine how any possible injury can arise, if the precautions enjoined by the rules of the General Board are adhered to.

It is due to the keeper to state, that though on this occasion I detected him in the commission of two grave errors, I have hitherto found him very correct and humane in his treatment of the prisoners.

Scotland.

Airdrie Prison.

The general health had been very good, but I observe by the December quarterly report, that in consequence of cholera having made its appearance in the town, the surgeon, as a precautionary measure, had ordered the use of the wooden beds to be discontinued for the present.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties.

The general conduct had been good.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	15	11¾
Average amount of earnings - - -	1	18	0¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	20	10	9¢

The appearance of everything was creditable to the keeper, Mr. Sinclair.

The matron, I find, has since resigned.

HAMILTON PRISON.

Hamilton Prison.

[Inspected October 22, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

22 male criminals.
5 female ditto.
3 male civil prisoners.

Total - 30

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 37, being 4 less than the year before.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

There had been two deaths, one of them from disease of the heart, but the general health appears to have been good. The cholera has, however, made its appearance in the town, and the keeper and the surgeon, in their December reports, both suggest that a building, distinct from the prison, should be fitted up in the prison grounds, and set aside as a fever or a cholera ward. The suggestion seems entitled to the consideration of the Local Board, as the building might be made as secure as the prison.

A Polish refugee, confined for debt, was, on the recommendation of the surgeon, and by permission of the Local Board, removed to the house of the governor, on account of the dangerous state of his health, and where he still remains, attended by his wife.

Scotland. Hamilton Prison.

The chaplain was dismissed in March last, and has been succeeded as chaplain and teacher by the Rev. J. Wilson, who appears to conduct both duties very satisfactorily.

The general conduct has been good. A male prisoner employed in the furnace-room made his escape on the 4th of January, through the carelessness or the connivance of one of the warders, who, to save himself from the consequences, made his escape also, leaving his clothes behind him.

The governor accounts for the decrease in the average number of committals during the quarter ending December 1853, as compared with any quarter during the last four years,—

1. To the increased accommodation and reduced numbers in the prisons of Glasgow, which obviated the necessity of transferring so many as formerly to Hamilton;

2. The discipline now introduced, having the desired effect of keeping out a regular number who were in the habit of making the prison their home during the winter months;

3 To the increased means which the Irish population of the district have of paying the fine imposed, instead of submitting to imprisonment, for he believes that the number of such offenders who are brought before the magistrates has not diminished.

I found four male prisoners employed at crank labour. They all appeared equal to their work. The cranks were correctly regulated; the workers made no complaints, and none of them had lost any food for not completing their tasks, which were the full complement of revolutions required by the rules.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving and winding	5	1
Net-making	2	–
Mending clothing	1	–
Teasing oakum and hair	7	–
Pumping water	2	–
Crank-machines	3	–
Not working	2	–
Cooking and washing	–	2
Tambouring	–	2
Civil, repairing drains	2	–
„ sick	1	–
Total	25	5

At the time of my visit the supplies were by contract; but the governor, in his report for the quarter ending December,

states that owing to the high price of provisions, no more contracts had been entered into that quarter. Scotland — Hamilton Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - - -	3	14	6¼
Average amount of earnings - - - - -	2	9	7¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	1	5	4 11

The accounts are settled quarterly.

I continue to entertain a high opinion of the intelligence and zeal of Mr. Hatton, the keeper, and consider this to be a well managed prison.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINLITHGOW PRISON.

[Inspected April 8, 1853.] Linlithgow Prison.

Present in confinement:—

15 male criminals.
13 female ditto.
1 ditto civil prisoner.

Total - 29

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 24, being 4 more than the year before.

A considerable addition to this prison had for some time been in the course of erection, and though partially occupied on the day of inspection, was not completed; but on visiting again in November, I found it in full operation, and consider it a very complete prison, equal to the probable wants of the county.

It consists of two buildings, each of 4 stories high and adjoining each other without any internal communication.

It contains 15 cells for male criminals, and 10 cells for females, each department being quite separate and distinct.

There are also two baths, a room for civil prisoners, store room and closets, a kitchen, and exercising galleries, together with suitable accommodation for the keeper and the matron.

The general health had been very good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

Mr. Webster, a dissenting minister, had undertaken the duties of chaplain and teacher.

The general conduct had been good.

The keeper purchases the provisions, and after checking the accounts, passes them to the clerk of the County Board, who settles them quarterly. The materials for clothing are purchased, and made up in prison.

Scotland.
Linlithgow. Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	0	11½
Average amount of earnings - - -	1	10	0¼
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	15	11	1¢

Everything was clean, and creditable to the management.

NAIRNSHIRE.

Nairn. Prison.

NAIRN PRISON.

[Inspected August 23, 1853.]

There was only one female prisoner in confinement at the time of my visit, and the total number committed during the year ending December 1853, was 32.

The prison building was in good repair. The general health and conduct had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

I regret to find that the chaplain, Mr. Grant, the parish minister, has since died.

Some increase had been made to the keeper's house, which has rendered his accommodation very satisfactory.

A crank machine has been ordered, but not yet received.

The supplies are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled quarterly. Everything was clean, and creditable to the management.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

Peebles Prison.

PEEBLES PRISON.

[Inspected August 5, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

3 male criminals.
1 female ditto.

Total - 4

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 7, being 4 less than the year before. The total number in confinement during the year had been 79.

The prison buildings were in good order, and had undergone no alteration.

The general health had been good.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties; he converses with the prisoners once a week in their separate cells, but performs no prison service on Sundays.

The general conduct was reported to have been good.

Scotland.

Peebles Prison.

Three boys were sentenced to be whipped in October last, and none of them had since been re-committed.

The chief employment here is mat-making.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	5	1	1¾
Average amount of earnings - - -			
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	38	3	0¾

Everything was clean, and creditable to the management of Mr. and Mrs. Foster, the governor and the matron.

PERTHSHIRE.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

Perth County Prison.

I made several visits of inspection to this prison in the course of the year, the principal ones on 28th March, 13th October, and 14th December. On the first day there were present in confinement:—

75 male criminals.
36 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 112

They made no complaints. On my last visit I found the numbers reduced to 76.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 100, which is 7 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but in the same crowded unsatisfactory state as so often reported; and I was unable to learn that the plan for a proposed increase, which I noticed in my last report, had proceeded any further.

The general health, with a few exceptional cases, had been good and no prevailing disease. The surgeon's duties seem to have been zealously attended to.

The Rev. Peter Thomson continues to perform the duties of chaplain and teacher with his usual zeal, and the educational advancement of the prisoners under his tuition seems satisfactory. He states that the library books are much read, and generally well taken care of.

The governor reported that the general conduct had been good.

During my visit in October, I found 6 cranks at work, 5 by male prisoners, and 1 female: one of the former appeared a good deal distressed in consequence of having performed upwards

Scotland.

Perth County Prison.

of three-fourths of his day's task before dinner. I called the attention of the governor to the propriety of limiting the working of each, as near as possible, to the half task before dinner, so as to make the task extend over the whole of the working hours, as in that manner it could be performed with ease to the worker. In my subsequent visit in December, I found everything working correctly.

Although a considerable reduction in the number of commitments has taken place, in this prison, towards the close of the year, it can scarcely be hoped that it will prove of a permanent character until such an increase is made to the building as will prevent the necessity of having a plurality of prisoners in the same cell; for the hard labour system introduced must lose half its effect until that is accomplished.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the first day of inspection.

	Males.		Females.
Linen weaving	8	White seam sewing	10
Cotton weaving	4	Common seam sewing	5
Linen yarn winding	3	Stocking knitting	2
Cotton yarn winding	2	Towel fringe knitting	3
Shoemaking	1	Oakum teasing—hard labour	7
Net knitting	14	Nursing their children	3
Hair teasing	9	Washing work done for prison	2
Flax rope teasing	7	Cooking work done for prison	2
Oakum teasing—hard labour	23	Ten-day prisoners unemployed	2
Crank machine „	4		
	75		
1 civil unemployed	1		
	76		36

The provisions are furnished by contract, the clothing and bedding purchased at the best market, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	13	9½
Average amount of earnings	3	9	7½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	8	18	6

Perth Police Cells.

PERTH POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected October 13, 1853.]

I found these cells had undergone no alteration; they were in as cleanly a state as the nature of the place would admit; but it is a very unsatisfactory place of confinement.

DUMBLANE PRISON.

[Visited March 29, 1853.]

resent in confinement :—

5 male criminals.
3 female ditto.

Total - 8

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 7, being 1 more than the year preceding. The greatest number during the year ending December was 18.

The prison building was in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

The general conduct had been good ; and the teacher seems to have been zealous in the discharge of the duties allotted to him.

The supplies are furnished by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	14	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	4	$4\frac{6}{4}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	22	17	5

Everything looked clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Laing.

BLAIRGOWRIE PRISON.

[Visited March 29, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

I found it had been discontinued as a prison in July last, except for persons locked up for a single night.

The salaries of the keeper and the surgeon had been stopped, and the former now receives no allowance but the use of the house.

RENFREWSHIRE.

PAISLEY PRISON.

[Inspected October 24, 1853.]

I made several visits to this prison in the course of the year, but delayed my regular inspection until after the occupation of the new wing, which did not take place until the 18th of August.

Scotland.

Paisley Prison.

Present in confinement:—

58 male criminals.
59 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total - 118

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year was 142, being 31 more than the year preceding.

The number of re-committals had, as usual, been numerous, for 830 persons represent the 977 commitments which took place during the year.

With regard to juvenile criminals, there have been a few more this year than last, but still less than the average of previous years. The increase in this year may be accounted for by the fact that since whipping came into operation, boys have been sent to the prison to be whipped who otherwise would have been handed over to their parents.

The general health has been good, and the prisoners free from any prevailing disease. The surgeon's duties continue to be regularly performed by Dr. Paton. One male prisoner had committed suicide on the 30th December 1852.

The duties of chaplain and teacher continue to be performed by the Rev. W. Smith; and under his tuition the educational advancement is satisfactory. He states that the library books are in great request, but that the books are sometimes damaged, there being a difficulty in detecting the offender when more than one prisoner is in a cell.

The governor states that the general conduct had been good.

The following are the usual employments:—

Males.	Females.
Weaving.	Winding.
Winding.	Sewing.
Shoemaking.	Knitting.
Tailoring.	Picking cotton, &c.
Net-making.	Cooks and sweepers.
Picking cotton, &c.	Sick.
Cooks and sweepers.	Net working.
Sick.	
Net working.	

The supplies are furnished by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	10	11¾
Average amount of earnings - -	1	19	4½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	9	17	2¼

Every department was in good order, and creditable to the

management of Mr. Bird, the governor, and Miss Thomson, the matron.

The following is a description of the new wing, taken from the fifteenth report of the Board of Directors:—

"The extensive addition to the prison of Paisley, which we referred to in our last report, has been completed; and we have issued our declaration legalising the prison as altered and enlarged, as a place of confinement for all classes of civil and criminal prisoners, and all terms of imprisonment. The liberality of the local authorities has enabled this important prison to be placed on a most satisfactory footing. The prison of Paisley formerly contained only 7 cells for civil prisoners, 68 cells for male criminals, and 19 for female criminals, with a chapel, containing accommodation for about 40 persons, but without means of separation, excepting as between the sexes. The governor's house and prison offices were small, inconvenient, and ill situated. As now constituted, the prison presents a uniform front—the old prison forming a north wing of 4 stories, and the new building a south wing of the same height, united by a central building of two and a half stories.

"This centre division contains on the ground floor an entrance-hall, 3 reception cells, and a bath-room. On the second floor there are 2 apartments for civil prisoners; and the upper half story is converted into 2 airing-yards for that class of prisoners. The north wing is exclusively appropriated to male criminal prisoners; it contains 87 cells, with a class-room, hospital, bath-room, chaplain's room, 4 rooms for officers, 3 store-rooms, and other conveniences. The airing yards, 5 in number, are at the north end of the prison court. The south wing, which also contains the chapel, is appropriated to female prisoners. On the ground floor are 9 cells, 2 apartments for the matron, cooking house, washing-house, drying-house, 2 reception cells, bath-room, 3 store-rooms, and other conveniences. The cooking house, washing-house, and drying-house are spacious and convenient. The whole operations are performed by steam, and there is a plentiful supply of hot and cold water whenever required. On the second floor there are 12 cells, officer's room, and kitchen for female officers; and on the third floor are 16 cells, and the same number on the fourth. On the roof there are 6 airing yards, laid with asphalte, and covered with iron grating, one side of each being sheltered from rain. There is, besides, a sunk flat to this wing, in which are a heating furnace, coal cellars, and 2 punishment cells. The new chapel contains 3 galleries, with double rows of seats in each, having accommodation for 106 prisoners, who are separated so as not to be visible to each other, while each can see and be seen by the chaplain. Above the chapel is a large well ventilated room, fitted up as an hospital; also a room for female civil prisoners, and a room for a female officer. The governor's new house, and the clerk's offices, with the entrance gateway, form a building in front and centre of the prison, and the whole prison buildings are well secured by boundary walls. The whole buildings are properly lighted, heated, and ventilated; and it may be added, that the old chapel is about to be converted into cells for male prisoners, by which 4 will

Scotland. Paisley Prison.

be added to the present number. This well planned and constructed prison affords ample accommodation for all classes of prisoners on the separate system, and would do so even if the number of prisoners were to be considerably larger than it is at present."

Greenock Prison.

GREENOCK PRISON.

[Inspected July 29, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

15 male criminals.
15 female ditto.

30

They made no complaints.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 33, being one less than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

There had been two deaths from consumption, one male, and one female prisoner ; but the general health had been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties.

The general conduct had been good, and the few punishments inflicted were chiefly for idleness in not completing tasks.

Thirty boys had been committed sentenced to be whipped since April 1852, and only one of them had since been re-committed.

The keeper states that though there has been an increase in the number of juvenile commitments during the year, it has been chiefly caused by the numbers sentenced to be whipped, who would otherwise have been admonished and handed over to their friends. He further observes that intemperance continues to be the prevailing cause of crime in that district.

The provisions are supplied by contract, the clothing purchased at the best market, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	8	5¼
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	17	9¼
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	13	13	7¼

The cleanly appearance of every department was very creditable to the governor, Mr. Love.

PORT GLASGOW PRISON. Port Glasgow Prison.

[Visited July 29, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit, and the keeper was absent, but the cells and bedding were in good order, and I understood there had been no change in the management.

POLLOCKSHAWS PRISON. Pollockshaws Prison.

[Visited November 8, 1853.]

Present in confinement only 1 female prisoner just admitted.

The keeper was absent, but I understood that there had been no change of any kind.

One cell looked damp, and neither the cells nor the keeper's house looked in the best order.

ROSS-SHIRE AND CROMARTY.

DINGWALL PRISON. Dingwall Prison.

[Inspected August 20, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

6 male criminals.
5 female ditto.

11

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 14, being 6 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings seemed in good repair, with the exception of the boundary wall, which was mentioned in my last report as rent in several places. The heating apparatus is reported not to work well.

The general health had been very good, and the surgeon's visits regular. In his report to the County Board, dated the 5th October, he states that there had been no cases of sickness in the prison, but that additional suits of warm clothing are required both for male and female prisoners.

The chaplain, the Rev. William Sutherland, states that he visits the prisoners separately in their cells—reading and explaining portions of Scripture. He expresses regret that no arrangements are made for the performance of divine service

Scotland.
Dingwall Prison.

on Sundays, which, however, I conceive might be very easily done, by having chains to permit a partial opening of the cell doors, when he might address them from the upper corridor.

The general conduct was reported to have been very good.

The chief employments here are net making, breaking stones, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	16	8
Average amount of earnings - - - -	0	6	9
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	20	1	9

Everything was very clean and in good order, reflecting credit on the management of the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Donald.

Tain Prison.

TAIN PRISON.

[Visited August 22, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

2 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

The total number in confinement during the year had been 31.

The general health had been good. The surgeon, Dr. Ross, in a report subsequent to my visit, informs the County Board of the insufficiency of the bed clothes, to keep the prisoners warm during the approaching winter.

The chaplain, the Rev. Lewis Rose, visits the prisoners regularly.

The keeper reported that the general conduct had been good, and no punishment during the year.

Everything looked clean, and creditable to the keeper.

The supplies are purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly.

Cromarty Prison.

CROMARTY PRISON.

[Inspected August 22, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit; and there had been no change in the building or the management.

The building seemed in good repair; and everything clean and creditable to the keeper.

JEDBURGH PRISON. Jedburgh Prison.

[Inspected October 18, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

	12 male criminals.
	8 female ditto.
Total -	20

They made no complaints.

The total number of committals during the year had been 194, being 31 less than in the previous year.

The daily average number in confinement was 22; and there had been a diminution of 8 in the daily average of the two past years.

The buildings were in good repair and had undergone no alteration, except that the wooden bridge which connects the governor's house with the female prison, and which overlooked two of the male prisoners' airing yards, had been covered over, and an additional crank machine had been procured and put in operation.

The health of the prisoners had been good; 7 cases appearing on the register of sickness, and only one of dangerous illness, contracted previous to admission.

The Rev. W. Scott performs the duties of chaplain and teacher with his usual zeal and ability. The library is well supplied, and he states that the books are extensively and beneficially read.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year had generally been good; there were twenty-six punishments recorded (and sixteen individuals punished), in one case only had hand-cuffs been used.

The clothing, bedding, &c., were clean and in good order.

The introductory rules, as also the supplementary rules relating to diet and hard labour, were in operation.

There were ten entries in the register containing the names of juveniles sentenced to be whipped. It appeared that in most cases, these young delinquents had either been previously imprisoned or admonished by the authorities outside the prison.

There were no entries of visits by the members of the County Prison Board in the inspection book, from the 27th May 1853 up to the date of my visit, owing, as I was informed, to the

Scotland.

Jedburgh Prison.

omission of the clerk of the Board to give the usual notice to the several members, of the month appointed for them to visit the prison.

Since my last visit, one of the warders had resigned, and his successor, then on trial, was spoken of favourably.

The chief kind of offences for which prisoners had been committed, were, petty thefts, assaults, and vagrancy.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Stocking weaving	3	–	3
Winding	1	–	1
Netting	4	–	4
Miscellaneous	3	–	3
Crank	1	–	1
Washing	–	1	1
Mending	–	1	1
Sewing	–	2	2
Miscellaneous	–	2	2
Untried, not working	–	1	1
Cooking	–	1	1
Total	12	8	20

The provisions and staple articles are contracted for. The clothing and small articles purchased at the cheapest and best market, and the accounts audited and settled annually (and the cash book certified to that effect).

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	15	7^{4}
Average amount of earnings	3	7	6^{2}
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	20	9	5^{4}

Hawick Prison.

HAWICK PRISON.

[Inspected April 19, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison buildings were in good order and had undergone no alteration.

The total number committed during the year had been 43.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The parish minister is kind enough to continue his visits gratuitously.

The appearance of everything was creditable to the keeper, who, in a report subsequent to my visit, complains of the sink being placed within three feet of one of the entrances to the prison and the door of the keeper's house, and that it emits as bad an effluvia as it did prior to some expense having been incurred to remedy it in the early part of the year.

Scotland. Hawick Prison.

KELSO PRISON.

[Inspected October 19, 1853.]

Kelso Prison.

There had been no prisoner in confinement for three weeks.

The building was in good order, and everything clean, and creditable to the keeper.

Dr. Wilson, the surgeon, visits regularly whether there are prisoners or not, and the remarks in his quarterly reports are always complimentary to the keeper for the cleanly state in which the prison is kept, to which I may add, that such has always been the result of my personal observations.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

SELKIRK PRISON.

[Inspected April 18, 1853.]

Selkirk Prison.

Present in confinement:—

	4 male criminals.
	1 female ditto.
Total -	5

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 6, and the total number 88, being 3 more than the year preceding.

The buildings appeared to be in good repair, but it remains the same unsatisfactory place of confinement so often reported. I am glad, however, to learn that the County Board have measures in contemplation to improve it in various respects.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The chaplain, the Rev. Robert Young, seems to have been very zealous in the discharge of his duties; but he has since accepted the charge of a neighbouring parish, and retired from Selkirk. He had several times brought under the notice of the County Board, the want of a proper supply of books for the prison library.

The keeper reports the general conduct to have been good.

Scotland.
Selkirk Prison.

By his last report it appears that only one guard bed had yet been supplied to the prison, and he very properly suggests, that unless a sufficient number is furnished for the sleeping of all the convicted prisoners, he ought to be allowed to discontinue the one now in use, for his being obliged to subject one convicted prisoner to a greater punishment than the others, is placing the keeper in a position to which he ought not to be exposed.

The keeper purchases the supplies at the best market, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	4	18	$8\frac{5}{8}$
Average amount of earnings - - -	3	13	$5\frac{9}{8}$
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	26	14	$2\frac{6}{8}$

The keeper, Henry Harrison, seems active and intelligent, and everything was in the best order which the nature of the accommodation would admit of.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

STIRLING PRISON.

Stirling Prison.

[Inspected November 3, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

74 male criminals.
35 female ditto.

Total - 109

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year was 116, which is 7 more than the year preceding.

In 1848 the daily average was 86, and there has ever since been a regular annual increase, which, if things remain as they are, is likely to prove progressive. In the meanwhile the average of 1848 was last year increased by 30, which excess, even at the unusually low cost per head for the year of 8*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, amounts to 264*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for last year; while a proportionate number of individuals have, as a matter of course, been added to the criminal population of the county, so that whether taken in a moral or a financial point of view, I respectfully submit that the nature of the imprisonments in the county gaol of Stirling call loudly for a change.

It is an excellent prison, and ably managed, but in its continued over-crowded state, with males and females occupying the same open galleries, the impossibility of preventing communications, the necessity of occupying class-rooms without supervision (in my last visit I found three rooms so occupied,

Scotland.
Stirling Prison.

each containing respectively ten, eight, and six prisoners), it is impossible to doubt that a prison so occupied is infinitely more calculated to encourage than to repress crime, and I must therefore once more respectfully press on the notice of the local authorities the propriety of removing the females, and I venture to think that the expenses thereby incurred would very soon be repaid by the reduced numbers which a due enforcement of discipline would be sure to produce.

The experiment might at all events be tried for a year, at the mere cost of some painting and whitewashing in the old prison; but a wing to the new prison ought to be the change contemplated.

The general health had been good. One female after receiving a sentence of four years' penal servitude, had attempted to commit suicide.

Mr. Anderson continues to perform the duties of chaplain and teacher with his usual zeal, and he expresses himself very grateful for the cordial assistance which he receives in the discharge of his duties both from the governor and the matron, Miss Logan.

The library books are very much read, but the crowded state of the prison precludes their being always taken care of.

The general conduct had been tolerably good, but the punishments are rather numerous, though not severe.

I found some portion of the hard labour rules imperfectly understood and acted on, but the governor at once adopted my explanation.

The following are the usual employments of the prisoners:—

Weaving
Winding.
Shoemaking.
Net making.
Sewing.
Teasing oakum, wool, and hair.

The increase in numbers, I regret to find, bore its increased proportion of juveniles, amounting in all to 14 females and 40 males, 17 of which were sentenced to be whipped, and 2 of them have since been recommitted.

The governor, on this subject, makes the usual remark of all practical men, "That whipping and imprisonment ought never "to be combined as they sometimes are, for the former loses its "effect when immediately followed by the latter."

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - -	3	11	0
Average amount of earnings - - -	2	1	1½
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings -	8	16	5½

Scotland.

Falkirk Prison.

FALKIRK PRISON.

[Inspected April 17, 1853.]

There was only 1 female in confinement.

This prison continues in the same dilapidated and unsatisfactory state as so often reported, and though the site for a new prison was approved of three years ago, no plan of the building has yet been submitted for the approval of the General Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson, the keeper and the matron, keep it in the best order which the nature of such a miserable place will admit.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Dornoch Prison.

DORNOCH PRISON.

[Inspected August 25, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison building was in good repair; the different wards, as well as the clothing, bedding, &c., were all clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron. The general health had been good, but none of the usual quarterly returns from that prison have reached me, and I am unable to quote the usual details.

WIGTONSHIRE.

Wigtown Prison.

WIGTON PRISON.

[Inspected July 4, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

	5 male criminals.
	1 female ditto.
Total -	6

They made no complaints.

The total number in confinement during the year was 57, being 40 less than the year preceding.

The buildings were in good repair and had undergone no alteration.

The general health had been good. The surgeon, Dr. M'Millan, died in April last, and a successor had not been appointed; but the duties were, in the meantime, undertaken by a Mr. Broadfoot. The surgeon keeps a journal, but has no sick register.

The chaplain or his assistant visits the prisoners once a week, separately in their cells, and performs a regular service on

Scotland.

Wigtown Prison.

Sunday. He states that on all occasions the prisoners have conducted themselves with becoming decorum.

The general conduct had been very good, and only two stoppages of food recorded during the present year.

No store-room has yet been provided, and the exercising gallery is still occupied for that purpose, which precludes its being used for the purpose intended, and for which it is very much wanted, as the boundary wall is unsafe.

The provisions are supplied by contract; the clothing purchased, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

Everything was clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Nerney, who continue to be assisted by their daughter gratuitously.

Stranraer Prison.

STRANRAER PRISON.

[Inspected July 4, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

	6 male criminals.
	3 female ditto.
Total -	9

They made no complaints.

The daily average number during the year had been 10, which is four less than the year before.

The prison buildings were in good repair and had undergone no alteration.

The same chaplain and surgeon were in office, and their duties had undergone no change.

Only two cases of sickness were recorded, but one of them, a female, died of inflammation in the lungs, four days after admission.

The general conduct had been good, and the punishments few and trifling.

The wooden beds and whipping had proved very deterring to the juvenile offenders of the district; for since a boy was whipped in October last, there had been only one of that class since committed.

There has yet been no arrangement made for the instruction of the prisoners, which I again recommend to the consideration of the County Board, for the reports of the chaplain show that some such provision there, is very much needed. In his report for the quarter ending June, he states that there were during the quarter just ended, two who could neither read or write, and the rest could read and write imperfectly.

Scotland.

Stranraer Prison.

In his remarks on the same subject in his September report, referring to the numbers committed during the quarter, he states there were five who could not read at all, fifteen who could do so imperfectly, and only six who could read well; and he concludes by saying, "As I cannot help remarking in almost "every successive report, with no distinct and adequate pro- "vision to meet the wants so prominently disclosed, and so "constantly recurring, it may not be much wondered at, that "comparatively little permanent good is effected; that few, if "any, of the volumes of the prison library, should be asked for "or perused; and that, however, plain and simple may be the "address by which I would arrest the attention and impress "the heart, they may be conceived to produce upon the auditors "only the vague and undefined impressions thus described by "Wordsworth's Peasant,—

"A lecture strange he seemed to read to me, and though I did not "rightly understand his meaning, yet I deemed it to be some goodly "thing."

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed here, are thefts and assaults.

The chief employments are teasing oakum and sewing.

The provision and clothing are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head - - -	4	7	5$\frac{9}{10}$
Average amount of earnings - - - - - -	2	19	3
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings. -	19	12	4$\frac{3}{10}$

Every department of the prison was clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle.

PRISONS OF ENGLAND

ATTACHED TO

THE DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CARLISLE COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected June 30, and July 1, 1853.]

Present in confinement :—

78 male criminals.
22 female ditto.
5 male civil prisoners.

Total - 105

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 90, being 4 less than the year preceding. The total number committed during the year, had been 551, being a decrease of 53 on the year.

The prison buildings were in good repair; the only alterations are, the fitting up three rooms as an hospital.

There had been no alteration in the discipline or management.

The general health had been good. No deaths, or attempts at suicide.

The duties of the chaplain appear to have been very zealously discharged; and the educational arrangements, both on the male and female sides, appeared very satisfactory. The latter portion of that duty continues to be discharged by the matron.

The governor reported the general conduct to have been good; but the punishments, though not severe, are rather numerous, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.
Stoppage of food - -	266	50
Solitary confinement -	36	5
	302	55

England.

Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

Six crank-machines—3 for males, and 3 for females, had been introduced into the prison, on the 3rd February, 1852; and from that time until the 6th of October last, 58 males and 25 females had been subjected to that labour. The cranks, in each case, being weighted according to the physical capacity of the worker; but in no case exceeding the pressure of 7 lbs.; and the number of revolutions required to be performed daily, by both sexes, was 10,000.

Punishments for the non-completion of crank tasks, during the same period, had been incurred by 4 males, and 28 females, out of the afore-mentioned number of workers.

I may remark, that in hard labour employments, it is not usual to exact the same amount of work from the females as from the male prisoners; and though I have found the females in Glasgow prison performing a greater number of revolutions at the crank than those in this prison, besides doing it with ease, and without losing any food—yet, when we find that only 4 punishments have been incurred by 58 males, while 28 punishments have fallen to 25 females for the non-performance of the same tasks, it may be presumed that the females cannot perform it with the same ease as the males; and it may be worth considering, whether they are not entitled to some relief, either in the number of revolutions, or in the weight at which they are required to work.

The governor is of opinion, that prisoners employed at the crank, do not lose so much weight as those employed at the tread-wheel; but it is only an opinion, for the Prison Committee of this prison, for reasons which I cannot understand, refuse to allow the prisoners to be weighed.

I believe there is not a more humane person living than Mr. Reding, the governor; and though I have no knowledge of any member of the Carlisle Prison Committee, I have no doubt, that individually, they are equally so; but, with the best intentions, we are all liable to err; and as my observing the foregoing inequality in the punishments enables me to point out a case which seems to require consideration, in like manner, the comparative weight of a prisoner will sometimes disclose a subject for inquiry, which, in justice to the prisoner, ought not to be withheld; and Carlisle is the only prison in the district, or perhaps in the kingdom, in which that information is refused to the inspector.

I regret to find, that there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of juvenile commitments during the past year, for which the governor does not assign any probable cause.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Tread wheel	31	—
Oakum picking	13	—
Cranks	3	2
Tailoring	2	—
Clogging	1	—
Cleaning	17	3
In cook-house	2	—
Sick	4	—
Not employed	2	—
Washing	—	3
Sewing and knitting	—	11
Mothers with infants	—	2
Reception ward	3	1
Debtors unemployed	5	—
Total	83	22

The supplies are furnished by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head, per annum	4	10	5¾
Average annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings	19	18	5
Repairs and alterations	168	7	11
Average amount of earnings	1	9	6¼

I made several visits to this prison in the course of the year, and found Mr. Reding at his post, and every department reflecting credit on his management.

CARLISLE POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected July 1, 1853.]

Two of the cells were occupied by cases just brought in, and the whole were, as usual, very clean and creditable to the superintendent.

COCKERMOUTH.

[Visited July 1, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, and the keeper was absent at Carlisle, so that I saw nothing but the cells, which were in as good order as could be expected in such a building; but I was glad to learn that a new lock-up house had been determined on by the magistrates.

England.

Cockermouth.

A subsequent report from the keeper shows that 93 prisoners—viz., 72 males and 21 females, had been locked up during the year, and the longest period of detention had been 10 days. The dietary is the same as at Carlisle, and is purchased by the keeper, who charges what it costs.

Whitehaven Lock-up Prison.

WHITEHAVEN LOCK-UP PRISON.

[Visited July 1, 1853.]

There was only 1 male prisoner, who had been received that morning, but there had been 334 during the year. The offences are chiefly breaches of the peace and drunkenness; the longest confinement during the year was 13 days.

As mentioned in my previous report, this is an excellent, substantial, new lock-up house; I found the buildings in good order, and every thing very clean.

There is no clerical visitor, and a surgeon is only called in when required.

The only books kept in the prison are two description-books and a cash-book, one of the former showing the number of days' dietary chargeable for each prisoner. The friends of prisoners are allowed to provide for them; but for those who are not so supplied, the keeper is allowed 3½d. a day for each, and for which he supplies them a pint of milk porridge for breakfast and supper, and a cake and a half of good bread for dinner.

The chief magistrate, George Harrison, Esq., was kind enough to attend, and afforded every information I desired.

Penrith Lock-up.

PENRITH LOCK-UP.

[Visited June 30, 1853.]

The keeper was absent at the time of my visit, and the doors locked, but some of the neighbours informed me he had only just gone out, and that there were no prisoners in confinement.

A report since received from the keeper informs me that the number of prisoners received during the year ending Michaelmas 1853, was 90. The prisoners are merely committed on remand, or until they are brought before a magistrate, and finally committed to the gaol at Carlisle. The longest period of confinement at Penrith was 7 days.

The keeper states that he is allowed 3½*d.* per head per day, but which, on account of the high prices of meal and bread, he says is now insufficient to find food for their maintenance.

The dietary he supplies is as follows:—Breakfast, 3½ ounces of oatmeal, boiled in a pint of milk; dinner, 5 ounces of bread; supper, the same as breakfast. But, to supply the foregoing diet, he says "he is out of pocket." England. Penrith Lock-up.

DURHAM COUNTY.

DURHAM PRISON. Durham Prison.

[Inspected November 11, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

175 male criminals.
55 female ditto.
13 male civil prisoners.

Total - 243

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 270, being 10 more than the year preceding; but the total number of committals, 1,921, is a decrease of 15 on the year.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone the following alterations:—

1. Sixteen cells in the attic floor of the south wing have been fitted up for the occupation of juvenile prisoners, with heating apparatus, gas lights, &c. They were certified by me as fit to be used as dormitories, and for the occasional separate employment of juvenile prisoners, with the doors on the chain.

2. The ventilating flues having been lined with earthenware pipes, which enabled prisoners to communicate with each other, the pipes have been removed from 16 of the cells, and replaced with bricks, which prevent such communications.

3. Five large chimnies have been rebuilt in the old prison.

4. Two large doors have been placed between the old building and the west wing.

5. A new door and doorway between the old building and central hall.

6. A new boiler in the cook-house.

ADDITIONS.

1. A new house built for the chaplain, adjoining the matron's house.

2. Forty yards of drain pipes laid from the chaplain's house to the main sewer.

3. A coal-hole built for the matron.

4. A new house built for the gas-meter.

There had been one death during the year; but the general

England.

Durham Prison.

health had been good, and no attempts at suicide. The average weight of prisoners who had gained in weight during the year was 3¾ lbs.; of those who had lost in weight 3¼ lbs. Mr. Shaw continues indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as surgeon.

The annual report of the chaplain, the Rev. G. Hans Hamilton, for the past year, contains its usual amount of valuable information.

He shows, that while the population of the county during the last six years has been increasing at the rate of about 9,000 per annum, there has been a progressive diminution in the number of commitments; so that, notwithstanding the population of 1853 shows an increase of 57,008 over that of 1848, the diminution in the number of commitments during that period has been 310.

Nothing can exceed the zeal and ability with which Mr. Hamilton labours to improve the moral and spiritual condition of the prisoners; and the tables he has quoted show that his labours have not been in vain. He appears also to have been ably assisted by the teachers.

The juvenile class of male prisoners is now effectually separated from the adults, and a portion of them employed at field labour during a part of each day, in a field adjoining the prison, on which subject Mr. Hamilton makes the following observations:—

"The effect of field labour upon the mental and physical condition of our town thieves has far surpassed my most sanguine expectations. The knowledge that he has done something useful – the result of his own industry, which he sees before him, inspires him with a desire to do more; and a degree of self-respect and self-reliance is thus awakened, which is not to be produced by ordinary penal labour, conducted under severe restraint. And these, gentlemen, are the very habits and dispositions we should wish to establish among criminal boys, so that they might not become and continue criminal men."

The result of the foregoing relaxed system of discipline with the juvenile class of prisoners remains yet to be seen. The principle is what I have been urging on the notice of the public in my annual reports for years past; but recommended its being adopted without sending the boys to prison; for when once committed, there is, to the juvenile mind that has once gone astray, an attraction in a prison life which requires some deterring influence to counteract, in any system of relaxation that may be adopted towards them. I have, therefore, a better opinion of the system pursued with the juvenile class at the general prison at Perth, but should like to see the one here have a fair trial. I find there has been an addition of 4 during the year in the juvenile commitments.

England.
Durham Prison.

The governor reported the general conduct during the year to have been good; and the punishments recorded were about the usual average number, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	3	—
Irons	—	—
Stoppage of food	318	145
Solitary confinement	51	25

There is no crank employment in this prison. There are 38 guard beds in use for prisoners summarily convicted and sentenced to periods not exceeding one month; they are considered to be very deterring, and are found to be in no way detrimental to the health of the prisoners.

I found that it had been the practice here for the matron to award the punishments to female prisoners for prison offences; but on pointing out to the governor that the rules did not permit him to delegate that power to any one, the practice was at once altered.

I received a written complaint from a debtor who had been confined here the year before, to the effect that he had been obliged to sleep in the same bed with another debtor, which on inquiry I found to have been the case, and that there are particular periods when the accommodation for civil prisoners does not permit the whole to sleep separately.

An alteration is about being made which will give some additional accommodation to that department, and which, it is to be hoped, will obviate such a necessity, for the practice is unusual as well as very objectionable.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving and mat-making	27	—
Tailoring	6	—
Shoemaking	3	—
Cleaning prisons	12	—
Masons	2	—
Masons' labourers	6	—
Gardening	9	—
Washing and mangling	3	5
Cooking	4	—
Cutting fuel	2	—
Beating sand	1	—
Teasing rope	92	21
Whitewashing	2	—
Sick	6	5
Knitting	—	12
Sewing	—	8
Cleaning	—	4
Total	175	55
Debtors unemployed	13	—

England.

Durham. Prison.

The provisions are furnished by contract; the clothing purchased and made up in the prison, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head during the year	4	6	8
Average amount of earnings	5	6	0
Annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, repairs and alterations, but not deducting earnings	16	6	2½

I made several visits to this prison in the course of the year, and always found every department in the best possible order, reflecting credit on Mr. Greene, the governor, and Miss Thomson, the matron.

Gateshead Lock-up.

GATESHEAD LOCK-UP.

[Visited September 11, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, but the building was in good order, and the cells clean.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction.

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected February 10 and September 10, 1853.]

Present in confinement on the latter day :—

69 male prisoners.
20 female ditto.
3 male civil prisoners.

Total - 92

They made no complaint entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 76, being 15 less than the year preceding. The total number of committals, 446, was 36 less than the previous year.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration; neither had there been any change in the discipline or management.

The general health had been good. There had been no deaths or attempts at suicide. The surgeon's duties seem to be very regularly attended to.

The chaplain also seems to have been zealous in the discharge of his duties. I found, however, 3 girls, named Wilson, MacFarlane, and Stewart, committed for 6 months, who had been 6 weeks in prison without receiving the usual routine of instruction, although they professed themselves anxious to have it.

The education of the female prisoners in this prison is not subject to the supervision of the governor; and as the matron was absent on leave, at the time of my visit, I could not dis-

England.

'Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correcton.

tinctly learn why the instruction of these children had been neglected; but on the return of the matron, the chaplain was good enough to send me an explanatory letter, which shows that she had been so particularly circumstanced at the time, that she could not well be blamed for the neglect; but at the same time, I respectfully submit that arrangements ought to be made to prevent the recurrence of such an omission; for they were vagrant girls, about 13 years of age, who could neither read or write, and who needed all the advice and instruction that could be bestowed upon them; and I venture to think that if the governor had been charged with the direction of that duty in the female prison, it would not have occurred.

The governor reported the general conduct to have been good. The following were the punishments during the year:—

	Males.	Females.
Whipping	—	—
Irons	1	—
Stoppage of food	106	55
Solitary confinement	30	14
Dark cells	42	6
Other punishments	1	—
	180	75

The number of juvenile committals had scarcely varied during the year.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tread-wheel	20	—	Untried prisoners picking oakum	17	—
Mat-making	3	—	Cleaning prisons	2	—
Platting coir	1	—	Cutting fire-wood	1	—
Weaving	1	—	Debtors not working	4	—
Tailoring	2	—	Washing	—	1
Shoemaking	3	—	Knitting	—	1
Working H. L. machine	1	—	Sewing	—	3
Picking oakum	11	6	Solitary confinement, accordance with sentence	—	2
Cooking	1	—	Not working	—	2
Washing tins	1	—			
Blacksmithing	2	—			
Making spun yarn	2	2			

There are no cranks or guard-beds in use in this prison.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of prison diet per head per annum	5	13	10
Average amount of earnings	2	6	5¼
Annual cost per head, including all expenses, except buildings, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings	22	5	6½

Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction.

All the supplies are furnished by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

I am happy in being able to compliment the governor, Mr. Clough, as usual, on the management of this prison; for, while every department is in the highest order and under the most rigid discipline, the total absence of any just grounds of complaint on the part of the prisoners, shows that the discipline is maintained with a due regard to humanity.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected November 10, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

	78 male criminals.
	28 female ditto.
	8 male civil prisoners.
Total -	114

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The prison buildings were in good repair and had undergone no alteration.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 128, which is 16 more than the year preceding. The total number of commitments, however, 902, is 20 less than during the previous year.

I visited the prison in the beginning of September, on finding that the cholera epidemic had made an entrance into it. There were at that time 9 prisoners affected with cholera, and one had died.

I found that the judicious instructions of the surgeon, Mr. Greenhow, were being rigidly carried out by the governor the officers of the prison.

At the time of my present visit the disease had disappeared, though a few prisoners were still suffering under its effects. The number of cases altogether within the prison, were 142, 9 of which proved fatal, viz.,—4 males and 5 females.

The conduct of every officer in the prison, from the governor and the matron downwards, appears, under the judicious advice of their able surgeon, to have been most exemplary under such a trying emergency; and to their exertions may fairly be attributed the small proportion of fatal cases,—for the means of suitable accommodation at their disposal, to meet the evil, was lamentably wanting both in space and quality.

The following communication from the surgeon, which I received in December last, explains the wants of the prison to meet such an emergency.

England.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

"When you visited in the beginning of September, the Borough Gaol of this town, the severe outbreak of cholera had just taken place. I pointed out to you the deficiency of accommodation, especially in the female department of the prison, for the great numbers of sick; and the serious disadvantage experienced from the want of an infirmary. Two rooms in the entrance-tower, appropriated to the accommodation of females, were, more especially, in so crowded a state at to interfere in a very serious manner with their chances of recovery. In one of these rooms, containing 1,850 cubic feet only, eight sick women were confined to bed; and no less than 9 in another room containing 2,400 cubic feet; these rooms, long and narrow, and ventilated by three narrow windows at one end, were entirely occupied by hammocks, in which the women lay, all of them very ill, and many in the worst stage of cholera, proved in the most striking manner the imperfect construction of the prison to meet such an emergency; nor was the state of things among the male prisoners much better. The sick were placed in cells somewhat larger than the ordinary sleeping cells, containing an area of from 750 to 800 cubic feet; ordinarily from 3 to 5, or even 6 prisoners sleep in these rooms,—and during the prevalence of cholera, some of them contained 2 sick men and 2 attendants. Finding that the disease was rapidly gaining ground, I very soon applied to the magistrates requesting that some arrangement might be adopted for the establishment of temporary hospitals; and by appropriating *day rooms* for this purpose for sick men, and the *men's* SCHOOL *room*, which was favourably situated, for the women, sufficient accommodation was obtained, to relieve, in a great degree, the overcrowded state of the rooms in which the sick were lodged, and an immediate change for the better was experienced in the severity of the disease, and in the progress of the sick towards recovery.

"Though, during the fourteen years of my attendance at the gaol, I have never before known any epidemic disease prevail there, owing in a great degree, to the great attention to cleanliness and ventilation that has been observed, as far as the construction of the buildings would permit; still the absence of an infirmary or suitable accommodation for sick prisoners, has always been seriously felt, and as far as I can judge, it would be wise and humane to supply this great deficiency.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,
"Your faithful and obedient servant."

The Rev. N. G. Pilkington was appointed chaplain in July last, and appears very zealous in the discharge of his duties, but the necessity of appropriating the school-room as an infirmary for cholera patients, necessarily caused a temporary suspension of the educational duties.

The general conduct, as compared with former years, had been tolerably good.

The following were the punishments:—

	Males.	Females.
Stoppages of food - - -	39	84
Solitary confinement - -	183	5

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

There had been no escapes or attempts at suicide.

There had been a decrease of 43 in the number of juvenile criminals during the year, which the governor attributes in some degree to the operation of the ragged schools.

As mentioned in my last report, the general conduct in this prison has been improved by bringing into use 13 large cells certified for separate confinement, and in which the most refractorily disposed of the prisoners are usually confined; and I must again repeat my regret that there are not more of them; for until a radical change has been made in the general accommodation, there can be no hope of reformation or improvement in any way, the prisoners must go out worse characters than they came in; and as I have previously shown, it may be done at a very trifling cost, it is much to be lamented that the authorities of the borough do not entertain the question.

The general employments continue to be much the same as last reported; there are no guard-beds, and crank employments have not been introduced here.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of prison diet per head per annum - -	5	16	4
Average amount of earnings - - - -	1	12	5
Annual cost per head, including all expenses, except building, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings - - -	21	18	9½

The provisions are supplied by contract, the clothing purchased and made up in prison, the accounts are settled quarterly.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony, as usual, to the zeal and ability of Mr. Thompson, the governor, and of Mrs. Roney, the matron; and they expressed themselves well satisfied with their subordinate officers.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Police Cells.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE POLICE CELLS.

[Visited November 10, 1853.]

I found one of the cells occupied by some disorderly characters, just brought in, but the others were in very good order.

Moot-Hall County Gaol.

MOOT-HALL COUNTY GAOL.

[Inspected November 10, 1853.]

There were no prisoners in confinement. The total number received during the year had been 61, and the longest period of confinement of any prisoner was 8 days.

The keeper is allowed 4*d.* per day for each prisoner, for which he furnishes them with three meals daily.

There had been no alteration in the building. The cells were clean, and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Howarth.

TYNEMOUTH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected April 21, 1853.]

There was only 1 male and 1 female prisoner in confinement, and they made no complaints.

The number of committals during the year had been 381, and the average daily number 8.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

The general health had been good, and there had been no death or attempt at suicide.

The surgeon visits regularly twice a week.

There is still no clerical visitor.

With an average daily number amounting to 8, and sometimes reaching as high as 20, I respectfully submit that some provision ought to be made for religious advice and instruction.

The general conduct had been good.

There had been a decrease of 10 in the number of juvenile committals, but the number received, 44, is comparatively large for so small an establishment.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of prison diet per head per annum -	5	3	1
Average amount of earnings - - -	0	2	$0\frac{3}{4}$

All the cells, clothing, bedding, &c., look clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

HEXHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected March 12, 1853.]

There were only 2 male prisoners in confinement, who made no complaints.

The number of persons committed during the year were 22, being 19 more than the year preceding.

The prison buildings were in good repair, a part of the prison having been new roofed, and a new boarded floor to the keeper's room.

The general health had been good; no deaths or attempts at suicide. The surgeon only visits when required, and the columns in his sick register are not all regularly filled up.

There is no chaplain or clerical visitor of any kind. The keeper reads prayers on Sunday mornings.

The parish minister would probably be kind enough to attend occasionally gratuitously if requested. A little advice from him might prove of value to such ignorant prisoners as the two I found in custody, who could neither read nor write.

The two were employed together in the back-yard, sand beating. I suggested that they had better be employed sepa-

England.

Hexham County Gaol and House of Correction.

rately, there being a hard-labour machine which might be worked in one of the day-rooms.

The general conduct had been good; the only punishments had been five stoppages of food from males, and one from a female prisoner.

There are two guard-beds in use, but only for a night or two at a time.

The prisoners are dieted according to rule; the provisions are purchased, and the accounts settled quarterly; the clothing is supplied from Morpeth prison.

The former keeper, Mr. M'Pherson, had unfortunately fallen blind, and was obliged to retire on a small pension; his successor, Alexander M'Kay, with his wife as matron, was appointed in January 1852, with an allowance of 34*l.* in money, 7*l.* for a servant, with house, fuel and gas, and a large garden attached to the prison. They seem well qualified for their duties.

	£	s.	d.
The cost of prison diet per head per annum -	7	12	5½
Annual cost per head per annum, including all expenses, except buildings, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings -	22	4	2

Berwick-upon-Tweed Town Gaol and House of Correction.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected April 26, and November 10, 1853.]

Present in confinement:—

8 male criminals.
4 female ditto.

Total - 12

They made no complaints.

The average daily number confined during the year, had been 10, the total number 72.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alterations.

The general health had been good, and no deaths or attempts at suicide.

I regret to find, that the chaplain died since my last visit. He kept no book in the prison; and the duties of his successor would require to be more clearly defined.

The general conduct had been good, and the punishments few and trifling.

The matron had also died prior to my last visit, and no successor had yet been appointed.

I found 2 male prisoners employed at crank labour: they did not appear at all distressed by the work.

The provisions and clothing are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled quarterly.

Every department was clean, and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Whinna.

England.

Berwick-upon-Tweed Town Gaol and House of Correction.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected June 30, 1853.]

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

Present in confinement:—

8 male criminals.
3 male civil prisoners.

Total - 11

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year had been 13, the same as last year. The total number committed had been 60.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and had undergone no alteration.

The governor, George Hulme, was appointed in April last *vice* Roberts.

The surgeon died in May, and no successor had yet been appointed.

The general health had been very good with two exceptions; one of them had made himself seriously ill by eating a quantity of malt, which he was employed in grinding.

The chaplain's duties continue to be satisfactorily discharged by the Rev. John Wharton; but no system for the instruction of the prisoners had yet been adopted. I suggested to the Clerk of the Peace, that the chaplain would probably be found willing to undertake the duty.

The governor reported that the general conduct had been good; but owing to the association of the prisoners, the punishments had been rather numerous, viz.:

	Males.	Females.
Whipping - - - -	1	–
Irons - - - - -	3	–
Stoppage of food - -	23	2
Solitary confinement - - -	21	2

There continues to be an almost total absence of juvenile committals to this prison.

I must respectfully repeat my often-repeated recommendation, that a sufficient number of cells should be prepared for the separate confinement of certain classes of prisoners; and for which purpose, there is within the boundary wall, such

England.

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

abundance of room and material as would limit the cost to a mere trifle; until that is done, the results of the imprisonment here must be very unsatisfactory.

The provisions are supplied by contract; the accounts settled quarterly, and the settlement vouched in the prison cash-book.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of prison diet per head per annum -	6	4	2¼
Annual cost per head, including all expenses except buildings, repairs, and alterations, but not deducting earnings - - -	25	12	0
Average amount of earnings - - -	4	15	1¼

Every department was in good order, reflecting credit on the management of Mr. and Mrs. Hulme.

Kendal House of Correction and Borough Gaol.

KENDAL HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND BOROUGH GAOL.

[Inspected June 29, 1853]

Present in confinement:—

25	male criminals.
5	female ditto.
1	male civil prisoner.
Total - 31	

They made no complaints.

The number of commitments during the year had been 276, being 10 more than the year preceding. The average daily number, however, 25, is two less than in the previous year.

The prison buildings were in good repair and had undergone no alteration.

The general health had been very good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to; but there had been one death during the year, and one attempt to commit suicide.

There had been an attempt to escape on the part of a male prisoner, who was left one morning alone in the yard for a moment, while washing. The walls are very high, with the corners rounded; but the stones with which they are built, are rough, and the prisoner being a sailor, by planting a foot on each side the rounded part, had reached the top very quickly; but in jumping down the outside, he broke his left leg in two places; and thus, as the governor stated, within five minutes from the time he was unlocked from his cell, he was brought in from beyond the boundary wall, with a compound fracture in the leg.

At the time of my visit, I found him in bed, expressing regret for his folly, as he had already passed two out of the four months to which he had been sentenced.

The corner by which he had ascended the wall, has since been made secure.

The chaplain, the Rev. A. F. Black, now reads the morning service at a fixed hour before breakfast, and seems very zealous in imparting religious instruction to the prisoners, as well as superintending the secular, under the schoolmaster, who attends as formerly every evening.

The prison library is well supplied, and the books in good order.

The general conduct had been good; the punishments were, for the most part, trifling; the offences being chiefly provoked by the prisoners being associated in different compartments, under no constant supervision.

The advantage of having a few more cells for the separate confinement of certain classes of prisoners would, in this prison, be great, and would amply repay the required outlay, for there is abundance of room within the walls for such an increase, and the cost would not be great.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Mat making	7	1
Teasing coir yarn	8	–
Cleaning and whitewashing	3	3
Cooking	–	1
Not employed	5	–
Sick	1	–
Attending sick	1	–
One debtor, not employed	1	–
Total	26	5

The supplies are furnished by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly; the settlements are regularly noted in the cash-book, and signed by the visiting magistrates.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head, per annum	5	19	5¼
Average amount of earnings	3	0	0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	19	2	0½

The number of juvenile prisoners remains much the same as it has been for the last five years

Every department was in excellent order, reflecting great credit on the governor and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett.

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